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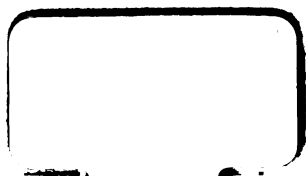
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P R E F A C E .

THE THIRTY-SECOND volume of the American Almanac, being the *Second* volume of the *Fourth Series*, is now offered to the public. Unwearied pains has been taken to collect full, authentic, and varied information concerning the complex affairs of the general and State governments; and a mass of official documents and private correspondence has been digested relating to the government, finances, legislation, public institutions, internal improvements, and resources of the United States, and of the several States. It is hoped that the present volume will be found equal to its predecessors in fulness and accuracy, and that it will sustain the high character of the American Almanac as a trustworthy manual for reference and a full repository of useful knowledge.

The Astronomical Department has been prepared by Mr. George P. Bond, Director of the Observatory at Cambridge. There is an interesting paper upon Meteorology by Professor Lovering, and an elaborate and exceedingly valuable article upon Pleuro-Pneumonia by Dr. Wyman, giving the history, pathology, symptoms, and nature of that destructive disease.

In the Second Part of the volume will be found full lists of the Executive and Judiciary of the General Government, including the chief officers and clerks of the several Departments, and of the Court of Claims; of Collectors of Customs, of Postmasters in the principal places, of Army and Navy Pension Agents, and of the Indian Superintendents and Agents; of the Inspectors of Steamboats and their Districts; of the Army, and the various Military Departments and Posts under the new organization; of the Navy, with the new rates of pay, the public vessels, and the Marine Corps; of our Ministers and Consuls in Foreign Countries, and of Foreign Ministers and Consuls in the United States. These lists have been corrected from official sources to the latest dates possible for publication. Later changes are noted in the "Additions and Corrections," at the end of the volume. The titles, Commerce and Navigation, and Revenue and Expenditure, published each year in the Almanac, are full and complete abstracts of the public documents of the same name, and the tables connected therewith, and with the Post-Office, Mint, and Public Lands, show the receipts and expenditures of the Government under their several heads, the public debt, the imports, exports, tonnage, coinage, sales of land, and the operations of the Post-Office Department, for each year since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The rates of postage are believed to be complete and correct. The Titles and Abstracts of the Public Laws and Joint Resolutions have been carefully prepared, and are sufficiently full, except for professional use. Among those this year of special interest are the Acts for the

better protection of female passengers ; to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy ; for carrying to the coast of Africa Negroes captured on board Slavers ; to aid in establishing a telegraph line between the Atlantic and Pacific States ; concerning divorces in the District of Columbia ; giving judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States, in certain foreign countries ; relating to the redemption of Treasury-notes, and the Public printing. Tables of the Fineness, Weight, and Value of foreign gold and silver coins ; of the prices of certain articles of commerce in New York for forty years ; of Railroads in this country, and of the surveyed routes to the Pacific ; of Telegraphs and Submarine Telegraphs ; of Colleges and Professional Schools in the United States ; of the Population of the several States at the decennial periods, including the census of 1860 ; of the Debts, Property, and Expenses of the States ; and of the Times of the State Elections and the Meetings of the State Legislatures, are given.

The alphabetical arrangement of the Individual States, for obvious reasons substituted for the geographical, has been continued in this volume. The information concerning the Individual States is as full as in former years. It is believed that nowhere else can be found collected such full details respecting the Executive and Judiciary, the finances, schools, charitable institutions, and pauperism and crime, of the several States. Should any one note inaccuracies or deficiencies therein, he is urgently requested to correct them. The European part of the work, revised from the best authority to the latest dates, gives the several States of Europe, with their form of government, the name, title, and date of accession of the reigning sovereigns, the area and population of the several countries. It also gives the Royal Family, the Ministry, and the Judiciary of England, and the Ministry of France. The table of the population of the British Colonies was made up at the Colonial Office. The Obituary Notices and Chronicle of Events have been prepared with care. The space is so limited, that many names and events which otherwise would be given are necessarily omitted.

The thanks of the Editor are particularly due to the Heads of Departments at Washington, and to his many contributors and correspondents, to whom the work is indebted for a great part of its value. A continuance of their favors is respectfully solicited. A work embracing such a multitude of facts must necessarily contain errors ; persons who may detect any are earnestly requested to communicate them to the Editor. It is particularly desirable that these communications should not be anonymous. It is frequently a source of regret to the Editor, that he cannot suitably acknowledge the valuable hints and assistance of anonymous correspondents. It is a matter of some public interest, that a periodical which circulates so widely, both in Europe and America, and which is so universally trusted as a manual for reference, should be rendered as accurate as possible ; and this end can be obtained only by the co-operation of many individuals. Communications should be addressed to the "Editor of the American Almanac," Boston.

Boston, Mass., January, 1861.

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THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC,
FOR
1861.

PART I.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1861,

Being the latter part of the 85th, and the beginning of the 86th year of the Independence of the United States of America ;

“ the 6574th year of the Julian Period ;

“ the latter part of the 5621st, and the beginning of the 5622d year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;

“ the 2614th year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome ;

“ the 2608th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ ;

“ the 2637th year of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 660th Olympiad, beginning in July, 1861, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period ;

“ the latter part of the 1277th, and the beginning of the 1278th year (of twelve lunations) since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which, as is generally supposed, took place on the 16th of July, in the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.
⊕ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♄ Saturn.
● ○ ☾ The Moon.	♂ Juno.	♅ Herschel or Uranus.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Pallas.	♆ Neptune.
♀ Venus.	♂ Ceres.	★ A fixed star.

♄ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

□ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “

♄ Opposition, or differing 180° in “ “ “

♄ The ascending, ♁ the descending node.

4 CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, ETC. [1861.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,	F	Solar Cycle,	22 /
Epact,	18	Roman Indiction,	4
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, 19		Julian Period,	6574

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra.
	{ 2. ♉ Taurus.		{ 8. ♏ Scorpio.
	{ 3. ♊ Gemini.		{ 9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♑ Capricornus.
	{ 5. ♌ Leo.		{ 11. ♒ Aquarius.
	{ 6. ♍ Virgo.		{ 12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♋ (Winter begins)	1860, Dec. 21st,	h. m.	
" " ♈ (Spring ")	1861, March 20th,	8 43 M.	} Mean Time at Washington Observatory.
" " ♋ (Summer ")	" June 21st,	9 40 M.	
" " ♎ (Autumn ")	" Sept. 22d,	6 27 M.	
" " ♏ (Winter ")	" Dec. 21st,	8 40 A.	
		2 27 A.	

Sun in the Winter signs,	d. h. m.
" " Spring "	89 0 57
" " Summer "	92 20 47
" " Autumn "	93 14 13
" " " "	89 17 47
" north of Equator, (Spring and Summer,)	186 11 00
" south of " (Winter and Autumn,)	178 18 44

Length of the tropical year, commencing at	} 365 5 44
the winter solstice, 1860, and terminating	
at the winter solstice, 1861,	
Mean or average length of the tropical year,	365 5 49

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1861.

Epiphany,	Jan. 6th	Rogation Sunday,	May 5th
Septuagesima Sunday,	Jan. 27th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.,	May 9th
Quinq. or Shrove Sunday,	Feb. 10th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost,	May 19th
Ash Wed., Lent begins,	Feb. 13th	Trinity Sunday,	May 26th
First Sunday in Lent,	Feb. 17th	Corpus Christi Day, }	May 30th
Palm Sunday,	Mar. 24th	Fête Dieu, }	
EASTER SUNDAY,	Mar. 31st	1st Sunday in Advent,	Dec. 1st

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.]

Year. Names of the Months.

5621	Thebet begins,	Dec. 14, 1860
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Dec. 23, "
"	Sebat begins,	Jan. 12, 1861
"	Adar begins,	Feb. 11, "
"	" 11th, Fast of Esther,	Feb. 21, "
"	" 14th, Purim,	Feb. 24, "
"	" 15th, Schuscan Purim,	Feb. 25, "
"	Nisan begins,	Mar. 12, "
"	" 15th, *Beginning of the Passover,	Mar. 26, "
"	" 16th, *Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover,	Mar. 27, "
"	" 21st, *Seventh Feast,	Apr. 1, "
"	" 22d, *Eighth Feast,	Apr. 2, "
"	Ijar begins,	Apr. 19, "
"	" 18th, Lag Beomer,	Apr. 28, "
"	Sivan begins,	May 10, "
"	" 6th, *Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost,	May 15, "
"	" 7th, *Second Feast,	May 16, "
"	Thammuz begins,	June 9, "
"	" 17th, Fast for the taking of the Temple,	June 25, "
"	Ab begins,	July 8, "
"	" 9th, Fast for the burning of the Temple,	July 16, "
"	" Elul begins,	Aug. 7, "
5622	Tisri begins, *Feast for the New Year,	Sept. 5, "
"	" 2d, *Second Feast for the New Year,	Sept. 6, "
"	" 4th, Fast of Gedaliah,	Sept. 8, "
"	" 10th, *Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement,	Sept. 14, "
"	" 15th, Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles,	Sept. 19, "
"	" 16th, *Second Feast of the Huts,	Sept. 20, "

Year. Names of the Months.

5622	Tisri 21st, Feast of Palms or Branches,	Sept. 25, 1861
"	" 22d, *End of the Hut or Congregation Feast,	Sept. 26, "
"	" 23d, *Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law,	Sept. 27, "
"	Marchesvan begins,	Oct. 5, "
"	Chisleu begins,	Nov. 4, "
"	" 25th, Consecration of the Temple,	Nov. 28, "
"	Thebet begins,	Dec. 4, "
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Dec. 13, "
"	Sebat begins,	Jan. 2, 1862

The Jewish year generally contains 354 days, or 12 lunations of the Moon ; but in a cycle of 19 years, an intercalary month (Veader) is 7 times introduced, for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly or quite correct.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year. Names of the Months.

1277	Jomadhi II. begins,	Dec. 15, 1860
"	Redjeb	Jan. 13, 1861
"	Chaban "	Feb. 12, "
"	Ramadan " (Month of Fasting,)	Mar. 13, "
"	Schewall "	Apr. 12, "
"	Dsu'l-kadah "	May 11, "
"	Dsu'l-hejjah "	June 10, "
1278	Muharrem "	July 9, "
"	Saphar "	Aug. 8, "
"	Rabia I. "	Sept. 6, "
"	Rabia II. "	Oct. 6, "
"	Jomadhi I. "	Nov. 4, "
"	Jomadhi II. "	Dec. 4, "
"	Redjeb, "	Jan. 2, 1862

The Mahometan Era dates from the flight of Mahomet to Medina, July 16th, A. D. 622.

The Mahometan year is purely lunar ; it consists of 12 synodical periods of the Moon, or of 354 days 19 times in a cycle of 30 years, and of 355 days 11 times. The average length of this year is therefore $354\frac{11}{30}$ days, which differs only *thirty-three seconds* from the truth ; a degree of exactness that could only have been attained by a long series of observations. But as no allowance is made for the excess of 11 days in the length of a tropical year over the time of 12 revolutions of the Moon, it is obvious that once in about 33 years the above months will correspond to every season and every part of the Gregorian year.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1861.

Computed by the Formula of La Place (Mécanique Céleste, Vol. II. pp. 289, Paris ed., and [2858] Bowd. ed.).

Washington Mean Time of New or Full Moon.		Height of the Tide.		Washington Mean Time of New or Full Moon.		Height of the Tide.	
	d. h.				d. h.		
New Moon, Jan.	10, 10 A.	0.83		Full Moon, July	21, 7 A.	0.90	
Full " "	26, 0 A.	0.98		New " Aug.	6, 8 M.	0.97	
New " Feb.	9, 3 A.	0.88		Full " "	20, 7 M.	0.91	
Full " "	23, 0 M.	1.11		New " Sept.	4, 5 A.	1.08	
New " Mar.	11, 8 M.	0.86		Full " "	18, 9 A.	0.88	
Full " "	26, 9 M.	1.16		New " Oct.	4, 2 M.	1.12	
New " April	10, 2 M.	0.83		Full " "	18, 2 A.	0.83	
Full " "	24, 5 A.	1.08		New " Nov.	2, 11 M.	1.08	
New " May	9, 6 A.	0.78		Full " "	17, 8 M.	0.75	
Full " "	24, 1 M.	0.96		New " Dec.	1, 9 A.	0.96	
New " June	8, 9 M.	0.76		Full " "	17, 3 M.	0.75	
Full " "	23, 9 M.	0.89		New " "	31, 9 M.	0.94	
New " July	7, 9 A.	0.73					

The unit of altitude at any place is the height at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, when the Sun and Moon, at the moment of conjunction or opposition, are at their mean distance from the Earth, and in the plane of the celestial equator.

This unit of altitude, which must be derived from observation for each place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, gives the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

By the above table it appears that the highest tides of 1861 will be those of Feb. 23, March 26, April 24, Sept. 4, Oct. 4, and Nov. 2.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great.

The formula from which these tides were computed is, however, strictly true only for Brest and its vicinity, and must be regarded as a very uncertain approximation for the coast of the United States.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48m	6 20a	5 48m	6 24a	5 48m	6 29a	5 47m	6 35a	5 44m	6 42a
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash'n,	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.,	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's,	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54
S. Fran.,	5 43	6 26	5 43	6 30	5 43	6 35	5 42	6 40	5 40	6 46

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 3d day, 8h. 47m. A. | First Quarter, 18th day, 10h. 52m. A.
 New Moon, 10th " 8 19 A. | Full Moon, 26th " 11 58 M.

Perigee, 2 day, 3h. A. | Apogee, 17th day, 1h. A. | Perigee, 29th day, 6h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.														Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francis- co, &c.				
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.			
1	Tu.	7 30	4 39	7 25	4 44	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 6	6 56	5 12	7 16	4 53	3 39m		
2	W.	30	40	25	45	19	50	3	7	57	13	16	54	4 28		
3	Th.	30	41	25	46	19	51	3	7	57	14	16	55	5 17		
4	F.	30	42	25	47	19	52	3	8	57	15	16	55	6 7		
5	S.	30	43	25	48	19	53	4	9	57	15	16	56	6 59		
6	Su.	7 30	4 44	7 25	4 49	7 19	4 54	7 4	5 10	6 57	5 16	7 16	4 57	7 54		
7	M.	29	45	25	50	19	55	4	11	57	17	16	58	8 52		
8	Tu.	29	46	24	51	19	56	4	11	57	18	16	59	9 51		
9	W.	29	47	24	52	19	57	4	12	57	18	15	5 0	10 49		
10	Th.	29	48	24	53	19	58	4	13	57	19	15	1	11 45m		
11	F.	28	49	24	54	18	59	3	14	57	20	15	2	0 38a		
12	S.	28	50	23	55	18	5 0	3	15	57	21	15	3	1 27		
13	Su.	7 28	4 51	7 23	4 56	7 18	5 1	7 3	5 16	6 57	5 22	7 15	5 4	2 11		
14	M.	27	53	23	57	18	2	3	17	57	23	14	5	2 54		
15	Tu.	27	54	23	58	17	3	3	18	57	24	14	6	3 35		
16	W.	26	55	22	5 0	17	4	2	19	57	24	14	7	4 15		
17	Th.	26	56	21	1	16	5	2	19	56	25	14	8	4 55		
18	F.	25	57	20	2	16	6	2	20	56	26	13	9	5 37		
19	S.	24	59	20	3	15	8	1	21	56	27	13	10	6 22		
20	Su.	7 24	5 0	7 19	5 4	7 15	5 9	7 1	5 22	6 55	5 28	7 12	5 11	7 9		
21	M.	23	1	19	5	14	10	1	23	55	29	12	12	8 0		
22	T.	22	2	18	7	14	11	0	24	55	29	11	13	8 55		
23	W.	22	4	17	8	13	12	0	25	54	30	11	14	9 51		
24	Th.	21	5	17	9	12	13	6 59	26	54	31	10	16	10 48		
25	F.	21	6	16	10	12	14	59	27	54	32	10	17	11 45a		
26	S.	20	7	15	11	11	15	58	28	53	33	9	18	12 3		
27	Su.	7 19	5 9	7 14	5 13	7 10	5 17	6 58	5 29	6 53	5 34	7 9	5 19	0 39m		
28	M.	18	10	13	14	10	18	57	30	52	35	8	20	1 31		
29	T.	17	11	13	15	9	19	57	31	52	36	7	21	2 22		
30	W.	16	13	12	16	8	20	56	32	51	37	6	22	3 13		
31	Th.	7 15	5 14	7 11	5 17	7 7	5 21	6 55	5 33	6 51	5 37	7 5	5 23	4 3m		

1861.]

January has Thirty-one Days.

9

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	o	h. m.	o	h. m.	o	h. m.	o	h. m.	o
♂	10 50m	—23 16	11 5m	—24 3	11 23m	—24 7	11 40m	—23 21	11 58m	—21 43
♀	9 48	—20 30	9 56	—21 39	10 4	—22 25	10 13	—22 47	10 21	—22 46
♂	5 7a	—1 6	4 58a	+0 39	4 50a	+2 24	4 41a	+4 7	4 32a	+5 49
♂	3 13m	+13 39	2 47m	+13 49	2 21m	+14 0	1 53m	+14 14	1 29m	+14 29
♂	4 2	+9 41	3 38	+9 46	3 14	+9 53	2 49	+10 0	2 24	+10 9
♂	9 41a	+21 44	9 17a	+21 43	8 52a	+21 41	8 28a	+21 40	8 4a	+21 39
♂	5 4	—2 29	4 41	—2 27	4 18	—2 24	3 55	—2 21	3 32	—2 17

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco-co, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco-co (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	10 11a	10 12a	10 13a	10 14a	10 17a	10 22a	2 47a	11 31m	10 41m	3 21a
2	11 24	11 24	11 23	11 21	11 22	11 33	3 33	0 20a	11 26m	4 21
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 24	1 12	0 16a	5 25
4	0 39m	0 37m	0 34m	0 27m	0 26m	0 41m	5 20	2 7	1 9	6 27
5	1 53	1 50	1 46	1 35	1 33	1 53	6 23	3 10	2 9	7 30
S.	3 7	3 2	2 58	2 44	2 39	3 5	7 30	4 16	3 20	8 34
7	4 21	4 16	4 10	3 51	3 45	4 14	8 37	5 22	4 32	9 35
8	5 26	5 20	5 14	4 54	4 48	5 18	9 39	6 26	5 38	10 28
9	6 25	6 19	6 12	5 53	5 47	6 15	10 35	7 21	6 36	11 13
10	7 11m	7 5m	7 1m	6 43m	6 36m	7 3m	11 25a	8 8	7 25	11 57a
11	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	...	8 56	8 10	...
12	6 38a	6 41a	6 45a	6 56a	7 2a	6 55a	0 8m	9 38	8 50	0 40m
S.	7 44	7 45	7 49	7 54	7 59	7 56	0 50	10 15	9 25	1 20
14	8 46	8 47	8 48	8 52	8 54	8 57	1 29	10 50	10 2	1 56
15	9 47	9 47	9 47	9 47	9 48	9 54	2 7	11 27a	10 38	2 34
16	10 47	10 46	10 45	10 41	10 41	10 52	2 44	...	11 14	3 16
17	11 47a	11 45a	11 43a	11 35a	11 33a	11 49a	3 21	0 7m	11 53a	4 5
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	0 48	...	4 56
19	0 49m	0 46m	0 42m	0 31m	0 27m	0 48m	4 46	1 34	0 37m	5 50
S.	1 52	1 47	1 43	1 28	1 24	1 48	5 38	2 25	1 25	6 44
21	2 55	2 50	2 44	2 27	2 22	2 48	6 35	3 22	2 22	7 42
22	3 57	3 51	3 45	3 25	3 20	3 49	7 37	4 23	3 28	8 41
23	4 53	4 49	4 43	4 22	4 17	4 46	8 40	5 26	4 36	9 38
24	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 15	5 9	5 36	9 39	6 26	5 38	10 28
25	6 30	6 25	6 20	6 4	5 59	6 23	10 34	7 20	6 35	11 13
26	7 08m	7 4m	7 0m	6 48m	6 43m	7 2m	11 25m	8 8	7 25	11 57m
S.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	0 9a	8 56	8 11	0 41a
28	7 55a	7 57a	7 58a	8 1a	8 4a	8 8a	0 54	9 41	8 53	1 23
29	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 10	9 11	9 19	1 38	10 24	9 35	2 5
30	10 25	10 26	10 23	10 18	10 17	10 32	2 24	11 7	10 19	2 52
31	11 43a	11 41a	11 37a	11 27a	11 25a	11 44a	3 9a	11 55m	11 3m	3 50a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m	6 60a	5 32m	6 56a	5 26m	7 3a	5 18m	7 10a	5 9m	7 17a
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash'n,	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.,	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's,	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15
S. Fran.,	5 35	6 53	5 30	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 19	7 10	5 11	7 15

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter,	2d day,	4h. 52m.	M.	First Quarter,	17th day,	7h. 11m.	A.
New Moon,	9th "	2 56	A.	Full Moon,	24th "	11 35	A.
Apogee, 14th day, 6h. M.				Perigee, 26th day, 8h. M.			

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	F.	7 13	5 15	7 10	5 19	7 6	5 22	6 55	5 34	6 50	5 38	7 4	5 24	4 56m
2	S.	12	17	9	20	5	24	54	35	50	39	3	25	5 50
3	Su.	7 11	5 18	7 8	5 21	7 4	5 25	6 54	5 36	6 49	5 40	7 2	5 27	6 47
4	M.	10	19	7	22	3	26	53	36	48	41	1	28	7 44
5	Tu.	9	20	6	24	2	27	52	37	48	41	0	29	8 42
6	W.	8	22	5	25	1	28	51	38	47	42	6 59	30	9 38
7	Th.	7	23	3	26	0	29	50	39	46	43	58	31	10 31
8	F.	5	24	2	27	6 59	30	49	40	46	44	57	33	11 20m
9	S.	4	26	1	28	58	32	49	41	45	45	56	34	0 6a
10	Su.	7 3	5 27	0	5 30	6 57	5 33	6 48	5 42	6 44	5 46	6 55	5 35	0 49
11	M.	1	28	6 59	31	56	34	47	43	43	46	54	36	1 30
12	Tu.	0	30	57	32	55	35	46	44	42	47	53	37	2 11
13	W.	6 58	31	56	33	53	36	45	45	41	48	52	38	2 51
14	Th.	57	32	55	35	52	38	44	45	40	49	51	39	3 33
15	F.	56	33	53	36	51	38	43	46	39	50	50	40	4 16
16	S.	55	35	52	37	50	39	42	47	39	50	49	41	5 2
17	Su.	6 53	5 36	6 51	5 39	6 48	5 41	6 41	5 48	6 38	5 51	6 48	5 42	5 50
18	M.	52	37	49	39	47	42	40	49	37	52	46	43	6 42
19	Tu.	50	38	48	41	46	43	39	50	36	53	45	44	7 36
20	W.	49	40	46	42	44	44	38	51	35	53	44	45	8 32
21	Th.	47	41	45	43	43	45	37	51	34	54	43	46	9 28
22	F.	46	42	44	44	42	46	36	52	33	55	41	47	10 23
23	S.	44	43	42	45	40	47	34	53	32	56	40	48	11 17a
24	Su.	6 43	5 45	6 41	5 47	6 39	5 48	6 33	5 54	6 31	5 56	6 38	5 49	0
25	M.	41	46	39	48	38	49	32	55	30	57	37	50	0 9m
26	Tu.	40	47	38	49	36	50	31	56	29	58	36	51	1 1
27	W.	38	48	36	50	35	51	30	56	28	58	34	52	1 54
28	Th.	6 36	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 33	5 52	6 29	5 57	6 27	5 59	6 33	5 53	2 47

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
♂	h. m.	o ,	h. m.	o ,	h. m.	o ,	h. m.	o ,	h. m.	o ,
♀	0 20a	— 18 39	0 39a	— 15 3	0 56a	— 10 37	1 11a	— 5 40	1 18a	— 0 57
♂	10 31m	— 23 10	10 40m	— 21 15	10 47m	— 19 56	10 55m	— 18 17	11 1m	— 16 19
♂	4 22a	+ 7 45	4 14a	+ 9 22	4 6a	+ 10 57	3 57a	+ 12 28	3 49a	+ 13 55
♂	0 58m	+ 14 47	0 32m	+ 15 3	0 5m	+ 15 19	11 34	+ 15 37	11 7	+ 15 52
♂	1 55	+ 10 20	1 30	+ 10 31	1 5	+ 10 42	0 40m	+ 10 53	0 14m	+ 11 4
♂	7 36a	+ 21 38	7 13a	+ 21 38	6 49a	+ 21 37	6 25a	+ 21 38	6 2a	+ 21 38
♂	3 5	— 2 12	2 43	— 2 8	2 19	— 2 3	1 56	— 1 56	1 33	— 1 53

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	0 49a	11 54m	4 57a
2	0 59m	0 54m	0 51m	0 37m	0 42m	0 55m	5 0	1 48	0 50a	6 6
S.	2 12	2 6	2 0	1 43	1 38	2 5	6 8	2 55	1 54	7 15
4	3 19	3 12	3 6	2 47	2 42	3 10	7 18	4 4	3 7	8 22
5	4 18	4 12	4 7	3 47	3 40	4 8	8 25	5 11	4 20	9 26
6	5 8	5 3	4 57	4 38	4 32	4 59	9 26	6 12	5 24	10 16
7	5 49	5 45	5 39	5 24	5 18	5 42	10 18	7 5	6 19	11 0
8	6 22m	6 18m	6 15m	6 2m	5 56m	6 16m	11 3	7 47	7 3	11 37a
9	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 42a	8 26	7 43	...
S.	6 32a	6 34a	6 35a	6 40a	6 44a	6 43a	...	9 5	8 19	0 15m
11	7 34	7 34	7 36	7 37	7 38	7 42	0 18m	9 40	8 52	0 49
12	8 35	8 34	8 34	8 31	8 31	8 40	0 53	10 15	9 25	1 22
13	9 36	9 33	9 32	9 25	9 24	9 35	1 29	10 48	9 59	1 56
14	10 37	10 33	10 31	10 21	10 20	10 37	2 4	11 25a	10 36	2 31
15	11 39a	11 34a	11 30a	11 17a	11 14a	11 35a	2 42	...	11 15a	3 14
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 21	0 8m	...	4 6
S.	0 40m	0 35m	0 31m	0 14m	0 10m	0 35m	4 7	0 55	0 0	5 6
18	1 41	1 37	1 31	1 12	1 6	1 33	5 0	1 48	0 50m	6 6
19	2 40	2 34	2 28	2 8	2 2	2 30	6 2	2 49	1 48	7 9
20	3 34	3 27	3 22	3 2	2 56	3 24	7 8	3 54	2 57	8 13
21	4 21	4 15	4 10	3 52	3 46	4 12	8 14	4 59	4 8	9 16
22	5 2	4 56	4 53	4 39	4 33	4 55	9 15	6 2	5 13	10 8
23	5 38	5 33	5 29	5 18	5 15	5 32	10 10	6 57	6 11	10 53
S.	6 6m	6 5m	6 2m	5 56m	5 54m	6 6m	11 1	7 45	7 1	11 35m
25	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	11 44m	8 29	7 46	0 17a
26	8 6a	8 5a	8 5a	8 12	8 12	8 12a	0 28a	9 16	8 29	0 59
27	9 25	9 22	9 20	9 11	9 10	9 27	1 14	10 1	9 11	1 41
28	10 42a	10 38a	10 34a	10 22a	10 19a	10 42a	2 0a	10 45m	9 56m	2 37a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 3m	7 23a	4 53m	7 29a	4 43m	7 37a	4 33m	7 45a	4 20m	7 52a
N. York,	5 4	7 23	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 36	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash'n,	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 25	7 46
Charles.,	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Ori's,	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35
S. Fran.,	5 6	7 21	4 57	7 26	4 48	7 32	4 38	7 39	4 28	7 44

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter,	3d day,	2h.	8m.	A.	First Quarter,	19th day,	0h.	24m.	A.
New Moon,	11th	8	29	M.	Full Moon,	26th	9	7	M.
	Apogee, 13th day, 7h. A.				Perigee, 26th day, 7h. A.				

Days of Month.		Days of Week.		Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.	
				Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francis- co, &c.			
				rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	
1	F.	6 35	5 51	6 33	5 52	6 32	5 53	6 28	5 58	6 26	5 6	6 31	5 54			3 43m	
2	S.	33	52	32	53	30	54	26	59	25	0	30	55			4 41	
3	Su.	6 32	5 53	6 30	5 54	6 29	5 56	6 25	5 59	6 23	6 1	5 29	5 56			5 39	
4	M.	30	54	29	55	28	57	24	6 0	22	2	27	57			6 38	
5	Tu.	28	56	27	57	26	58	23	1	21	2	26	58			7 34	
6	W.	27	57	26	58	25	59	21	2	20	3	24	59			8 28	
7	Th.	25	58	24	59	23	6 0	20	3	19	4	23	6 0			9 17	
8	F.	23	59	22	6 0	22	1	19	4	18	4	21	1			10 4	
9	S.	21	6 0	21	1	20	2	18	4	16	5	20	2			10 47	
10	Su.	6 20	6 1	6 19	6 2	6 19	6 3	6 16	6 5	6 15	6 6	6 18	6 3			11 29m	
11	M.	18	3	17	3	17	4	15	6	14	6	17	4			0 92	
12	Tu.	16	4	16	4	16	5	14	6	13	7	15	5			0 50	
13	W.	15	5	14	5	14	6	12	7	12	8	14	6			1 30	
14	Th.	13	6	13	6	12	7	11	8	11	8	12	7			2 13	
15	F.	11	7	11	8	11	8	10	9	9	9	11	7			2 56	
16	S.	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	9	8			3 45	
17	Su.	6 8	6 10	6 8	6 10	6 8	6 10	6 7	6 10	6 7	6 10	6 8	6 9			4 34	
18	M.	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	10			5 26	
19	Tu.	4	12	4	12	6	12	6	11	6	11	6	11			6 20	
20	W.	3	13	3	13	3	13	3	12	4	12	3	12			7 14	
21	Th.	1	14	1	14	2	14	2	13	2	12	2	13			8 8	
22	F.	5 59	15	5 59	15	0	15	1	13	1	13	0	14			9 1	
23	S.	57	16	58	16	5 58	15	5 59	14	0	14	5 58	15			9 53	
24	Su.	5 56	6 17	5 56	6 17	5 57	6 16	5 58	6 15	5 58	6 14	5 57	6 16			10 45	
25	M.	54	18	54	18	55	17	57	16	57	16	55	17			11 37a	
26	Tu.	52	20	53	19	53	18	55	16	56	15	54	18			8	
27	W.	50	21	51	20	52	19	54	17	54	16	52	19			0 32m	
28	Th.	49	22	49	21	50	20	53	18	53	17	51	20			1 28	
29	F.	47	23	48	22	49	21	51	18	52	17	49	21			2 27	
30	S.	45	24	46	23	47	22	50	19	51	18	48	21			3 28	
31	Su.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 24	5 46	6 23	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 18	5 46	6 22			4 29m	

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	1 15a	+1 31	0 56a	+3 17	0 20a	+2 21	11 28m	-0 28	11 3m	-3 19
♀	11 4m	-14 50	11 10m	-12 26	11 16m	-9 50	11 20	-7 4	11 24	-4 11
♂	3 41a	+14 51	3 36a	+16 11	3 29a	+17 26	3 21a	+18 36	3 14a	+19 41
♂	10 50	+16 1	10 24	+16 13	9 58	+16 23	9 33	+16 32	9 7	+16 39
♂	11 53	+11 13	11 28	+11 24	11 2	+11 34	10 37	+11 43	10 12	+11 52
♂	5 46	+21 39	5 23	+21 40	5 0	+21 41	4 37	+21 42	4 14	+21 44
♂	1 18	-1 50	0 55	-1 44	0 32	-1 39	0 10	-1 34	11 47m	-1 28

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	0 0a	11 55a	11 49a	11 34a	11 28a	11 55a	2 51a	11 35m	10 45m	3 26a
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 46	0 33a	11 39	4 38
3	1 10m	1 5m	0 59m	0 39m	0 35m	1 3m	4 48	1 36	0 39a	5 53
4	2 14	2 8	2 1	1 41	1 35	2 4	5 58	2 45	1 44	7 4
5	3 6	3 0	2 55	2 35	2 30	2 56	7 6	3 52	2 54	8 10
6	3 50	3 44	3 39	3 23	3 17	3 41	8 10	4 55	4 4	9 12
7	4 25	4 20	4 14	4 2	3 58	4 17	9 4	5 49	5 1	9 58
8	4 53	4 51	4 47	4 37	4 33	4 49	9 59	6 39	5 53	10 38
9	5 18	5 16	5 14	5 7	5 5	5 17	10 33	7 19	6 34	11 12
10	5 39m	5 40m	5 38m	5 36m	5 35m	5 41m	11 11	7 54	7 11	11 43a
11	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 44a	8 29	7 46	...
12	7 26a	7 25a	7 23a	7 19a	7 17a	7 30a	...	9 6	8 30	0 17m
13	8 27	8 24	8 23	8 13	8 11	8 28	0 19m	9 40	8 52	0 50
14	9 28	9 25	9 21	9 9	9 6	9 26	0 53	10 16	9 27	1 23
15	10 30	10 26	10 21	10 6	10 2	10 27	1 30	10 53	10 6	1 57
16	11 32a	11 28a	11 20a	11 3	10 57	11 24a	2 10	11 37a	10 47	2 37
17	...	...	...	11 58a	11 52a	...	2 53	...	11 32a	3 28
18	0 30m	0 23m	0 18m	...	...	0 30m	3 39	0 26m	...	4 29
19	1 23	1 18	1 11	0 51m	0 46m	1 14	4 34	1 23	0 25m	5 36
20	2 11	2 7	2 1	1 42	1 35	2 3	5 36	2 23	1 23	6 42
21	2 54	2 49	2 44	2 28	2 23	2 51	6 41	3 28	2 28	7 48
22	3 31	3 27	3 23	3 10	3 5	3 25	7 46	4 32	3 38	8 50
23	4 3	3 59	3 57	3 49	3 46	4 0	8 47	5 33	4 43	9 43
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	4 31	4 30	4 29	4 24	4 22	4 32	9 41	6 28	5 40	10 29
26	4 58	4 58	4 58	4 58	4 59	5 3	10 32	7 18	6 33	11 11
27	5 27m	5 27m	5 29m	5 33m	5 36m	5 34m	11 18m	8 1	7 18	11 50m
28	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	0 42	8 50	8 6	0 36a
29	9 36a	9 31a	9 27a	9 13a	9 9a	9 35a	0 51	9 38	8 50	1 20
30	10 53a	10 48	10 43	10 24	10 20	10 47	1 42	10 28	9 39	2 9
31	...	11 56a	11 50a	11 31a	11 25a	11 54a	2 37	11 20m	10 31	3 8
S.	0 2m	...	...	...	...	...	3 34a	0 21a	11 27m	4 23a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m	8 13	3 56m	8 9a	3 43m	8 18a	3 31m	8 27a	3 19m	8 37a
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 23	3 26	8 30
Wash'n,	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.,	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's,	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 56	7 58
S. Fran.,	4 18	7 50	4 7	7 58	3 55	8 6	3 47	8 13	3 37	8 21

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter,	2d day,	1h. 16m.	M.	First Quarter,	18th day,	1h. 37m.	M.
New Moon,	10th "	1 47	M.	Full Moon,	24th "	5 15	A.
Apogee, 9th day, 10h. A.				Perigee, 24th day, 5h. M.			

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francis- co, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	M.	5 42	6 26	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 24	5 47	6 20	5 49	6 19	5 45	6 23	5 28m
2	Tu.	40	28	41	26	43	25	46	21	48	20	43	24	6 23
3	W.	38	29	39	27	41	26	45	23	46	20	42	25	7 15
4	Th.	36	30	38	28	39	27	44	23	45	21	40	26	8 2
5	F.	35	31	36	29	38	28	42	23	44	21	39	27	8 46
6	S.	33	32	35	30	36	29	41	24	43	22	37	28	9 28
7	Su.	5 31	6 33	5 33	6 32	5 35	6 30	5 40	6 25	5 41	6 23	5 36	6 29	10 9
8	M.	30	34	31	33	33	31	38	25	41	23	34	30	10 49
9	Tu.	28	35	30	34	32	32	37	26	39	24	33	30	11 30m
10	W.	26	36	28	35	30	33	36	27	38	24	31	31	0 11a
11	Th.	25	38	27	36	29	34	35	28	37	25	30	32	0 55
12	F.	23	39	25	37	27	35	33	28	36	26	29	33	1 42
13	S.	21	40	24	38	26	36	32	29	35	26	27	34	2 31
14	Su.	5 20	6 41	5 22	6 39	5 24	6 37	5 31	6 30	5 34	6 27	5 26	6 35	3 23
15	M.	18	42	20	40	23	38	30	30	33	27	24	36	4 14
16	Tu.	17	43	19	41	21	38	29	31	32	28	23	37	5 7
17	W.	15	44	17	42	20	39	27	32	30	29	22	38	5 59
18	Th.	14	45	16	43	19	40	26	32	29	29	20	39	6 50
19	F.	12	46	14	44	17	41	25	33	28	30	19	40	7 41
20	S.	10	48	13	45	16	42	24	34	27	31	17	41	8 31
21	Su.	5 9	6 49	5 11	6 46	5 14	6 43	5 23	6 35	5 26	6 31	5 16	6 42	9 22
22	M.	7	50	10	47	13	44	22	35	25	32	15	43	10 14
23	Tu.	6	51	9	48	12	45	21	36	24	32	14	44	11 3a
24	W.	4	52	7	49	10	46	20	37	23	33	12	44	8
25	Th.	3	53	6	50	9	47	19	37	22	34	11	45	0 7m
26	F.	1	54	4	51	8	48	17	38	21	34	10	46	1 9
27	S.	0	55	3	52	7	49	16	39	20	35	9	47	2 12
28	Su.	4 59	6 56	5 2	6 53	5 5	6 50	5 15	6 40	5 20	6 35	5 8	6 48	3 14
29	M.	57	58	0	54	4	51	14	41	19	36	6	49	4 13
30	Tu.	4 56	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 3	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 18	6 37	5 5	6 50	5 6m

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April has Thirty Days.

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Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
♄	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /
♅	10 36m	— 5 3	10 26m	— 4 57	10 22m	— 3 36	10 25m	— 1 15	10 31m	+ 1 56
♆	11 28	— 0 44	11 31	+ 2 16	11 35	+ 5 12	11 39	+ 8 6	11 43	+ 10 53
♇	3 62	+ 20 49	2 592	+ 21 46	2 522	+ 22 26	2 452	+ 23 4	2 392	+ 23 36
♈	8 38	+ 16 44	8 14	+ 16 46	7 50	+ 16 46	7 27	+ 16 44	7 4	+ 16 40
♉	9 43	+ 12 0	9 18	+ 12 6	8 54	+ 12 11	8 29	+ 12 14	8 5	+ 12 16
♊	3 48	+ 21 47	3 25	+ 21 49	3 3	+ 21 51	2 40	+ 21 54	2 18	+ 21 57
♋	11 20m	— 1 22	10 58m	— 1 17	10 35m	— 1 12	10 12m	— 1 7	9 49m	— 1 2

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	0 59m	0 54m	0 49m	0 29m	0 23m	0 51m	4 362	1 242	0 272	5 392
2	1 47	1 42	1 36	1 19	1 13	1 38	5 40	2 27	1 26	6 46
3	2 26	2 21	2 17	2 3	1 58	2 19	6 43	3 29	2 29	7 49
4	2 56	2 53	2 49	2 38	2 35	2 52	7 39	4 26	3 31	8 43
5	3 22	3 20	3 18	3 11	3 7	3 20	8 30	5 16	4 25	9 29
6	3 45	3 44	3 44	3 39	3 37	3 46	9 15	6 2	5 13	10 8
S.	4 6	4 7	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 9	9 57	6 44	5 57	10 42
8	4 26	4 30	4 30	4 33	4 34	4 33	10 36	7 21	6 36	11 13
9	4 50m	4 52m	4 56m	5 0m	5 3m	4 58	11 12	7 55	7 12	11 442
10	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 462	8 31	7 48	...
11	8 222	8 182	8 142	8 02	7 562	8 182	...	9 11	8 24	0 19m
12	9 24	9 18	9 13	8 56	8 51	9 17	0 23m	9 50	9 2	0 54
13	10 23	10 17	10 12	9 53	9 47	10 14	1 4	10 31	9 42	1 32
S.	11 182	11 122	11 6	10 46	10 40	11 8	1 46	11 162	10 27	2 13
15	...	...	11 562	11 362	11 302	11 572	2 32	...	11 182	3 2
16	0 6m	0 2m	...	...	...	...	3 20	0 6m	...	4 4
17	0 51	0 45	0 40m	0 24m	0 17m	0 42m	4 13	1 1	0 5m	5 13
18	1 27	1 24	1 19	1 5	1 0	1 21	5 11	1 56	1 0	6 18
19	2 0	1 57	1 54	1 43	1 40	1 56	6 12	2 59	1 56	7 19
20	2 28	2 27	2 25	2 18	2 16	2 29	7 14	4 0	3 4	8 19
S.	2 56	2 55	2 55	2 53	2 52	2 58	8 13	4 56	4 7	9 15
22	3 23	3 24	3 25	3 27	3 28	3 29	9 9	5 55	5 6	10 3
23	3 51	3 53	3 57	4 2	4 6	4 1	10 2	6 49	6 2	10 46
24	4 23m	4 26m	4 30m	4 41m	4 46m	4 37m	10 54	7 38	6 54	11 29m
25	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	11 43m	8 27	7 44	0 162
26	9 412	9 352	9 302	9 112	9 52	9 332	0 352	9 22	8 35	1 5
27	10 47	10 41	10 35	10 16	10 10	10 39	1 30	10 16	9 26	1 55
S.	11 392	11 342	11 292	11 10	11 5	11 312	2 25	11 8m	10 20	2 53
29	...	...	...	11 582	11 532	...	3 19	0 52	11 12m	4 3
30	0 22m	0 17m	0 12m	...	...	0 16m	4 142	1 22	0 62	5 132

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 7m	8 47a	2 56m	8 57a	2 45m	9 7a	2 35m	9 17a	2 25m	9 28a
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash'n,	3 22	8 32	3 18	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.,	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26
S. Fran.,	3 27	8 27	3 18	8 35	3 9	8 43	3 0	8 51	2 53	9 1

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter,	1st day,	2h. 24m. A.	Full Moon,	24th day,	0h. 58m. M.
New Moon,	9th "	5 59 A.	Last Quarter,	31st "	5 17 M.
First Quarter,	17th "	10 55 M.			
Apogee. 7th day, 2h. M.			Perigee. 22d day, 1h. A.		

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 54	7 0	4 58	6 56	5 2	6 53	5 12	6 42	5 17	6 37	5 4	6 51	5 58m
2	Th.	53	1	57	57	0	54	11	43	16	38	3	52	6 44
3	F.	52	2	55	58	4 59	55	10	43	15	39	2	53	7 27
4	S.	50	3	54	7 0	58	56	9	44	14	39	0	53	8 8
5	Su.	4 49	7 4	4 53	7 1	4 57	6 57	5 9	6 45	5 13	6 40	4 59	6 54	8 48
6	M.	48	5	52	2	56	57	8	45	12	41	58	55	9 28
7	Tu.	47	6	51	3	55	58	7	46	12	41	57	56	10 10
8	W.	46	8	49	4	54	59	6	47	11	42	56	57	10 53
9	Th.	44	9	48	5	53	7 0	5	47	10	43	55	58	11 39m
10	F.	43	10	47	6	52	1	4	48	9	43	54	59	0 27a
11	S.	42	11	46	7	51	2	3	49	9	44	53	7 0	1 18
12	Su.	4 41	7 12	4 45	7 8	4 50	7 3	5 3	6 50	5 8	6 45	4 52	7 1	2 10
13	M.	40	13	44	9	49	4	2	51	7	45	51	2	3 3
14	Tu.	39	14	43	10	48	5	1	51	7	46	51	2	3 55
15	W.	38	15	42	11	47	6	1	52	6	46	50	3	4 46
16	Th.	37	16	41	11	46	7	0	53	5	47	49	4	5 35
17	F.	36	17	40	12	45	8	4 59	53	5	48	48	5	6 24
18	S.	35	18	40	13	44	8	59	54	4	48	47	6	7 13
19	Su.	4 34	7 19	4 39	7 14	4 44	7 9	4 58	6 55	5 3	6 49	4 47	7 6	8 2
20	M.	33	20	38	15	43	10	57	56	3	49	46	7	8 54
21	Tu.	32	21	37	16	42	11	57	56	3	50	45	8	9 50
22	W.	32	22	36	17	41	12	56	57	2	51	44	9	10 49
23	Th.	31	23	36	18	41	13	56	58	2	51	44	10	11 51a
24	F.	30	24	35	19	40	13	55	58	2	52	43	10	8
25	S.	29	25	34	19	39	14	55	59	2	53	43	11	0 54m
26	Su.	4 28	7 26	4 34	7 30	4 39	7 15	4 55	7 59	5 1	6 53	4 42	7 12	1 56
27	M.	28	26	33	21	38	16	54	0	1	54	42	13	2 55
28	Tu.	27	27	32	22	38	17	54	1	0	54	41	14	3 48
29	W.	27	28	32	23	37	17	53	1	0	55	41	14	4 37
30	Th.	26	29	31	23	37	18	53	2	0	55	40	15	5 23
31	F.	4 26	7 30	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 2	4 59	6 56	4 40	7 16	6 5m

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May has Thirty-one Days.

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Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♂	10 42m	+ 5 46	10 57m	+ 10 7	11 17m	+ 14 43	11 44m	+ 19 9	0 14a	+ 22 46
♂	11 48	+ 13 31	11 53	+ 15 57	11 59	+ 18 9	0 52	+ 20 3	0 13	+ 21 38
♂	2 32a	+ 24 1	2 25a	+ 24 19	2 19a	+ 24 30	2 12	+ 24 33	2 6	+ 24 30
♂	6 42	+ 16 24	6 20	+ 16 26	5 58	+ 16 16	5 37	+ 16 5	5 16	+ 15 52
♂	7 42	+ 12 17	7 18	+ 12 16	6 55	+ 12 13	6 32	+ 12 10	6 9	+ 12 5
♂	1 56	+ 21 59	1 34	+ 22 2	1 12	+ 22 5	0 49	+ 22 8	0 27	+ 22 11
♂	9 26m	- 0 58	9 3m	- 0 54	8 40m	- 0 50	8 17m	- 0 47	7 54m	- 0 44

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c. rises. h. m.	New York, &c. rises. h. m.	Washington, &c. rises. h. m.	Charleston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. Orleans, &c. rises. h. m.	San Francisco, &c. rises. h. m.	Boston, &c. h. m.	New York, &c. h. m.	Charleston, &c. h. m.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach). h. m.
1	0 56m	0 53m	0 49m	0 37m	0 38m	0 52m	5 10a	1 57a	0 59a	6 16a
2	1 27	1 23	1 21	1 11	1 9	1 23	6 5	2 52	1 51	7 11
3	1 49	1 48	1 46	1 41	1 39	1 51	6 57	3 43	2 45	8 3
4	2 12	2 11	2 11	2 9	2 9	2 13	7 46	4 32	3 38	8 50
5	2 32	2 33	2 34	2 35	2 36	2 37	8 33	5 18	4 28	9 31
6	2 53	2 55	2 57	3 2	3 5	3 1	9 15	6 2	5 13	10 8
7	3 15	3 19	3 23	3 31	3 35	3 27	9 58	6 45	5 58	10 43
8	3 41	3 45	3 50	4 1	4 6	3 54	10 39	7 25	6 40	11 16
9	4 11m	4 15m	4 21m	4 36m	4 42m	4 27m	11 19a	8 3	7 19	11 52a
10	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	...	8 45	8 1	...
11	9 12a	9 6a	9 0a	8 41a	8 35a	9 3a	0 0m	9 30	8 42	0 39m
12	10 4	9 58	9 52	9 33	9 27	9 54	0 42	10 14	9 24	1 12
13	10 49	10 43	10 38	10 21	10 15	10 40	1 28	10 58	10 10	1 55
14	11 27a	11 24	11 19	11 4	10 59	11 20	2 15	11 47a	10 56	2 43
15	...	11 57a	11 53a	11 42a	11 38a	11 56a	3 2	...	11 44a	3 40
16	0 1m	...	...	...	...	...	3 51	0 39m	...	4 45
17	0 30	0 26m	0 24m	0 17m	0 15m	0 27m	4 43	1 31	0 34m	5 47
18	0 56	0 55	0 54	0 50	0 50	0 58	5 41	2 28	1 27	6 47
19	1 22	1 23	1 23	1 23	1 24	1 27	6 40	3 27	2 27	7 47
20	1 49	1 51	1 52	1 57	2 0	1 57	7 39	4 25	3 31	8 43
21	2 18	2 21	2 24	2 33	2 38	2 30	8 39	5 25	4 35	9 37
22	2 53	2 57	3 2	3 15	3 21	3 9	9 38	6 25	5 37	10 27
23	3 32	3 38	3 44	4 0	4 9	3 53	10 35	7 21	6 26	11 13m
24	4 22m	4 28m	4 34m	4 54m	5 4m	4 46m	11 30m	8 12	7 30	0 2a
25	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	0 22a	9 10	8 23	0 53
26	10 15a	10 10a	10 4a	9 50a	9 43a	10 8a	1 15	10 2	9 13	1 43
27	10 54	10 50	10 46	10 32	10 27	10 47	2 8	10 51	10 3	2 35
28	11 25	11 23	11 19	11 9	11 5	11 21	2 55	11 40m	10 49	3 32
29	11 52a	11 50a	11 46a	11 42a	11 40a	11 49a	3 42	0 29a	11 35m	4 33
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 30	1 18	0 22a	5 33
31	0 15m	0 14m	0 13m	0 11m	0 10m	0 16m	5 18a	2 52	2 1 6	6 28a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 17m	9 37a	2 12m	9 44a	2 9m	9 50a	2 8m	9 54a	2 9m	9 55a
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash'n,	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 35	9 34	2 35	9 27	2 35	9 28
Charles.,	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 58
N. Orl's,	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41
S. Fran.,	2 46	9 8	2 43	9 13	2 42	9 18	2 41	9 21	2 42	9 22

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 8th day, 8h. 30m. M. | Full Moon, 22d day, 9h. 15m. M.
 First Quarter, 15th " 5 8 A. | Last Quarter, 29th " 9 32 A.
 Apogee, 3d day, 5h. A. | Perigee, 19th day, 11h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.														Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francis- co, &c.				
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.		
1	S.	4 25	7 30	4 30	7 25	4 36	7 19	4 52	7 3	4 59	6 56	4 40	7 17	6 46m		
2	Su.	4 25	7 31	4 30	7 26	4 36	7 20	4 52	7 3	4 59	6 57	4 39	7 17	7 26		
3	M.	24	32	30	26	35	21	52	4	59	57	39	18	8 7		
4	Tu.	24	32	29	27	35	21	52	5	59	58	38	18	8 50		
5	W.	24	33	29	28	35	22	52	5	58	58	38	19	9 35		
6	Th.	23	34	29	28	34	23	51	5	58	59	38	19	10 23		
7	F.	23	34	29	29	34	23	51	6	58	59	38	20	11 13m		
8	S.	23	35	28	29	34	24	51	6	58	7 0	37	20	0 5a		
9	Su.	4 23	7 36	4 28	7 30	4 34	7 24	4 51	7 7	4 58	7 0	4 37	7 21	0 59		
10	M.	22	36	28	31	34	25	51	7	58	1	37	21	1 52		
11	Tu.	22	37	28	31	34	25	51	8	58	1	37	21	2 43		
12	W.	22	37	28	31	34	26	51	8	58	1	37	22	3 33		
13	Th.	22	38	28	32	34	26	51	8	58	2	37	22	4 22		
14	F.	22	38	28	32	34	27	51	9	58	2	37	23	5 10		
15	S.	22	38	28	33	34	27	51	9	58	2	37	23	5 58		
16	Su.	4 23	7 39	4 28	7 33	4 34	7 27	4 51	7 10	4 58	7 3	4 37	7 23	6 47		
17	M.	22	39	28	33	34	27	51	10	59	3	37	24	7 39		
18	Tu.	23	39	28	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	38	24	8 35		
19	W.	23	40	28	34	34	28	52	11	59	3	38	25	9 34		
20	Th.	23	40	29	34	34	28	52	11	59	4	38	25	10 36		
21	F.	23	40	29	34	34	29	52	11	59	4	38	25	11 38a		
22	S.	23	40	29	34	35	29	52	11	5 0	4	38	25	8		
23	Su.	4 24	7 40	4 29	7 35	4 35	7 29	4 53	7 11	5 0	7 4	4 39	7 26	0 39m		
24	M.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	39	26	1 35		
25	Tu.	24	40	30	35	36	29	53	11	0	4	39	26	2 27		
26	W.	25	40	30	35	36	29	54	12	1	4	39	26	3 15		
27	Th.	25	40	31	35	37	29	54	12	1	5	40	26	3 59		
28	F.	25	40	31	35	37	29	54	12	1	5	40	26	4 41		
29	S.	26	40	32	35	37	29	55	12	2	5	41	26	5 22		
30	Su.	4 26	7 40	4 32	7 38	4 38	7 29	4 55	7 13	5 2	7 5	4 41	7 26	6 47m		

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
♂	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	0 51a	+25 8	1 17a	+25 37	1 37a	+24 30	1 49a	+23 44	1 52a	+20 23
♀	0 23	+23 2	0 30	+23 48	0 39	+24 8	0 47	+24 3	0 56	+23 32
♂	1 58	+24 17	1 51	+24 59	1 44	+23 35	1 37	+23 3	1 30	+22 26
♂	4 52	+15 35	4 31	+15 18	4 11	+15 0	3 51	+14 41	3 32	+14 21
♂	5 42	+11 58	5 20	+11 50	4 58	+11 41	4 35	+11 32	4 14	+11 21
♂	0 1	+23 14	11 39m	+22 17	11 17m	+22 20	10 55m	+22 23	10 33m	+22 25
♂	7 27m	— 0 41	7 4	— 0 39	6 41	— 0 38	6 17	— 0 37	5 54	— 0 36

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	0 37m	0 37m	0 37m	0 38m	0 39m	0 41m	6 7a	2 54a	1 53a	7 14a
2	0 58	0 59	1 1	1 5	1 6	1 4	6 56	3 42	2 44	8 2
3	1 19	1 22	1 24	1 32	1 36	1 29	7 45	4 31	3 37	8 49
4	1 43	1 48	1 51	2 1	2 6	1 58	8 25	5 20	4 30	9 23
5	2 12	2 16	2 21	2 35	2 41	2 28	9 22	6 9	5 20	10 14
6	2 46	2 50	2 54	3 11	3 19	3 3	10 10	6 57	6 11	10 53
7	3 22m	3 29m	3 36m	3 55m	4 4m	3 45m	10 57	7 41	6 57	11 32a
8	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 41a	8 25	7 43	...
9	8 51a	8 43a	8 37a	8 19a	8 13a	8 38a	...	9 14	8 27	0 14m
10	9 29	9 24	9 19	9 4	8 59	9 21	0 28m	9 59	9 10	0 57
11	10 4	9 59	9 56	9 42	9 38	9 58	1 12	10 41	9 52	1 40
12	10 35	10 30	10 27	10 18	10 17	10 30	1 57	11 25a	10 36	2 24
13	11 0	10 59	10 58	10 53	10 52	11 1	2 42	...	11 21a	3 14
14	11 26	11 27	11 26	11 25	11 26	11 30	3 27	0 14m	...	4 14
15	11 52a	11 53a	11 54a	11 58a	11 59a	11 58a	4 16	1 4	0 8m	5 16
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	1 57	0 59	6 16
17	0 19m	0 21m	0 24m	0 30m	0 35m	0 29m	6 8	2 55	1 54	7 15
18	0 49	0 53	0 58	1 9	1 14	1 4	7 12	3 58	3 1	8 16
19	1 26	1 31	1 36	1 51	1 58	1 44	8 17	5 3	4 12	9 19
20	2 9	2 15	2 22	2 40	2 49	2 32	9 21	6 8	5 19	10 13
21	3 3	3 9	3 16	3 37	3 46	3 28	10 23	7 9	6 24	11 4
22	4 6m	4 12m	4 19m	4 40m	4 49m	4 31m	11 18m	8 2	7 18	11 51m
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9a	8 56	8 11	0 41a
24	9 23a	9 19a	9 15a	9 4a	9 1a	9 18a	0 58	9 44	8 56	1 26
25	9 52	9 49	9 46	9 39	9 46	9 49	1 42	10 28	9 39	2 9
26	10 17	10 15	10 14	10 9	10 8	10 17	2 26	11 9	10 21	2 54
27	10 40	10 39	10 38	10 39	10 39	10 42	3 5	11 51m	10 59	3 45
28	11 1	11 2	11 3	11 6	11 7	11 7	3 46	0 33a	11 39m	4 38
29	11 23	11 26	11 28	11 34a	11 37a	11 32	4 29	1 17	0 21a	5 31
30	11 47a	11 51a	11 54a	...	...	11 58a	5 17a	2 48	1 5a	6 24a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 12m	9 54a	2 19m	9 49a	2 26m	9 44a	2 35m	9 37a	2 44m	9 28a
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash'n,	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.,	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's,	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30
S. Fran.,	2 45	9 21	2 49	9 19	2 55	9 14	3 2	9 9	3 9	9 3

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon,	7th day, 9h. 4m. A.	Full Moon,	21st day, 6h. 56m. A.
First Quarter,	14th " 9 40 A.	Last Quarter,	29th " 2 43 A.
Perigee,	16th day, 3h. M.	Apoogee,	29th day, 4h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francis- co, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	4 27	7 40	4 32	7 35	4 38	7 29	4 55	7 12	5 2	7 5	4 41	7 26	6 46m
2	Tu.	27	40	33	34	39	29	56	12	3	5	42	26	7 30
3	W.	28	40	33	34	39	29	56	12	3	5	42	25	8 16
4	Th.	29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	4	5	43	25	9 5
5	F.	29	39	35	34	40	28	57	11	4	5	43	25	9 57
6	S.	29	39	36	33	41	28	58	11	5	4	44	25	10 51
7	Su.	4 30	7 38	4 36	7 33	4 41	7 28	4 58	7 11	5 5	7 4	4 44	7 24	11 44m
8	M.	31	38	37	33	42	27	59	11	5	4	45	24	0 38a
9	Tu.	32	38	38	32	43	27	59	10	6	4	46	23	1 29
10	W.	33	37	38	32	43	26	59	10	6	4	46	23	2 19
11	Th.	33	37	39	32	44	26	5 0	10	7	4	47	23	3 8
12	F.	34	36	39	31	45	26	1	9	7	3	48	22	3 56
13	S.	35	36	40	31	45	25	1	9	8	3	48	22	4 44
14	Su.	4 36	7 35	4 41	7 30	4 46	7 24	5 2	7 9	6 9	7 2	4 49	7 21	5 35
15	M.	37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	2	50	21	6 28
16	Tu.	38	34	42	29	48	23	3	8	10	2	51	20	7 25
17	W.	38	33	43	28	48	23	4	8	10	1	52	20	8 24
18	Th.	39	32	44	28	49	22	5	7	11	1	52	19	9 25
19	F.	40	32	45	27	50	22	5	7	11	0	53	19	10 25
20	S.	41	31	46	26	51	21	6	6	12	0	54	18	11 22a
21	Su.	4 42	7 30	4 47	7 25	4 52	7 20	5 7	7 5	5 12	6 59	4 55	7 17	8
22	M.	43	29	47	24	52	19	7	5	13	59	56	16	0 16m
23	Tu.	44	28	48	24	53	19	8	4	13	58	56	16	1 6
24	W.	45	27	49	23	54	18	8	4	14	58	57	15	1 52
25	Th.	46	26	50	22	55	17	9	3	15	57	58	14	2 35
26	F.	47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	57	59	13	3 17
27	S.	48	24	52	20	57	15	10	2	16	56	5 0	12	3 59
28	Su.	4 49	7 23	4 53	7 19	4 57	7 14	5 11	7 1	5 16	6 55	5 0	7 12	4 40
29	M.	50	22	54	18	58	13	12	0	17	55	1	11	5 24
30	Tu.	51	21	55	17	59	12	12	6 59	17	54	2	10	6 9
31	W.	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 18	6 53	5 3	7 9	6 57m

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	1 45a	+18 18	1 28a	+16 28	1 0a	+16 11	0 23a	+15 1	11 43m	+15 50
♀	1 4	+23 37	1 11	+21 17	1 18	+19 36	1 24	+17 35	1 30a	+15 18
♂	1 22	+21 43	1 15	+20 54	1 7	+20 0	0 59	+19 1	0 51	+18 58
♂	3 12	+13 59	2 53	+13 37	2 34	+13 13	2 14	+12 48	1 56	+12 23
♂	3 52	+11 9	3 30	+10 56	3 9	+10 43	2 48	+10 29	2 27	+10 14
♂	10 11m	+22 28	9 49m	+22 30	9 26m	+22 32	9 4m	+22 34	8 42m	+22 36
♂	5 30	— 0 36	5 7	— 0 36	4 43	— 0 37	4 19	— 0 38	3 56	— 0 39

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	...	...	...	0 3m	0 7m	...	6 7a	2 54a	1 53a	7 14a
2	0 12m	0 17m	0 21m	0 34	0 40	0 28m	7 1	3 47	2 49	8 6
3	0 43	0 48	0 54	1 10	1 15	1 2	7 55	4 41	3 49	8 59
4	1 20	1 25	1 31	1 49	1 58	1 38	8 51	5 37	4 47	9 47
5	2 2	2 9	2 15	2 35	2 44	2 25	9 45	6 32	5 45	10 33
6	2 54	3 1	3 8	3 29	3 37	3 19	10 37	7 23	6 38	11 15
S.	3 52m	3 49m	4 5m	4 25m	4 34m	4 18m	11 24a	8 7	7 24	11 56a
8	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	...	8 55	8 10	...
9	8 36a	8 33a	8 30a	8 20a	8 17a	8 32a	0 8m	9 39	8 51	0 40m
10	9 5	9 3	9 1	8 55	8 53	9 4	0 52	10 21	9 32	1 21
11	9 31	9 30	9 30	9 28	9 28	9 33	1 35	11 2	10 14	2 2
12	9 56	9 57	9 58	10 0	10 1	10 3	2 19	11 48a	10 56	2 47
13	10 23	10 24	10 27	10 33	10 36	10 32	3 2	...	11 42a	3 41
S.	10 50	10 54	10 57	11 8	11 13	11 5	3 49	0 36m	...	4 42
15	11 25a	11 29a	11 34a	11 47a	11 54a	11 42a	4 43	1 31	0 34m	5 47
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 46	2 33	1 32	6 52
17	4 4m	0 11m	0 17m	0 34m	0 43m	0 26m	6 54	3 41	2 42	8 0
18	0 53	0 59	1 6	1 26	1 35	1 17	8 5	4 50	3 59	9 7
19	1 52	1 58	2 5	2 26	2 35	2 17	9 12	5 58	5 9	10 6
20	2 56	3 2	3 9	3 28	3 37	3 21	10 12	6 59	6 13	10 55
S.	3 7m	4 12m	4 17m	4 32m	4 41	4 29m	11 5	7 49	7 5	11 38m
22	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	11 50m	8 35	7 52	0 23a
23	8 19a	8 18a	8 16a	8 10a	8 8a	8 18a	0 32a	9 20	8 33	1 3
24	8 42	8 41	8 41	8 38	8 37	8 32	1 12	9 59	9 10	1 40
25	9 4	9 5	9 5	9 6	9 8	9 9	1 50	10 35	9 46	2 17
26	9 26	9 28	9 30	9 35	9 37	9 33	2 27	11 10	10 22	2 57
27	9 48	9 52	9 54	10 3	10 6	9 59	3 5	11 51m	10 59	3 45
S.	10 13	10 17	10 23	10 33	10 38	10 28	3 45	0 32a	11 38m	4 37
29	10 43	10 47	10 53	11 7	11 13	11 0	4 31	1 19	0 23a	5 34
30	11 16	11 22a	11 27a	11 44a	11 52a	11 35a	5 23	2 10	1 11	6 30
31	11 55a	...	...	...	...	...	6 20a	3 7a	2 6a	7 27a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 55m	9 17a	3 51m	9 52a	3 16m	8 53a	3 24m	8 42a	3 34m	8 30a
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash'n,	3 14	8 56	3 22	8 46	3 30	8 36	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.,	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's,	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 6	7 56
S. Fran.,	3 18	8 54	3 25	8 45	3 33	8 35	3 41	8 25	3 49	8 15

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon,	6th day,	7h. 46m.	M.	Full Moon,	20th day,	6h. 43m.	M.
First Quarter,	13th "	2 8	M.	Last Quarter,	25th "	8 15	M.
Perigee,	10th day,	9h. M.		Apoogee,	25th day,	11h. A.	

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.																Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francis- co, &c.						
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.					
1	Th.	4 53	7 19	4 57	7 15	5 1	7 11	5 14	6 57	5 19	6 53	5 4	7 8			7 47m		
2	F.	54	18	58	14	2	9	14	57	20	52	4	7			8 40		
3	S.	55	16	59	13	3	8	15	56	20	51	5	6			9 33		
4	Su.	4 56	7 15	5 0	7 12	5 4	7 7	5 16	6 55	5 21	6 50	5 6	7 5			10 27		
5	M.	57	14	1	10	5	6	16	54	21	50	7	4			11 20m		
6	Tu.	58	13	2	9	5	5	17	53	22	49	8	3			0 11a		
7	W.	59	11	2	8	6	4	18	52	22	48	8	1			1 2		
8	Th.	5 0	10	3	7	7	3	19	52	23	47	9	0			1 51		
9	F.	1	9	4	5	8	2	19	51	24	46	10	6 59			2 41		
10	S.	2	7	5	4	9	0	20	50	24	45	11	58			3 32		
11	Su.	5 3	7 6	5 6	7 3	5 10	6 59	5 21	6 49	5 25	6 44	5 12	6 57			4 25		
12	M.	4	4	7	1	11	58	21	48	26	43	13	55			5 20		
13	Tu.	5	3	8	0	12	56	22	47	26	42	14	54			6 18		
14	W.	6	2	9	6 59	13	55	23	45	27	41	15	53			7 18		
15	Th.	7	0	10	57	14	54	24	44	27	40	16	52			8 17		
16	F.	8	6 59	11	56	15	53	24	43	28	39	17	51			9 14		
17	S.	10	57	12	54	15	51	25	42	29	38	17	49			10 8		
18	Su.	5 11	6 56	5 13	6 53	5 16	6 50	5 26	6 41	5 29	6 37	5 18	6 48			10 58		
19	M.	12	54	14	51	17	49	26	40	30	36	19	47			11 45a		
20	Tu.	13	53	15	50	18	47	27	39	30	35	20	46			8		
21	W.	14	51	16	48	19	46	27	38	31	34	21	44			0 30m		
22	Th.	15	50	17	47	20	44	28	36	32	33	22	43			1 12		
23	F.	16	48	18	45	21	43	29	35	32	32	23	41			1 54		
24	S.	17	46	19	44	22	42	30	34	33	31	24	40			2 36		
25	Su.	5 18	6 45	5 20	6 42	5 23	6 40	5 30	6 33	5 33	6 30	5 25	6 39			3 19		
26	M.	19	43	21	41	24	39	31	32	34	29	26	37			4 3		
27	Tu.	20	41	22	39	25	38	31	30	34	28	26	36			4 49		
28	W.	21	40	23	38	26	36	32	29	35	26	27	34			5 38		
29	Th.	22	38	24	36	26	34	33	28	35	25	28	33			6 29		
30	F.	23	37	25	35	27	33	33	27	36	24	29	32			7 21		
31	S.	5 24	6 35	5 26	6 33	5 28	6 31	5 34	6 25	5 36	6 23	5 30	6 30			8 14m		

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	o. ' "	h. m.	o. ' "	h. m.	o. ' "	h. m.	o. ' "	h. m.	o. ' "
♂	11 5m	+17 28	10 49m	+18 43	10 50m	+19 9	11 4m	+18 10	11 26m	+15 33
♀	1 35a	+13 18	1 39a	+9 32	1 43a	+6 37	1 46a	+3 36	1 49a	+0 31
♂	0 41	+16 38	0 32	+16 26	0 23	+14 10	0 14	+12 51	0 5	+11 28
♂	1 33	+11 52	1 15	+11 23	0 56	+10 57	0 37	+10 29	0 18	+10 0
♂	2 2	+9 56	1 41	+9 40	1 30	+9 24	0 59	+9 7	0 39	+8 50
♂	8 15m	+23 38	7 53m	+23 40	7 30m	+23 41	7 7m	+23 42	6 44m	+23 43
♂	3 28	— 0 42	3 4	— 0 44	2 40	— 0 47	2 16	— 0 50	1 52	— 0 54

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	...	0 2m	0 9m	0 28m	0 37m	0 18m	7 21a	4 7a	3 11a	8 25a
2	0 44m	0 50	0 58	1 18	1 27	1 8	8 23	5 9	4 18	9 24
3	1 39	1 46	1 52	2 12	2 21	2 4	9 20	6 7	5 15	10 12
S.	2 42	2 48	2 55	3 12	3 21	3 5	10 14	7 1	6 15	10 57
5	3 51m	3 56m	4 1m	4 18m	4 23m	4 13m	11 3	7 47	7 3	11 37a
6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 46a	8 31	7 48	...
7	7 34a	7 33a	7 32a	7 28a	7 27a	7 35a	...	9 17	8 30	0 19m
8	8 0	8 0	8 1	8 1	8 2	8 5	0 29m	9 58	9 9	1 0
9	8 27	8 29	8 30	8 35	8 38	8 26	1 11	10 40	9 51	1 39
10	8 55	8 59	9 1	9 10	9 15	9 7	1 55	11 24a	10 35	2 22
S.	9 27	9 32	9 36	9 49	9 56	9 44	2 41	...	11 24a	3 12
12	10 6	10 10	10 16	10 31	10 39	10 24	3 30	0 17m	...	4 17
13	10 50	10 56	11 2	11 22a	11 31a	11 14a	4 27	1 15	0 19m	5 29
14	11 45a	11 51a	11 58a	...	...	...	5 34	2 21	1 21	6 40
15	...	...	...	0 19m	0 28m	0 10m	6 46	3 33	2 33	7 53
16	0 45m	0 51m	0 58m	1 18	1 28	1 10	7 56	4 42	3 50	9 0
17	1 52	1 58	2 5	2 21	2 30	2 15	9 1	5 46	4 57	9 56
S.	3 2	3 8	3 11	3 24	3 33	3 22	9 56	6 43	5 56	10 41
19	4 11	4 14	4 18	4 29	4 34	4 28	10 44	7 29	6 44	11 20
20	5 18m	5 19m	5 23m	5 28m	5 34m	5 31	11 25m	8 8	7 25	11 57m
21	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	0 2a	8 48	8 4	0 34a
22	7 29a	7 32a	7 33a	7 36a	7 37a	7 35a	0 38	9 25	8 38	1 8
23	7 53	7 55	7 57	8 4	8 7	8 1	1 14	10 1	9 11	1 41
24	8 16	8 21	8 24	8 33	8 38	8 28	1 50	10 35	9 46	2 17
S.	8 42	8 47	8 52	9 5	9 11	8 59	2 29	11 12	10 24	2 59
26	9 4	9 19	9 26	9 42	9 48	9 32	3 9	11 55m	11 3	3 50
27	9 50	9 57	10 3	10 21	10 30	10 12	3 54	0 42a	11 47m	4 49
28	10 35	10 42	10 48	11 8	11 17a	10 58	4 47	1 35	0 38a	5 51
29	11 27a	11 33a	11 39a	11 50a	...	11 50a	5 47	2 34	1 33	6 53
30	...	...	...	...	0 9m	...	6 49	3 36	2 37	7 56
31	0 24m	0 31m	0 38m	0 56m	1 6	0 49m	7 53a	4 38a	3 46a	8 56a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44m	8 16a	3 51m	8 4a	3 59m	7 52a	4 7m	7 40a	4 16m	7 28a
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash'n,	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles,	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 26	7 16
N. Orl's,	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 26	7 22	4 30	7 14
S. Fran.,	3 58	8 4	4 2	7 55	4 8	7 44	4 15	7 34	4 21	7 23

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 4th day, 5h. 5m. A. | Full Moon, 18th day, 8h. 54m. A.
First Quarter, 11th " 8 8 M. | Last Quarter, 27th " 1 16 M.

Perigee, 6th day, 8h. A.

Apogee, 22d day, 3h. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	Su.	5 25	6 33	5 27	6 31	5 29	6 29	5 35	6 24	5 37	6 22	5 30	6 29	9 7m
2	M.	26	31	28	30	30	28	35	23	37	21	31	27	9 59
3	Tu.	27	30	29	28	31	26	36	21	38	19	32	26	10 50
4	W.	29	28	30	26	32	25	37	20	39	18	33	24	11 41m
5	Th.	30	26	31	25	33	23	37	19	39	17	34	23	0 32a
6	F.	31	24	32	23	34	22	38	17	40	16	34	21	1 24
7	S.	32	23	33	22	35	20	38	16	40	14	35	20	2 18
8	Su.	5 33	6 21	5 34	6 20	5 35	6 19	5 39	6 15	5 41	6 13	5 36	6 18	3 14
9	M.	34	19	35	18	36	17	40	13	41	12	37	16	4 12
10	Tu.	35	18	36	16	37	16	40	12	42	11	38	15	5 12
11	W.	36	16	37	15	38	14	41	11	42	10	38	13	6 12
12	Th.	37	14	38	13	39	12	42	9	43	8	39	12	7 10
13	F.	38	12	39	12	40	11	43	8	44	7	40	10	8 4
14	S.	39	11	40	10	41	9	43	7	44	6	41	8	8 55
15	Su.	5 40	6 9	5 41	6 8	5 42	6 8	5 44	6 5	5 45	6 5	5 42	6 7	9 42
16	M.	41	7	42	7	42	6	44	4	45	3	42	5	10 27
17	Tu.	42	5	43	5	43	4	45	3	45	2	43	4	11 9
18	W.	43	3	44	3	44	3	46	2	46	1	44	2	11 51a
19	Th.	44	2	45	1	45	1	46	0	46	0	45	1	8
20	F.	46	0	46	0	46	0	47	5 59	47	5 59	46	5 59	0 33m
21	S.	47	5 58	47	5 58	47	5 58	48	58	48	57	47	58	1 15
22	Su.	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 57	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 56	1 59
23	M.	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	2 44
24	Tu.	50	53	50	53	50	53	50	53	49	54	50	53	3 32
25	W.	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	52	50	52	51	52	4 21
26	Th.	52	49	52	50	52	50	51	51	51	51	51	50	5 12
27	F.	53	48	53	48	52	48	52	49	51	50	52	49	6 4
28	S.	54	46	54	46	53	47	52	48	52	49	53	47	6 55
29	Su.	5 55	5 44	5 55	5 45	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 47	5 52	5 47	5 54	5 45	7 46
30	M.	56	43	56	43	55	43	54	45	53	46	55	44	8 37

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	south.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /
♂	11 51m	+ 10 56	0 9a	+ 6 20	0 25a	+ 1 36	0 38a	— 3 2	0 48a	— 7 25
♀	1 52a	— 3 7	1 55	— 6 11	1 57	— 9 12	2 1	— 12 5	2 5	— 14 49
♂	11 55m	+ 9 49	11 45m	+ 8 22	11 36m	+ 6 53	11 26m	+ 5 22	11 17m	+ 3 50
♂	11 57	+ 9 27	11 38	+ 9 56	11 19	+ 8 29	11 0	+ 8 0	10 42	+ 7 31
♂	0 14a	+ 8 30	11 54	+ 8 13	11 33	+ 7 56	11 12	+ 7 40	10 51	+ 7 23
♂	6 17m	+ 22 44	5 54	+ 22 45	5 31	+ 22 45	5 7	+ 22 45	4 44	+ 22 45
♂	1 24	— 0 58	0 59	— 1 2	0 35	— 1 6	0 11	— 1 10	11 43a	— 1 14

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
S.	1 32m	1 36m	1 42m	1 57m	2 6m	1 54m	8 54a	5 38a	4 50a	9 49a
2	2 40	2 44	2 49	3 2	3 9	3 0	9 47	6 34	5 47	10 34
3	3 53	3 56	4 0	4 8	4 13	4 9	10 36	7 22	6 37	11 14
4	5 7m	5 9m	5 10m	5 15m	5 18m	5 19m	11 21a	8 5	7 21	11 54a
5	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	...	8 50	8 6	...
6	6 59a	7 1a	7 2a	7 7a	7 13a	7 8a	0 41m	9 35	8 47	0 36m
7	7 30	7 32	7 37	7 48	7 53	7 43	0 48	10 20	9 31	1 17
S.	8 6	8 10	8 15	8 29	8 37	8 23	1 34	11 5a	10 20	2 1
9	8 48	8 55	9 2	9 19	9 27	9 11	2 25	...	11 11a	2 53
10	9 41	9 47	9 54	10 14	10 23	10 5	3 18	0 41m	...	4 1
11	10 40	10 47	10 54	11 13a	11 22a	11 6a	4 18	1 6	0 10m	5 19
12	11 45a	11 52a	11 58a	...	...	...	5 26	2 13	1 14	6 33
13	...	...	...	0 15m	0 24m	0 9m	6 36	3 23	2 23	7 43
14	0 53m	0 59m	1 3m	1 18	1 27	1 15	7 41	4 27	3 33	8 45
S.	2 1	2 4	2 9	2 21	2 28	2 20	8 40	5 26	4 36	9 38
16	3 8	3 10	3 14	3 21	3 26	3 22	9 30	6 16	5 28	10 20
17	4 12	4 14	4 14	4 19	4 23	4 23	10 14	7 1	6 15	10 57
18	5 15	5 15	5 16	5 16	5 18	5 23	10 54	7 38	6 54	11 29m
19	6 21m	6 16m	6 15m	6 13m	6 13m	6 21m	11 30m	8 12	7 30	0 2a
20	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	0 4a	8 51	8 6	0 36
21	6 45a	6 50a	6 54a	7 6a	7 9a	7 0a	0 40	9 28	8 40	1 10
S.	7 17	7 20	7 26	7 41	7 44	7 33	1 18	10 5	9 15	1 45
23	7 49	7 56	8 1	8 18	8 23	8 9	1 58	10 42	9 53	2 25
24	8 31	8 37	8 43	9 2	9 7	8 53	2 41	11 24m	10 35	3 12
25	9 18	9 25	9 31	9 51	9 56	9 41	3 26	0 13a	11 20m	4 12
26	10 13	10 19	10 26	10 45	10 60	10 37	4 18	1 6	0 10a	5 19
27	11 14a	11 20a	11 25a	11 42a	11 46a	11 36a	5 17	2 4	1 5	6 24
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 18	3 5	2 4	7 25
S.	0 20m	0 25m	0 30m	0 44m	0 46m	0 41m	7 20	4 6	3 10	8 24
30	1 29	1 34	1 37	1 47	1 50	1 47	8 20a	5 5a	4 14a	9 21a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 23m	7 17a	4 20m	7 6a	4 37m	6 55a	4 44m	6 46a	4 50m	6 38a
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash'n,	4 37	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.,	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's,	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40
S. Fran.,	4 29	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 55	4 43	6 47	4 50	6 39

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 4th day, 1h. 49m. M. | Full Moon, 18th day, 1h. 30m. A.
 First Quarter, 10th " 5 " 1 A. | Last Quarter, 26th " 4 46 A.
 Perigee, 5th day, 1h. M. | Apogee, 20th day, 1h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.														Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francis- co, &c.				
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.			
1	Tu.	5 58	5 41	5 57	5 41	5 56	5 42	5 54	5 44	5 53	5 45	5 56	5 42	h. m.		
2	W.	59	39	58	40	57	40	55	43	53	44	57	41	9 27m		
3	Th.	6 0	37	59	38	58	39	56	42	54	43	58	39	10 17		
4	F.	1	36	6 0	37	59	37	56	40	55	41	59	38	11 9m		
5	S.	2	34	1	35	6 0	36	57	39	56	40	6 0	36	0 32		
6	Su.	6 3	5 32	6 2	5 33	6 1	5 34	5 58	5 38	5 56	5 39	6 0	5 35	1 0		
7	M.	4	31	3	32	2	33	59	36	57	38	1	33	2 0		
8	Tu.	5	29	4	30	3	31	6 0	35	56	37	2	32	3 2		
9	W.	7	27	5	28	4	30	0	34	58	35	3	31	4 4		
10	Th.	8	25	6	27	5	28	1	33	59	34	4	29	5 4		
11	F.	9	24	7	25	6	27	2	31	6 0	33	5	28	6 0		
12	S.	10	22	8	24	7	25	2	30	0	32	6	26	6 52		
13	Su.	6 11	5 21	6 9	5 22	6 8	5 24	6 3	5 29	6 1	5 31	6 7	5 25	7 40		
14	M.	13	19	11	21	9	22	4	26	2	30	8	24	8 25		
15	Tu.	14	17	12	19	10	21	5	26	2	29	9	22	9 8		
16	W.	15	16	13	18	11	20	5	25	3	28	10	21	9 50		
17	Th.	16	14	14	16	12	18	6	24	4	27	11	19	10 31		
18	F.	17	13	15	15	13	17	7	23	4	26	12	18	11 13		
19	S.	18	11	16	13	14	15	8	22	5	25	13	17	11 56a		
20	Su.	6 19	5 10	6 17	5 12	6 15	5 14	6 8	5 21	6 5	5 24	6 14	5 15	8		
21	M.	21	8	18	10	16	18	9	20	6	23	15	14	9		
22	Tu.	22	7	19	9	17	11	10	19	7	22	16	12	9 50		
23	W.	23	5	20	8	18	10	11	18	8	21	17	11	9 50		
24	Th.	24	4	22	6	19	9	11	17	8	20	18	10	10 31		
25	F.	25	2	23	5	20	7	12	15	9	19	19	9	11 13		
26	S.	26	1	24	3	21	6	13	14	10	18	20	7	11 56a		
27	Su.	6 28	5 0	6 25	5 2	6 22	5 5	6 14	5 13	6 11	5 17	6 21	5 6	8		
28	M.	29	4 58	26	1	24	4	15	12	11	16	22	5	9		
29	Tu.	30	57	27	0	25	3	16	12	12	15	23	4	9 50		
30	W.	32	55	29	4 58	26	1	16	11	13	14	24	3	10 31		
31	Th.	6 33	4 54	6 30	4 57	6 27	5 0	6 17	5 10	6 14	5 13	6 25	5 2	11 13		

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	o.	h. m.	o.	h. m.	o.	h. m.	o.	h. m.	o.
♂	0 58a	11 27	1 6a	15 4	1 12a	18 10	1 16a	20 36	1 15a	22 10
♀	2 9	17 21	2 14	19 36	2 20	21 38	2 26	23 18	2 23	24 36
♂	11 7m	2 17	10 58m	0 44	10 48m	0 50	10 39m	2 23	10 29m	3 56
♂	10 23	7 3	10 4	6 35	9 45	6 8	9 25	5 41	9 6	5 16
♂	10 30	7 7	10 9	6 51	9 48	6 36	9 27	6 21	9 6	6 7
♂	4 20	22 45	3 56	22 45	3 32	22 44	3 8	22 44	2 44	22 43
♂	11 19a	1 18	10 55a	1 22	10 30a	1 26	10 6a	1 29	9 42a	1 32

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.	
	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	2 43m	2 45m	2 48m	2 54m	2 54m	2 54m	2 54m	2 57m	9 14a	6 1a
2	3 56	3 56	3 56	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 3	4 6	10 4	6 51
3	5 11m	5 11m	5 10m	5 6m	5 9m	5 17m	5 9m	5 17m	10 54	7 38
4	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 39a	8 23
5	6 0a	6 5a	6 10a	6 22a	6 30a	6 18a	6 30a	6 18a	...	9 15
S.	6 45	6 50	6 55	7 11	7 19	7 4	7 19	7 4	0 27m	10 6
7	7 34	7 40	7 46	8 6	8 15	7 58	8 15	7 58	1 19	10 57
8	8 33	8 39	8 46	9 6	9 15	8 57	9 15	8 57	2 14	11 56a
9	9 38	9 44	9 50	10 9	10 18	10 3	10 18	10 3	3 10	...
10	10 46	10 52	10 57a	11 12a	11 20a	11 8a	11 20a	11 8a	4 9	0 57m
11	11 54a	11 58a	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	1 59
12	...	...	0 3m	0 15m	0 22m	0 13m	0 22m	0 13m	6 14	3 1
S.	1 0m	1 4m	1 7	1 16	1 21	1 16	1 21	1 16	7 13	3 59
14	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 15	2 18	2 17	2 18	2 17	8 6	4 51
15	3 8	3 8	3 10	3 11	3 12	3 17	3 12	3 17	8 55	5 39
16	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 6	4 7	4 15	4 7	4 15	9 38	6 25
17	5 10	5 8	5 6	5 2	5 0	5 12	5 0	5 12	10 18	7 5
18	6 12	6 6	6 6	5 57	5 55	6 11	5 55	6 11	10 57	7 41
19	7 11m	7 7m	7 4m	6 52m	6 49m	7 8m	6 49m	7 8m	11 34m	8 16
S.	rises. 6 29a	rises. 6 36a	rises. 6 42a	rises. 7 0a	rises. 7 9a	rises. 6 51a	rises. 7 9a	rises. 6 51a	0 11a	8 58
21	7 15	7 22	7 29	7 48	7 52	7 38	7 52	7 38	0 51	9 38
22	8 7	8 13	8 20	8 39	8 44	8 31	8 44	8 31	1 34	10 20
23	9 6	9 6	9 17	9 33	9 39	9 27	9 39	9 27	2 18	11 1
24	10 7	10 12	10 18	10 33	10 41	10 28	10 41	10 28	3 53	11 50m
25	11 13a	11 18a	11 22a	11 34a	11 40a	11 32a	11 40a	11 32a	4 47	1 35
S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 44	2 31
28	0 21m	0 25m	0 27m	0 35m	0 40m	0 34m	0 40m	0 34m	6 42	3 29
29	1 32	1 33	1 35	1 40	1 43	1 45	1 43	1 45	7 41	4 27
30	2 46	2 45	2 46	2 47	2 47	2 54	2 47	2 54	8 39	5 25
31	4 0m	3 59m	3 58m	3 53m	3 54m	4 5m	3 54m	4 5m	9 34a	6 21a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 58m	6 30a	5 5m	6 23a	5 11m	6 18a	5 17m	6 14a	5 23m	6 11a
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash'n,	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.,	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's,	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25
S. Fran.,	4 55	6 33	5 2	6 27	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 19	5 17	6 16

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 2d day, 10h. 56m. M. | Full Moon, 17th day, 7h. 59m. M.
First Quarter, 9th " 5 36 M. | Last Quarter, 25th " 5 59 M.
Perigee, 2d day, 0h. A. | Apogee, 16th day, 1h. M. | Perigee, 31st day, 0h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	F.	6 34	4 52	6 31	4 56	6 28	4 59	6 18	5 9	6 14	5 13	6 26	5 1	10 41m
2	S.	35	52	32	55	29	58	19	8	15	12	27	0	11 40m
3	Su.	6 36	4 50	6 33	4 54	6 30	4 57	6 20	5 7	6 16	5 11	6 28	4 59	0 42a
4	M.	38	49	35	52	31	56	21	6	17	10	29	58	1 46
5	Tu.	39	48	36	51	32	55	22	6	18	10	30	57	2 50
6	W.	40	47	37	50	34	54	23	5	18	9	31	56	3 50
7	Th.	42	46	38	49	35	53	24	4	19	8	32	55	4 46
8	F.	43	45	39	48	36	52	25	3	20	8	33	54	5 36
9	S.	44	44	41	47	37	51	26	2	21	7	34	53	6 23
10	Su.	6 45	4 42	6 42	4 46	6 38	4 50	6 26	5 1	6 21	5 7	6 36	4 53	7 7
11	M.	47	41	43	45	39	49	27	1	22	6	37	52	7 49
12	Tu.	48	40	44	44	40	48	28	0	23	5	38	51	8 30
13	W.	49	40	45	43	41	47	29	5 0	24	5	39	50	9 12
14	Th.	51	39	46	43	42	47	30	4 59	25	4	40	49	9 54
15	F.	52	38	48	42	44	46	31	59	26	4	41	49	10 39
16	S.	53	37	49	41	45	45	32	58	26	4	42	48	11 25a
17	Su.	6 54	4 36	6 50	4 40	6 46	4 45	6 33	4 58	6 27	5 3	6 43	4 47	8
18	M.	55	35	51	40	47	44	34	57	28	3	44	47	0 14m
19	Tu.	57	35	53	39	48	43	35	57	29	2	45	46	1 4
20	W.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	2	46	45	1 54
21	Th.	59	33	55	38	50	42	36	56	31	2	47	45	2 45
22	F.	7 0	33	56	37	51	42	37	56	32	1	48	44	3 34
23	S.	2	32	57	37	52	41	38	55	32	1	49	44	4 22
24	Su.	7 3	4 32	6 58	4 36	6 54	4 41	6 39	4 55	6 33	5 1	6 50	4 43	5 10
25	M.	4	31	59	36	54	40	40	55	34	1	51	43	5 57
26	Tu.	5	31	7 0	35	55	40	41	54	35	1	52	42	6 44
27	W.	6	30	1	35	56	39	42	54	36	0	53	42	7 33
28	Th.	7	30	2	35	57	39	42	54	37	0	54	42	8 24
29	F.	8	29	3	34	58	39	43	54	37	0	55	42	9 20
30	S.	7 9	4 29	7 4	4 31	6 59	4 39	6 44	4 54	6 38	5 0	6 56	4 41	10 19m

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /
♄	0 59a	—22 23	0 24a	—20 27	11 32m	—16 37	10 50m	—18 40	10 31m	—13 36
♅	2 41	—25 37	2 48	—26 1	2 55a	—26 0	3 2a	—25 34	3 8a	—24 43
♆	10 19m	—5 44	10 9m	—7 15	10 0m	—8 44	9 52m	—10 12	9 43m	—11 37
♇	8 43	+ 4 47	8 23	+ 4 24	8 3	+ 4 2	7 43	+ 3 42	7 23	+ 3 23
♈	8 45	+ 5 54	8 19	+ 5 40	7 58	+ 5 29	7 36	+ 5 19	7 14	+ 5 11
♉	2 15	+22 42	1 51	+22 40	1 26	+22 39	1 2	+22 38	0 37	+22 36
♊	9 14a	—1 36	8 50a	—1 38	8 26a	—1 40	8 2a	—1 42	7 38a	—1 43

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 18m	5 16m	5 13m	5 4m	5 3m	5 21m	10 28a	7 14a	6 29a	11 8a
2	6 38	6 34	6 31	6 19	6 15	6 38	11 20	8 4	7 90	11 53
S.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	...	8 59	8 14	...
4	6 17a	6 44a	6 30a	6 49a	6 59a	6 42a	0 0m	9 53	9 5	0 44m
5	7 22	7 29	7 34	7 54	8 3	7 48	1 7	10 47	9 58	1 35
6	8 32	8 38	8 44	9 0	9 9	8 55	2 3	11 42a	10 51	2 30
7	9 43	9 48	9 53	10 6	10 13	10 3	2 57	...	11 44a	3 34
8	10 52	10 54	10 58a	11 9a	11 14a	11 7a	3 51	0 39m	...	4 45
9	11 58a	11 59a	...	...	...	...	4 45	1 33	0 36m	5 49
S.	...	...	0 3m	0 8m	0 13m	0 11m	5 40	2 27	1 26	6 46
11	1 0m	1 1m	1 2	1 6	1 8	1 11	6 32	3 19	2 19	7 39
12	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 1	2 2	2 9	7 24	4 10	3 14	8 28
13	3 3	3 1	3 0	2 56	2 56	3 8	8 12	4 57	4 6	9 14
14	4 4	4 1	3 59	3 52	3 50	4 5	8 59	5 43	4 55	9 54
15	5 4	5 0	4 56	4 46	4 44	5 3	9 42	6 29	5 41	10 30
16	6 4	6 1	5 55	5 42	5 38	6 1	10 26	7 12	6 27	11 6
S.	7 3m	6 59m	6 46m	6 37m	6 33m	6 59m	11 8	7 51	7 8	11 41m
18	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	11 49m	8 34	7 50	0 21a
19	6 2a	6 9a	6 16a	6 35a	6 44a	6 26a	0 31a	9 18	8 31	1 1
20	6 59	7 5	7 11	7 29	7 36	7 22	1 14	10 1	9 11	1 41
21	8 0	8 5	8 11	8 27	8 34	8 22	1 59	10 43	9 54	2 26
22	9 3	9 8	9 12	9 25	9 32	9 23	2 43	11 26m	10 37	3 15
23	10 10	10 14	10 17	10 26	10 31	10 26	3 27	0 14a	11 21m	4 14
S.	11 17a	11 19a	11 21a	11 27a	11 32a	11 30a	4 16	1 4	0 5a	5 16
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	1 56	0 58	6 15
26	0 26m	0 27m	0 28m	0 29m	0 32m	0 36m	6 5	2 52	1 51	7 11
27	1 38	1 37	1 37	1 34	1 35	1 44	7 5	3 51	2 53	8 9
28	2 51	2 49	2 47	2 42	2 40	2 54	8 5	4 50	3 59	9 7
29	4 9	4 6	4 2	3 52	3 49	4 9	9 7	5 53	5 4	10 1
30	5 26m	5 22m	5 18m	5 4m	5 0m	5 24m	10 5a	6 53a	6 7a	10 50a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 29m	6 9a	5 35m	6 9a	5 40m	6 18a	5 43m	6 10a	5 46m	6 14a
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash'n,	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.,	5 17	6 21	5 23	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 28
N. Orl's,	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 24	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32
S. Fran.,	5 24	6 14	5 28	6 15	5 32	6 15	5 36	6 18	5 39	6 21

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon,	1st day, 9h. 9 m. A.	Full Moon,	17th day, 3h. 0m. M.
First Quarter,	8th " 10 1 A.	Last Quarter,	24th " 4 44 A.
		New Moon,	31st " 8 46 M.
Apogee, 13th day, 9h. M.		Perigee, 29th day, 8h. M.	

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francis- co, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	7 10	4 28	7 6	4 34	7 0	4 39	6 45	4 54	6 39	5 0	6 07	4 41	11 23m
2	M.	11	28	6	33	1	38	46	54	40	0	58	41	0 28a
3	Tu.	12	28	7	33	2	38	47	54	41	0	59	41	1 31
4	W.	13	28	8	33	3	38	47	54	42	1	7 0	41	2 31
5	Th.	14	28	9	33	4	38	48	54	42	1	1	41	3 26
6	F.	15	28	10	33	5	38	49	54	43	1	2	41	4 16
7	S.	16	28	11	33	6	38	50	54	44	1	3	41	5 2
8	Su.	7 17	4 28	7 12	4 33	7 7	4 38	6 51	4 54	6 44	5 1	7 4	4 41	5 46
9	M.	18	28	13	33	8	38	52	54	45	1	5	41	6 28
10	Tu.	19	28	14	33	8	38	52	55	46	1	5	42	7 10
11	W.	20	28	15	33	9	39	53	55	46	1	6	42	7 52
12	Th.	21	28	16	33	10	39	54	55	47	2	7	42	8 36
13	F.	21	28	16	34	11	39	54	55	48	2	8	42	9 21
14	S.	22	29	17	34	11	39	55	4 55	48	2	9	43	10 9
15	Su.	7 23	4 29	7 18	4 34	7 12	4 40	6 56	4 56	6 49	5 3	7 9	4 43	10 59
16	M.	23	29	18	34	13	40	56	56	50	3	10	44	11 50a
17	Tu.	24	29	19	35	14	40	57	57	50	3	10	44	8
18	W.	25	30	20	35	14	41	57	57	51	4	11	44	0 41m
19	Th.	26	30	20	36	15	41	58	58	51	4	11	45	1 31
20	F.	26	31	21	36	15	42	58	58	52	5	12	45	2 20
21	S.	26	31	21	37	15	42	59	59	52	5	12	46	3 8
22	Su.	7 27	4 32	7 22	4 37	7 16	4 43	6 59	4 59	6 52	5 6	7 13	4 46	3 55
23	M.	27	32	22	38	16	43	7 0	5 0	53	6	13	47	4 41
24	Tu.	28	33	23	38	17	44	0	0	54	7	14	47	5 28
25	W.	28	34	23	39	17	44	1	1	54	7	14	48	6 16
26	Th.	29	34	23	40	18	45	1	1	54	8	15	49	7 8
27	F.	29	35	23	40	18	46	2	2	55	9	15	49	8 4
28	S.	29	36	24	41	18	46	2	3	55	10	15	50	9 3
29	Su.	7 29	4 36	7 24	4 42	7 19	4 47	7 2	5 4	6 55	5 10	7 15	4 51	10 6
30	M.	30	37	24	42	19	48	3	4	56	11	16	51	11 10m
31	Tu.	7 30	4 38	7 24	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 56	6 12	7 16	4 52	0 11a

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets at Transit.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /
	10 29m	—15 30	10 35m	—18 2	10 47m	—20 30	11 1m	—22 32	11 17m	—23 57
♂	3 13a	—23 30	3 16a	—21 57	3 19a	—20 6	3 19a	—18 1	3 18a	—15 44
♀	9 35m	—12 59	9 26m	—14 18	9 18m	—15 33	9 10m	—16 45	9 3m	—17 52
♂	7 2	+ 3 6	6 41	+ 2 52	6 19	+ 2 39	5 57	+ 2 29	5 35	+ 2 22
♂	6 52	+ 5 4	6 29	+ 4 58	6 7	+ 4 54	5 44	+ 4 51	5 21	+ 4 50
♂	0 13	+ 22 34	11 44a	+ 22 32	11 19a	+ 22 31	10 55a	+ 22 29	10 30a	+ 22 27
♂	7 15a	— 1 44	6 51	— 1 44	6 27	— 1 44	6 4	— 1 43	5 40	— 1 42

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, &c. (North Beach).
	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
S.	6 44m	6 38m	6 33m	6 16m	6 12m	6 39m	11 6a	7 49a	7 6a	11 39a
2	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	...	8 46	8 2	...
3	6 7a	6 15a	6 21a	6 38a	6 48a	6 32a	0 0m	9 41	8 53	0 32m
4	7 21	7 27	7 31	7 46	7 55	7 43	0 54	10 31	9 42	1 23
5	8 33	8 38	8 41	8 53	9 0	8 53	1 46	11 18a	10 30	2 13
6	9 43	9 45	9 49	9 56	10 1	9 58	2 35	...	11 15a	3 6
7	10 50	10 51	10 53	10 57	10 59	11 1a	3 21	0 8m	...	4 6
S.	11 53a	11 53a	11 54a	11 54a	11 55a	...	4 7	0 55	0 0m	5 6
9	...	...	...	...	...	0 2m	4 56	1 44	0 46	6 1
10	0 55m	0 54m	0 52m	0 50m	0 50m	1 0	5 46	2 33	1 32	6 52
11	1 55	1 54	1 52	1 45	1 44	1 56	6 36	3 23	2 23	7 43
12	2 56	2 52	2 50	2 40	2 39	2 56	7 27	4 13	3 18	8 31
13	3 57	3 53	3 49	3 36	3 32	3 53	8 19	5 4	4 13	9 20
14	4 56	4 52	4 47	4 31	4 26	4 51	9 8	5 54	5 5	10 2
S.	5 57	5 49	5 43	5 26	5 20	5 47	9 57	6 44	5 57	10 42
16	6 50	6 44	6 38	6 20	6 14	6 40	10 45	7 30	6 45	11 21m
17	7 40m	7 34m	7 28m	7 10m	7 4m	7 30m	11 29m	8 11	7 29	0 1a
18	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	0 11a	8 58	8 13	0 43
19	6 57a	7 1a	7 6a	7 20a	7 26a	7 15a	0 54	9 41	8 53	1 23
20	8 1	8 6	8 10	8 19	8 26	8 19	1 36	10 22	9 33	2 3
21	9 9	9 11	9 14	9 21	9 25	9 23	2 19	11 2	10 14	2 47
S.	10 17	10 18	10 19	10 23	10 25	10 28	3 2	11 47m	10 56	3 40
23	11 25a	11 25a	11 24a	11 24a	11 26a	11 32a	3 46	0 33a	11 39m	4 38
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 36	1 24	0 27a	5 39
25	0 35m	0 34m	0 33m	0 28m	0 26m	0 40m	5 31	2 18	1 19	6 38
26	1 48	1 46	1 43	1 34	1 33	1 50	6 34	3 21	2 20	7 41
27	3 4	3 1	2 57	2 45	2 40	3 3	7 41	4 27	3 33	8 45
28	4 20	4 15	4 9	3 54	3 48	4 16	8 49	5 35	4 45	9 45
S.	5 31	5 27	5 21	5 3	4 57	5 25	9 54	6 41	5 54	10 40
30	6 37m	6 32m	6 26m	6 8m	6 2m	6 30m	10 55	7 39	6 55	11 30a
31	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 46a	8 31a	7 48a	...

EQUATION OF TIME FOR APPARENT NOON, WASHINGTON.

To be added to apparent time when the sign is +. To be subtracted from apparent time when the sign is —.

Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
2	+ 4 32.18	+ 14 3.42	+ 12 16.77	+ 3 31.16	— 3 13.20	— 2 18.72
4	5 27.11	14 15.14	11 50.52	2 55.44	3 25.70	1 58.93
6	6 20.40	14 23.66	11 22.55	2 20.45	3 38.90	1 37.73
8	7 11.80	14 29.02	10 53.00	1 46.35	3 43.78	1 15.25
10	8 1.12	14 31.22	10 22.05	1 13.26	3 49.37	0 51.76
12	8 48.07	14 30.31	9 49.79	0 41.30	3 52.67	0 27.41
14	9 32.47	14 26.36	9 16.38	+ 0 10.52	3 53.68	— 0 2.40
16	10 14.17	14 19.42	8 41.97	— 0 18.93	3 52.50	+ 0 23.08
18	10 52.95	14 9.54	8 6.66	0 46.94	3 49.13	0 48.82
20	11 28.74	13 56.94	7 30.63	1 13.40	3 43.63	1 14.62
22	12 1.37	13 41.66	6 54.07	1 38.19	3 36.00	1 40.39
24	12 30.81	13 23.83	6 17.10	2 1.21	3 26.33	2 5.94
26	12 57.05	13 3.59	5 39.97	2 22.33	3 14.62	2 31.07
28	13 20.08	12 41.19	5 2.82	2 41.44	3 0.94	2 55.71
30	+ 13 39.82	+ 12 16.77	+ 4 25.86	— 2 58.42	— 2 45.37	+ 3 19.62
Day of Month.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
2	+ 3 42.66	+ 5 55.81	— 0 35.02	— 10 46.53	— 16 18.42	— 10 12.55
4	4 4.69	5 46.08	1 13.66	11 23.01	16 16.93	9 24.07
6	4 25.43	5 33.99	1 53.25	11 58.05	16 12.18	8 33.41
8	4 44.76	5 19.56	2 33.67	12 31.52	16 4.04	7 40.77
10	5 2.46	5 2.77	3 14.81	13 3.28	15 52.65	6 46.43
12	5 18.41	4 43.63	3 56.47	13 33.21	15 37.96	5 50.58
14	5 32.46	4 22.22	4 38.56	14 1.15	15 19.92	4 53.46
16	5 44.44	3 58.60	5 20.90	14 26.94	14 58.57	3 55.33
18	5 54.32	3 32.87	6 3.30	14 50.46	14 33.90	2 56.39
20	6 1.95	3 5.16	6 45.60	15 11.51	14 5.88	1 56.87
22	6 7.35	2 35.54	7 27.59	15 29.94	13 24.63	— 0 57.05
24	6 10.48	2 4.15	8 9.07	15 45.55	13 0.18	+ 0 2.86
26	6 11.30	1 31.19	8 49.89	15 58.24	12 22.56	1 2.60
28	6 9.79	0 56.75	9 29.83	16 7.99	11 42.00	2 1.86
30	+ 6 5.97	+ 0 20.96	— 10 8.75	— 16 14.57	— 10 58.60	+ 3 0.34

ECLIPSES IN 1861.

In the year 1861, there will be four eclipses ; three of the Sun, and one of the Moon ; and a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc.

I. An annular eclipse of the Sun, January 10, 1861, invisible at Washington.

Eclipse begins on the Earth, January 10d. 7h. 27.1m., Washington mean time, in longitude 207° 51'.8 West from Washington, and in latitude 19° 32'.4 South.

Central eclipse begins, 8h. 30.7m., in longitude $225^{\circ} 19'.2$ West from Washington, and in latitude $22^{\circ} 56'.2$ South.

Central eclipse at noon, 10h. 16.1m., in longitude $151^{\circ} 58'.3$ West from Washington, and in latitude $32^{\circ} 30'.1$ South.

Central eclipse ends, 12h. 11.8m., in longitude $92^{\circ} 33'.0$ West from Washington, and in latitude $4^{\circ} 7'.6$ North.

Eclipse ends on the earth, 13h. 15.5m., in longitude $109^{\circ} 50'.2$ West from Washington, and in latitude $7^{\circ} 34'.2$ North.

This eclipse will be central in Australia, but will not extend to either of the large continents.

II. An annular eclipse of the Sun, July 7, 1861, invisible at Washington.

Eclipse begins on the Earth, July 7d. 6h. 9.9m., Washington mean time, in longitude $182^{\circ} 53'.9$ West from Washington, and in latitude $3^{\circ} 49'.8$ North.

Central eclipse begins, 7h. 12.7m., in longitude $196^{\circ} 49'.2$ West from Washington, and in latitude $0^{\circ} 27'.1$ South.

Central eclipse at noon, 9h. 7.3m., in longitude $135^{\circ} 40'.3$ West from Washington, and in latitude $9^{\circ} 22'.3$ North.

Central eclipse ends, 10h. 50.9m., in longitude $81^{\circ} 50'.8$ West from Washington, and in latitude $23^{\circ} 26'.5$ South.

Eclipse ends on the Earth, 11h. 53.6m., in longitude $95^{\circ} 29'.1$ West from Washington, and in latitude $19^{\circ} 16'.0$ South.

This eclipse will be visible in the southern part of Asia and in Australia.

III. A partial eclipse of the Moon, December 16th (17), 1861, visible at Washington.

Moon enters Penumbra, December 16d. 12h. 37.6m.	} Washington Mean Time.
Moon enters Shadow, " 16 14 19.1	
Greatest Eclipse, " 16 15 10.2	
Moon leaves Shadow, " 16 16 1.3	
Moon leaves Penumbra, " 16 17 42.6	

	Eclipse begins. d. h. m.	Eclipse ends. d. h. m.
Halifax, N. S.,	Dec. 17 3 12.8 M.	Dec. 17 4 55.0 M.
Portland, Me.,	2 46.3	4 28.5
Boston, Mass.,	2 42.8	4 25.0
Quebec, C. E.,	2 42.5	4 24.7
Montreal, C. E.,	2 33.1	4 15.3
Albany, N. Y.,	2 32.3	4 14.5
New York, N. Y.,	2 31.3	4 13.5
Philadelphia, Pa.,	2 26.6	4 8.8
Baltimore, Md.,	2 20.9	4 3.1
Washington, D. C.,	2 19.1	4 1.3
Toronto, C. W.,	2 9.7	3 51.9
Charleston, S. C.,	2 7.6	3 49.8
Savannah, Ga.,	2 2.9	3 45.1
Cincinnati, O.,	1 49.5	3 31.7
Chicago, Ill.,	1 36.8	3 19.0
New Orleans, La.,	1 27.3	3 9.5
St. Louis, Mo.,	1 26.3	3 8.5

Less than one fifth of the diameter of the Moon will be eclipsed.

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun, December 30 (31), 1861, visible as a partial one at Washington.

Eclipse begins on the Earth, December 30d. 18h. 7.0m., Washington mean time, in longitude $357^{\circ} 4'.6$ West from Washington, and in latitude $8^{\circ} 58'.0$ North.

Central eclipse begins, 19h. 10.5m., in longitude $8^{\circ} 5'.0$ West from Washington, and in latitude $19^{\circ} 39'.2$ North.

Central eclipse at noon, 20h. 50.5m., in longitude $311^{\circ} 46'.9$ West from Washington, and in latitude $8^{\circ} 44'.7$ North.

Central eclipse ends, 22h. 11.2m., in longitude $260^{\circ} 55'.2$ West from Washington, and in latitude $37^{\circ} 32'.3$ North.

Eclipse ends on the Earth, 23h. 14.8m., in longitude $270^{\circ} 24'.0$ West from Washington, and in latitude $27^{\circ} 12'.0$ North.

This eclipse will be visible in the eastern and southern part of North America, the West Indies, parts of South America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. The central line extends from the Caribbean Sea to Greece. The zone of the Earth's surface from which the Sun will be totally eclipsed is quite narrow. In the United States, the beginning will take place before sunrise. The end will be visible to the east of a line drawn from the western shore of the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior, but generally under unfavorable circumstances, as the sun will be near the horizon.

	Eclipse begins.	Eclipse ends.
		d. h. m.
Cambridge (Observatory),	Before Sunrise.	Dec. 31 9 7 M.
Washington (National Observatory),	" "	8 36 M.

V. A transit of Mercury, November 11, 1861, invisible at Washington. With reference to the centre of the Earth : —

Ingress,	. . . . .	November 11d. 12h. 9m. 25s.
Middle of Transit,	. . . . .	" 11 14 10 38.
Egress,	. . . . .	" 11 16 11 53.
Least Distance of Centres,	. . . . .	10' 57".8.

First contact of Mercury with Sun's limb, 72° from north point towards the east, when the Sun is vertical in longitude $186^{\circ} 4'.1$ West from Washington, and in latitude $17^{\circ} 49'.5$ South.

Last contact of Mercury with Sun's limb, 24° from north point towards the West, when the Sun is vertical in longitude $246^{\circ} 40'.8$, and in latitude $17^{\circ} 52'.2$ South.

This transit will be visible wholly or in part in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

ELEMENTS OF THE ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

1861.	Jan. 10.	July 7.	Dec. 30.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Washington Mean Time of \odot in R. A.	10 16 4.6	9 7 19.9	20 50 32.8
\odot and \lrcorner 's Right Ascension . . .	19 30 40.91	7 8 44.18	18 43 19.89
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
\odot 's Declination	-21 49 19.1	+22 31 1.8	-23 4 59.9
\lrcorner 's Declination	-21 59 38.3	+22 18 6.1	-23 33 31.1
	s.	s.	s.
\odot 's Horary Motion in R. A. . .	10.85	10.25	11.05
\lrcorner 's Horary Motion in R. A. . .	137.15	138.37	155.71
	' "	' "	' "
\odot 's Horary Motion in Declination	+ 0 23.5	- 0 16.8	+ 0 11.5
\lrcorner 's Horary Motion in Declination .	+ 7 59.3	- 6 48.9	+ 6 3.0
\odot 's Equatorial Horizon. Parallax	8.7	8.4	8.7
\lrcorner 's Equatorial Horizon. Parallax .	56 47.0	56 43.8	59 56.3
\odot 's True Semidiameter	16 15.9	15 44.0	16 16.1
\lrcorner 's True Semidiameter	15 27.6	15 26.8	16 19.3

A Table showing the Illuminated Portions of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

THE numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the discs which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated; the apparent diameters of the planets at the time being considered as *unity*.

According to Seidel, Venus is brightest when its distance from us is fifty-four hundredths of the Earth's distance from the Sun. The planet will be near this position at the end of December, 1861.

Mars is most brilliant about the time of its opposition, being then also nearest to the Earth. The opposition will not occur in 1861.

1861.	Venus.	Mars.	1861.	Venus.	Mars.
January 15	0.880	0.886	July 15	0.952	0.995
February 14	0.932	0.908	August 15	0.896	1.000
March 15	0.969	0.930	September 15	0.824	0.999
April 15	0.993	0.952	October 15	0.741	0.983
May 15	1.000	0.970	November 15	0.637	0.980
June 15	0.986	0.988	December 15	0.507	0.963

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN OBSERVATORIES.

[The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.]

Observatories.	Latitude.	Longitude in Time.
	° ' "	h. m. s.
Albany,	42 39 50 N.	4 54 59.3 W.
Ann Arbor,	42 16 48	5 34 52.2
Cambridge,	42 22 48	4 44 30.7
Cincinnati,	39 5 54	5 37 58.0
Clinton, Hamilton College,	43 3 0	5 1 37.1
Georgetown,	38 54 26 N.	5 8 17.4
Santiago,	33 26 25 S.	4 42 18.9
Toronto,	43 39 35 N.	5 17 33.4
Washington,	38 53 39 N.	5 8 11.2

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN OBSERVATORIES.

[The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.]

Observatories.	Latitude.	Longitude in Time.	
		h. m. s.	
Altona,	53 32 45 N.	0 39 46.2	E.
Armagh,	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.5	W.
Berlin,	52 30 17 N.	0 53 35.5	E.
Brussels,	50 51 11 N.	0 17 27.6	E.
Cambridge,	52 12 52 N.	0 0 23.5	E.
Cape of Good Hope,	33 56 3 S.	1 13 56.0	E.
Dorpat,	58 22 47 N.	1 46 55	E.
Dublin,	53 23 13 N.	0 25 22	W.
Edinburgh,	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.0	W.
Göttingen,	51 31 48 N.	0 39 46.1	E.
Greenwich,	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0	
Königsberg,	54 42 50 N.	1 22 0.5	E.
Munich,	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.5	E.
Paris,	48 50 13 N.	0 9 21.5	E.
Poulkova,	59 46 19 N.	2 1 18.7	E.
Rome,	41 53 54 N.	0 49 54.7	E.
Turin,	45 4 6 N.	0 30 48.4	E.
Vienna,	48 12 35 N.	1 5 32.5	E.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.*

[The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.]

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. fr. Wash.
		in Degrees.	in Time.	
			h. m. s.	Miles.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 19	99 49 9	6 39 16.6	
<i>Albany</i> (Dudley Observatory), . . . N. Y.	42 39 50	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
Alexandria, Va.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
Amherst (College Chapel), . . . Mass.	42 22 15.6	72 31 28	4 50 5.9	383
<i>Annapolis</i> (State-House), . . . Md.	38 58 40.2	76 29 9	5 56.6	37
Ann Arbor (Observatory), . . . Mich	42 16 48	83 43 35	34 52.2	
Auburn, N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339
Augusta, Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580
<i>Augusta</i> (State-House), . . . Me.	44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	595
<i>Austin</i> , Tex.	30 13 30	97 39	6 30 36	
Baker's Island (Lights), . . . Mass.	42 32 9.6	70 46 50	4 43 7.3	452
Baltimore (Washington Mon.), . . Md.	39 17 47.8	76 36 39	5 6 26.6	38
Bangor (Court-House), . . . Me.	44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661
Barnstable (Cupola), . . . Mass.	41 42 13.1	70 18 42	4 41 14.8	466
<i>Baton Rouge</i> , La.	30 26	91 18	6 5 12	
Benicia, Cal.	38 3 21	122 7 13	8 8 28.9	

* The positions contained in this table have been derived from that given in the American Almanac for 1841; with additions and corrections from the determinations of the Coast Survey, and of the United States Topographical Engineers, and from other sources.

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash.
			in Degrees.	in Time.	
				h. m. s.	Miles.
Beaufort (Arsenal),	S. C.	32 25 57	80 41 23	5 22 45.5	629
Bellevue, Am. Fur Co.'s trading post,		38 8 24	95 47 46	6 23 11.1	
Boston (State-House),	Mass.	42 21 27.6	71 3 30	4 44 14	432
Do. (Light-House),		42 19 38.8	70 53 54	4 43 32.3	
Brazos Santiago,	Tex.	26 6 0	97 12 06	28 48	
Brent's Fort,		38 2 38	103 33 15	6 54 13	
Bridgeport (South Spire),	Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 44	52 44.3	284
Bristol (Court-House),	R. I.	41 40 10.5	71 16 54	45 4.3	409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 42 2.4	73 58 31	4 55 54.1	227
Brunswick (College Chapel),	Me.	43 54 29	69 57 24	4 39 49.6	568
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
Do. (Light-House),		42 50	78 59	5 15 56	
Burlington,	N. J.	40 4 51.6	74 52 37	4 59 30.5	156
Burlington,	Vt.	44 27	73 10	4 52 40	440
Cambridge (Observatory),	Mass.	42 22 48.3	71 7 40	4 44 30.7	431
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 12	467
Canadian River, Head-waters of,		37 1 33	104 37 32	6 58 30.1	
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54 9	77 17	5 9 8	336
Cape Ann, Thatcher's Isl. (N. Lt.), Ma.		42 38 19.4	70 34 10	4 42 16.7	470
Do. (South Light),		42 38 10.9	70 34 10	4 42 16.7	
Cape Cod (Long Point Light), Mass.		42 1 57.1	70 9 47	4 40 39.1	507
Cape Elizabeth (Light-House), Me.		43 33 36	70 11 36	4 40 46.4	
Cape Flattery,	Wash. T.	48 22	124 45	8 19 0	
Do. (Light-House),		48 23 15	124 43 54	8 18 55.6	
Cape Hancock (mouth of Columb. R.),		46 16 35	124 1 45	8 16 7	
Cape Hatteras (Light-House), N. C.		35 15	75 30	5 2 0	
Cape May (Light-House),	N. J.	38 55 45	74 58 33	4 59 54.2	
Castine,	Me.	44 22 30	68 45	4 35	
Do. (Dice's Head Light-House),		44 23 12	68 49 30	4 35 18	
Cedar Keys, Depot Island,		29 7 27	82 56 12	5 31 44.8	
Chapel Hill (University),	N. C.	35 54 21	79 17 30	5 17 10	
Charleston (St. Mich.'s Ch.),	S. C.	32 46 33	79 55 38	5 19 42.5	544
Charlestown (Bun. Hill Mon.); Mass.		42 22 33.1	71 3 20	4 44 13.3	433
Chagres (Centre of Plateau),		9 20	80 1 21	5 20 5.4	
Cheboygan (Light-House),	Mich.	45 40 9	84 24 37	5 37 38.4	
Chicago (Roman Cath. Ch.),	Ill.	41 53 48	87 37 47	5 50 31.2	763
Cincinnati (Observatory),	Ohio.	39 5 54	84 29 31	5 37 58	497
Cleveland (Light-House),	Ohio.	41 31	81 51	5 27 24	
Columbia,	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500
Columbus,	Ohio.	39 57	83 3	5 32 12	396
Concord (State-House),	N. H.	43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474
Corpus Christi,	Tex.	27 47 17.8	97 27	26 29 48.1	
Council Bluffs,	Neb. T.	41 30	95 48	6 23 12	
Crescent City (Light-House), Cal.		41 44 34	124 11 22	8 16 45.4	
Dalles of the Columbia, Mission. Stat'n		45 35 55	120 55	8 3 40	
Dayton,	Ohio.	39 44	84 11	5 36 44	
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 14 57	71 10 59	4 44 43.9	422
Depot Key,	Fa.	29 7 30	83 2 45	6 32 11	
Des Moines,	Io.	41 35	93 40	6 14 40	
Detroit (St. Paul's Ch.),	Mich.	42 19 46	83 2 23	5 32 9.7	526
Dorchester (Ast. Observ.),	Mass.	42 19 10	71 4 19	4 44 17.3	432
Dover,	Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	114
Dover,	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Easton (Court-House),	Md.	38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32	80

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash.
		in Degrees.	in Time.	
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	Miles.
Eastport, Me.	44 54 "	66 56 "	4 27 44	778
Edenton (Court-House), . . . N. C.	36 3 27.4	76 35 48	5 6 23.2	284
Ewing Harbor, Oreg.	42 44 21.7	124 28 52	8 17 55.5	
Exeter, N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
Falls of St. Anthony, U. S. Cottage,	44 58 40	93 10 30	6 12 42	
Falls of the St. Croix,	45 30 10	92 40	6 10 40	
False Dungeness Harbor, . . . Wash. T.	48 7 52	123 27 21	8 13 49.4	
False Washita, Head-waters of,	35 25 41	101 5	6 44 20	
Forestville, Mich.	43 39 36	82 35 53	5 30 23.5	
Fort Boisé, Oreg.	43 49 22	116 47 37	7 47 8.2	
Fort Gibson (old Block-House),	35 47 34.8	95 15 10	6 21 0.7	
Fort Gratiot (Light-House), . . Mich.	43 0 22	82 24 44	5 29 39	
Fort Hall,	43 1 30	112 29 54	7 29 59.6	
Fort Laramie, Neb. T.	42 12 10	104 47 43	6 59 10.9	
Fort Leavenworth (Landing), Kan. T.	39 21 14	94 44	6 18 56	
Fort Nez Percé, Oreg.	46 3 46			
Frankfort, Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	551
Frederick, Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Fredericksburg, Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	56
Frederickton, N. B.	46 3	66 38 15	4 26 33	
Galveston (Court-House), . . . Tex.	29 18 14.5	94 46 34	6 19 6.3	
Georgetown, S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
Gloucester (Univ. Ch.), . . . Mass.	42 36 45.8	70 39 39	4 42 38.6	462
Do. (E. Point Light),	42 34 47.2	70 39 33	4 42 38.2	466
Do. (Ten Pound Isl. Light), . .	42 36 4.8	70 39 36	4 42 38.4	463
Great Salt Lake, Island in,	41 10 42	112 21 57	29 24.3	
Greenfield (2d Cong. Ch.), . . Mass.	42 35 16	72 36 32	4 50 26.1	396
Hagerstown, Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 20	63 36 40	4 14 26.7	936
Hallowell, Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 20	593
Hanover (Dartmouth Coll.), . . N. H.	43 43 30	72 18	4 49 12	
Harrisburg, Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford (State-House), . . . Conn.	41 45 59	72 40 45	4 50 43	335
High Plateau between waters of Atlantic and Gulf of Cal.,	42 2	107 3	7 8 12	
Holmes's Hole (Spire), . . . Mass.	41 27 12.9	70 35 59	4 42 23.9	457
Hudson, N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
Hudson (West. Reserve Coll.), . Ohio.	41 14 42	81 25 19	5 25 41.3	
Humboldt (Light-House), . . Cal.	40 46 4	124 12 21	8 16 49.4	
Huntsville, Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
Indianapolis, Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
Ipswich (Eastern Light), . . . Mass.	42 41 5.7	70 45 39	4 43 2.6	462
Ipswich (Western Light), . . Mass.	42 41 4.9	70 45 46	4 43 3.1	
Jackson, Miss.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1035
Jalapa, Mex.	19 30 8	96 54 30	6 27 38	
Jefferson City, Mo.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
Kansas River, Mouth of, . . .	39 6 3	94 32 54	6 18 11.6	
Key West (S. W. Pt.), . . . Fa.	24 32	81 47 30	5 27 10	
Key West Light, Fa.	24 32 58	81 48 7	5 27 12.5	
Kingston, C. W.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Do. (Court-House),	44 8	76 28 37	5 5 54.5	
Knoxville, Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36	516
Lancaster, Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
Lansing, Mich.	42 43	84 29	5 37 56	

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash.
			in Degrees.	in Time.	
			o ' "	h. m. s.	Miles.
La Vaca,	Tex.	28 37 0			
Lexington,	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
Little Rock,	Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport,	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
Los Angeles,	Cal.	34 3 15	118 10 44	7 52 42.9	
Louisville,	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	590
Lowell (St. Anne's Ch.), . .	Mass.	42 38 46	71 19	2 4 45 16.1	439
Lynchburg,	Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
Lynn High Rock,	Mass.	42 28 3	70 56 28	4 43 45.9	441
Machias Bay,	Me.	44 33	67 22	4 29 28	
Madison (Dome of Capitol), .	Wis.	43 4 31	89 23 16	5 57 33.1	
Marblehead (Black-top Ch.), .	Mass.	42 30 23 7	70 50 32	4 43 22.1	450
Do. (Light),		42 30 14	70 50 39	4 43 22.6	448
Matagorda (E. end Island), .	Texas.	28 20 48	96 23 57	6 25 35.8	
Mexico, City of,	Mex.	19 25 45	99 5	6 6 36 20.4	
Michigan City,	Io.	41 43 25	86 54 21	5 47 37.4	
Middletown (Wesl. Univ.), .	Conn.	41 33 8	72 39	4 50 36	325
Milledgeville,	Ga.	33 7 20	83 19 45	5 33 19	642
Milwaukee (Spire Cath. Ch.),	Wisc.	43 2 33.9	87 54 22	5 51 37.5	
Missouri River, Mouth of,		38 51 36	90 0 40	6 0 2.7	
Mobile (Episcopal Ch.), . .	Ala.	30 41 26.2	88 1 29	5 52 5.9	1033
Monclova,	Mex.	26 54 0	101 39 18	6 46 37.2	
Monomoy Point Light, . . .	Mass.	41 33 33	69 59 19	4 39 57.3	477
Monterey,	Mex.	25 40 13	100 25 36	6 41 42.4	
Monterey,	Cal.	36 36 24	121 52 25	8 7 29.7	
Montgomery,	Ala.	32 22	86 18	5 45 12	
Montpelier,	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
Montreal,	C. E.	45 31	73 32 56	4 54 11.7	601
Nag's Head,	N. C.	35 55 43.7	75 35 59	5 2 23.9	
Nantucket (South Tower), .	Mass.	41 16 54	70 5 36	4 40 22.4	490
Nashville (University), . .	Tenn.	36 9 33	86 49 35	4 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Fort Panmure), . .	Miss.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Nebraska or Platte River, Junction of North and South Forks,		41 5 5	101 21 24	6 45 25.6	
Newark,	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Baptist Spire),	Mass.	41 38 10.2	70 55 16	4 43 41.1	429
Newbern,	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg,	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport (Harris St. Ch.),	Mass.	42 48 29.9	70 52 3	4 43 28.2	466
Do. (Plumb Isl. E. Light), .		42 48 25	70 48 40	4 43 14.7	469
Newcastle (Spire Episc. Ch.),	Del.	39 39 36	75 33 27	5 2 13.8	103
New Haven (College), . . .	Conn.	41 18 27.7	72 55 24	4 51 41.6	301
New London (Light-House),	Conn.	41 18 57.6	72 5	4 44 20.3	354
New Orleans (City Hall), . .	La.	29 57 30	90 0 0	6 0 0	1203
Newport (Spire),	R. I.	41 29 12.2	71 18 29	4 45 13.9	403
Newport (Light-House), . .		41 26 30	71 21 24	4 45 37.7	
New York (City Hall), . . .	N. Y.	40 42 43	74 0	3 4 56 0.2	226
Nobsque Point Light, . . .	Mass.	41 30 55	70 38 59	4 42 35.9	450
Norfolk (Farmers' Bank), . .	Va.	36 50 50	76 18 47	5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 19 9	72 38 15	4 50 33	376
Norwich,	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Ocracoke Light-House, . . .	N. C.	35 6 31.6	75 58 27	5 3 53.8	
Ogdensburg (Light-House),	N. Y.	44 45	75 30	5 2 0	
Olympia,	Wash. T.	47 3	122 55	8 11 40	6643

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash.
		In Degrees.	In Time.	
<i>Omaha City</i> , Neb. T.	41 16 "	95 59 "	h. m. s.	Miles.
<i>Ottawa</i> , C. W.		75 42 45	2 48.3	
<i>Panama Cathedral</i> , Mex.	8 57 9	79 29 17	5 17 57.1	
<i>Pass Washington</i> ,	36 3 22	108 56	7 15 44	
<i>Pensacola</i> , Fa.	30 24	87 10 12	5 48 40.8	1050
<i>Perote</i> , Mex.	19 28 57	97 8 15	6 28 33	
<i>Petersburg</i> , Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
<i>Philadelphia (Girard Coll.)</i> , . Pa.	39 58 24	75 9 54	5 0 39.6	136
Do. (High School Obs.),	39 57 9	75 10 37	5 0 42.5	
<i>Pittsburg</i> , Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 20 8	223
<i>Pittsfield (1st Cong. Ch.)</i> , . Mass.	42 26 55	73 15 36	4 53 2.4	380
<i>Platte River, Mouth of</i> ,	41 3 13			
Do. Junc. of N. & S. Forks,	41 5 5	101 21 24	6 45 25.6	
<i>Plattsburg</i> , N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
<i>Plymouth (Court-House)</i> , . Mass.	41 57 23.3	70 39 47	4 42 39.1	439
<i>Point Conception (C. S. Obs)</i> , Cal.	34 26 56	120 25 33	8 1 42.2	
<i>Point Hudson</i> , Wash. Ter.	48 7 3	122 44 33	8 10 58.2	
<i>Point Loma (Light-House)</i> , . Cal.	32 40 13	117 12 22	7 48 49.5	
<i>Popocatepetl</i> , Mex.	18 59 47	98 32 51	6 34 11.4	
<i>Portland (Mount Joy)</i> , . . . Me.	43 39 54	70 14 34	4 40 58.3	542
Do. (E. Light),	43 33 56	70 11 41	4 40 46.7	
<i>Portland</i> , Oreg.	45 30	122 27 30	8 9 50	
<i>Portsmouth (Unitarian Ch.)</i> , N. H.	43 4 35	70 45 50	4 43 3.3	491
Do. (White Isl. Light),	42 58	70 37 45	4 42 31	
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> , N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
<i>Prairie du Chien (Am. Fur</i> Co.'s House), Wis.	43 3 6	91 9 19	6 4 37.3	
<i>Princeton (Nassau Hall)</i> , . . N. J.	40 20 41	74 39 30	4 58 38	177
<i>Providence (College Hill)</i> , . R. I.	41 50 17	71 23 40	4 45 34.7	394
<i>Puebla de los Angeles</i> , . . Mex.	19 0 15	98 2 21	6 32 9.4	
<i>Punta de los Reyes (F. Drake's Bay)</i> , Cal.	37 59 34	122 57 40	8 11 50.7	
<i>Quebec (Citadel)</i> , C. E.	46 49 12	71 12 15	4 44 49.0	781
<i>Racine (Dome of Court-House)</i> , Wis.	42 43 45	87 47 45	5 51 8.3	
<i>Raleigh</i> , N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
<i>Remedios, Harbor de los</i> , . .	37 24 15	135 53 41	9 3 34.7	
<i>Richmond (Capitol)</i> , . . . Va.	37 32 17	77 27 28	5 9 49.9	122
<i>Rochester (Rochester House)</i> , N. Y.	43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
<i>Sabine River, entrance of South</i> or outer extremity of Bar, Tex.	29 40 48	93 49 36	15 16 2	
<i>Sable (Cape)</i> , Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
<i>Sackett's Harbor</i> , N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
<i>Saco (Church)</i> , Me.	43 30 1	70 26 14	4 41 44.9	527
<i>Sacramento</i> , Cal.	38 34 41	121 27 44	8 5 51	
<i>Saginaw River (Light-House)</i> , Mich.	43 38 38	83 50 54	5 35 23.7	
<i>St. Augustine</i> , Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
<i>St. Croix River, Mouth of</i> , .	44 45 30	92 45	6 11 0	
<i>St. Joseph</i> ,	23 3 13	109 40 44	7 18 43	
<i>St. Louis</i> , Mo.	38 37 28	90 15 16	6 1 1.1	856
<i>St. Mark's Light</i> , Fa.	30 4 25	84 10 37	5 36 42.6	
<i>St. Paul</i> , Min.	44 52 46	93 4 54	6 12 19.6	
<i>Salem (tall Spire)</i> , Mass.	42 31 10	70 53 38	4 43 34.5	446
<i>Salem</i> , Oreg.	44 56	123 1 30	8 12 6	6687
<i>Saltillo</i> , Mex.	25 26 22	101 1 45	6 44 7	

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash.
		in Degrees.	in Time.	
			h. m. s.	Miles.
Salt Lake City, Utah.	40 46 8	112 6 8	7 28 24.5	
San Antonio, Tex.	29 25 22	98 29 15	6 33 57	
San Blas, Arsenal,	21 32 34	105 15 24	7 1 1.6	
San Diego, Public Square (C. S. Obs.),	32 41 58	117 13 22	7 48 5	
Sandusky (Light-House, Marble Head), Ohio.	41 32 30	82 42 15	5 30 49	
Sandwich (1st Cong. Ch.), Mass.	41 45 26	70 29 39	4 41 58.6	456
San Francisco (Presidio), Cal.	37 47 35.6	122 26 48	8 9 47.2	
San Luis Obispo,	35 10 37.5	120 43 31	8 2 54.1	
San Pedro,	33 43 19.6	118 16.03	7 53 4.2	
Santa Barbara,	34 24 24.7	119 40 18	7 58 41.2	
Santa Cruz,	36 57 26.9	122 0 10	8 8 0.7	
Santa Fé, N. M.	35 41 6	106 1 22	7 4 5.5	
Savannah (Exchange), Ga.	32 4 53	81 5 14	5 24 20.9	662
Scarboro' Harbor, Wash. Ter.	48 21 49	124 37 12	8 18 28.8	
Schenectady, N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Snake River, above Amer. Falls,	42 47 5	112 40 13	7 30 40.9	
Springfield, Ill.	39 48	89 33	5 58 12	801
Springfield (Court-House), Mass.	42 6 4	72 35 45	4 50 23	357
Squam Harbor (Light), Mass.	42 39 41	70 40 34	4 42 42.3	466
Straitsmouth Island (Light), Mass.	42 39 42	70 34 58	4 42 19.9	471
Stratford Hill, Conn.	41 13 6	73 8 51	4 52 35.4	287
Sweet-Water River, N. Fork of Platte River, Mouth of,	42 27 18	107 45 27	7 11 1.8	
Tallahassee, Fla.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896
Tampico, Bar, Mex.	22 15 30	97 51 51	6 31 27.4	
Taunton (Trin. Cong. Ch.), Mass.	41 54 11	71 5 55	4 44 23.7	415
Tlamath Lake,	42 56 51			
Toronto or York (Observ.), C. W.	43 39 35	79 23 21	5 17 33.4	500
Trenton, N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Trinidad Bay, Cal.	41 5 40	124 5	8 16 20	
Troy, N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	858
University of Virginia, Va.	38 2 3	78 31 29	5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church), N. Y.	43 6 49	75 13	5 0 52	383
Vandalia, Ill.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vera Cruz, Mex.	19 11 52	96 8 36	6 24 34.4	
Vevay, Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Victoria, Tex.	28 46 57			
Vincennes, Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON (Capitol), D. C.	38 53 20	77 0 15	5 8 1	
Do. (Observatory),	38 53 39.3	77 2 48	5 8 11.2	
Washington, Miss.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
Waukegan, Ill.	42 21 44	87 50 11	5 51 20.7	
West Point (Military Academy), N. Y.	41 23 31.2	73 57 31	4 55 50.1	
Wheeling, Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	264
Williamstown (Cong. Ch.), Mass.	42 42 49	73 13 10	4 52 52.7	406
Wilmington (Town-Hall), Del.	39 44 27	75 32 42	5 2 10.8	111
Wilmington, N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Windsor, C. W.		83 2 0	5 32 8.0	
Worcester (Ant. Hall), Mass.	42 16 17	71 48 13	4 47 12.9	394
York, Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 42 40	500
York, Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87
Yorktown, Va.	37 13	76 34	5 6 16	

A Table showing the Latitude and Longitude of Certain Points as determined by the U. S. Survey of the N. and N. W. Lakes. Communicated by Capt. GEO. G. MEAD, U. S. Topogr. Eng. November 1st, 1860.

Name of Point.	Where Located.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Detroit (St. Paul's Church), . . .	Michigan,	42° 19' 45".85	83° 2' 22".73
Fort Gratiot Light-House, . . .	"	43 0 21.86	82 24 43.96
Pt. aux Baignes " . . .	"	44 1 23.35	82 47 9.87
Charity Island " . . .	"	44 2 16.31	83 26 5.63
Saginaw River " . . .	"	43 38 37.84	83 50 54.46
Tarras Point " . . .	"	44 15 56.94	83 50 53.52
Thunder Bay Island " . . .	"	45 2 17.27	83 11 13.53
Presque Isle " . . .	"	45 20 33.18	83 28 19.11
Détour " . . .	"	45 57 20.11	83 54 21.71
Mackinac, Fort Holmes, . . .	"	45 21 27.81	84 36 24.48
Cheboygan Light-House, . . .	"	45 41 9.47	84 24 36.64
Bois Blanc Island " . . .	"	45 48 35.83	84 24 41.11
Wangoshaue " . . .	"	45 47 13.38	85 4 56.33
Isle aux Galets " . . .	"	45 40 33.76	85 9 46.11
Godenich Court-House, . . .	C. W.	43 44 36.33	81 42 16.93
Cove Island Light-House, . . .	"	45 19 39.85	81 43 40.70
Forestville, . . .	Michigan,	43 39 36	82 35 53
Saginaw Bay (Sand Point), . . .	"	43 54 39	83 22 27

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

*Explanation of the Table of Geographical Positions, furnished by
Lieut.-Colonel J. D. GRAHAM.*

THIS Table is divided into five parts for the convenience of explanations. The latitudes, in all of them, were derived from astronomical observations, either of stars culminating north and south of the zenith for each station, or of the transits of stars over the prime-vertical plane, both east and west.

PART I.

The longitudes given in Part I. rest upon chronometrical comparisons with the meridian of the boundary monument at the source of the river St. Croix. The longitude of this meridian was determined in our northeastern boundary survey, from observations made by myself in the year 1841, of the meridian transits of the moon's bright limbs, and of the moon-culminating stars, compared with corresponding observations made at the principal European observatories. The longitude thus obtained was, 4^h 31^m 7^s.77 west of Greenwich.

In 1847, before all the European corresponding observations were received and used in the computations, the longitude of this line was stated by us at 4^h 31^m 8^s.* Afterwards, however, when they were all received and introduced into the computations, which was not until the year 1849, that approximate result was thereby affected by 0^s.23 of time. Consequently this correction will appear on a comparison of the longitudes now given in

• Part I. of our Table, with the same stations as they were given in October, 1847, for publication in the American Almanac for the following year.

* See pp. 368 and 369 of the American Almanac for the year 1848.

PART II.

The longitudes in Part II. were derived from chronometrical comparisons made in the year 1844, with the meridian of the former Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory, then established at the Dana House. For this connection we were indebted to the co-operation of Professor Bond, Director of that Observatory. Its longitude was then stated at $4^h 44^m 29.6$ west of Greenwich, and was so used in our reductions of the longitudes of those places which were reported at pp. 366 – 369 of the American Almanac for 1848, and which are also found in Part II. of our present Table. The result of the great chronometrical expeditions for ascertaining the difference of longitude between Cambridge, Mass., and the Royal British Observatory at Greenwich caused, however, a reduction of -2 seconds of time in the longitude of the Dana House. This reduction will, therefore, appear in the longitudes of these stations as now reported, if compared with their longitudes as given in the American Almanac for 1848, pp. 366 – 369.

PART III.

The longitudes in Part III. of our Table rest upon chronometrical comparisons made in the year 1845, with the meridian of the field observatory which I had established in that year at Rouse's Point, in connection with the tracing and marking of the boundary under the Treaty of Washington of August 9th, 1842.

The longitude of that field observatory was determined, from meridian transits of the moon's bright limbs, and the moon-culminating stars which I observed during the field operations of 1845, compared with corresponding observations made at the principal European observatories, to be west of Greenwich $4^h 53^m 25.8$.

In 1847 the longitude of this position was given 1.2 of time greater than the above, and we so reported it in the Table given in the American Almanac for 1848. That, however, was before all the European corresponding moon-culminations were received. Afterwards, when they were all received and incorporated into the computations, the above-mentioned result was obtained. Hence, the longitudes of all the stations now given in Part III. will be found 1.2 of time less than the same were reported at pp. 366 – 369 of the American Almanac for 1848.

The latitude of our Rouse's Point Observatory was determined, by 2,273 observations of the transits of sixteen different stars over the prime vertical plane, east and west, to be $45^{\circ} 0' 28''.20$ N.

PART IV.

The positions given in Part IV. were determined, both in latitude and longitude, in the years 1857, 1858, and 1859. Here all the longitudes rest upon chronometrical comparisons, by means of electric signals transmitted by the telegraph wires with the meridian of Chicago.

The longitude of Chicago, as used in this connection, stands based upon my determination of that of the meridian of the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, from lunar culminations observed in the year 1841, as already described. With this meridian I connected Quebec by the transportation of chronometers in 1842; and finally, Chicago and Quebec were connected chronometrically by the aid of electric signals on the night of May 15th, 1857, by the conjoint operations of Lieut. E. D. Ashe, R. N., and myself, in the manner described in my Annual Report to the U. S. Topographical Bureau for that year. This will be found published in Congressional Senate (executive) Document, No. 42 of the 35th Congress, 1st Session, at pp. 12 – 21 and 56 – 60.

The several steps in these connections stand as follows, viz. :—

1. Longitude of the meridian of the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, derived from lunar culminations observed in 1841, west of Greenwich,	h. m. s. 4 31 7.77
2. Centre of the citadel of Quebec, west of said meridian, by the transportation of 5 chronometers in 1842,	+0 13 41.65
3. The present Quebec Observatory is 180 feet east of the meridian of the centre of the citadel by survey,	—0.17
4. Chicago Observing Station of May 15th, 1857, is west of the meridian of the present Quebec observatory, by <i>time observations</i> made at each place, and compared by electric signals, forth and back, on that night,	+1 5 41 51
Longitude of Chicago Observing Station, of May 15th, 1857, west of the meridian of Greenwich,	5 50 30.76

By observations of circum-meridian altitudes of stars culminating north and south of the zenith, made on the nights of August 15th and 23d, and September 18th, 1858, I determined the latitude of this Chicago station to be $41^{\circ} 53' 50''.3$ N.

A Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of Places determined from Astronomical the Years 1819 and 1859, furnished

NOTE. — Any slight discrepancy that may appear between the Longitude in *arc*, and in *the time*. The expression in *arc* has preference, therefore, whenever any slight

No. for reference.	Positions.	
1	Albert's Inn (late Widow Michaud's), on the south bank of the River St. John,	Me.
2	Allegash River, Samuel Bolton's house, at the mouth of this river,	Me.
* 3	Allegash River, head of the Great Falls of,	Me.
* 4	Allegash River, island near the head of Heron Lake,	Me.
5	Amity, the Post-office (Dunn's house),	Me.
6	Aroostook Hill, Major J. D. Graham's Transit Stand on the meridian of the source of the River St. Croix,	Me.
* 7	Aroostook River, southeast extremity of the Ox-bow,	Me.
* 8	Aroostook River, the forks of the river,	Me.
9	Aroostook River, its mouth in the River St. John,	N. B.
10	Big Black River (a tributary to the River St. John), the upper cape at its mouth,	Me.
11	Big Black River, Astronomical Station of Major Graham on Horse Island, opposite to its mouth in the River St. John,	Me.
12	Birch Creek, its mouth in the River St. Francis,	Me.
13	Coomb's House, on the north bank of the River St. John,	N. B.
14	Ciroui's (Oliver) House, opposite to the mouth of Madawaska River,	Me.
15	Cire's (<i>alias</i> Joseph Croque's) Tavern, on the south bank of the River St. John,	Me.

* Stations Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 27, 36, and 39. — The latitudes of these stations were determined from Astronomical observations by my assistant, Lieut Thomas J. Lee, of the Topographical Engineers, while surveying, under my direction, the Aroostook River and the adjacent country in 1841, and the Allegash River and the Eagle Lakes in 1842. The longitudes of these stations were determined by him by *time-observations*, and chronomet-

The positions given in Part IV. of our present Table, under the head of "Chicago," were derived by a trigonometrical connection with the station of May 15th, 1857.

PART V.

The positions given in Part V. of the Table were derived from observations made at the periods indicated, while I was a Lieutenant of Artillery, attached to Major Long's first exploring expedition in 1819 and 1820, and while serving in 1840 with the commission for marking the boundary between the United States and the then Republic of Texas.

Remark. The determinations given in Parts I., II., and III. of our present Table, with the authorities in each case given, were sent, in the year 1847, through the State Department of the United States, to the British Government, in connection with other papers relating to the demarcation of the boundary under the Treaty of Washington. The latitudes then reported were the same as are now given. The longitudes of the places contained in Part I. of our present Table are diminished by 0°.23 of time, those in Part II. are diminished by 2° of time, and those in Part III. are diminished by 1°.2 of time, in comparison with the longitudes then reported. The reasons for this are given in the foregoing remarks.

J. D. GRAHAM.

Chicago, Nov., 1860.

Observations, by Lieut.-Colonel J. D. GRAHAM and his Assistants, between for the American Almanac for 1861.

its equivalent in time, is due solely to only two places of decimals being used in expression shall appear between them.

No. for Ref- erence.	North Latitude.	Longitude West of the Meridian of Greenwich.		When De- termined.
		In Arc.	In Time.	
1	47° 17' 22.30	68° 27' 31.05	h. m. s. 4 33 50.07	1843
2	47 5 17.00	69 3 34.05	4 36 14 27	1844
3	46 56 59.60	69 6 54.75	4 36 27.57	1842
4	46 19 5.70	69 16 11.55	4 37 4.77	1842
5	45 56 38.00	67 49 56.55	4 31 19.77	1838
6	46 46 49.00	67 46 56.55	4 31 7.77	1841
7	46 25 50.80	68 26 15.55	4 33 44.97	1841
8	46 20 38.20	68 45 44.55	4 35 2.97	1841
9	46 49 2.00	67 42 38.55	4 30 50.57	1841
10	46 56 58.45	69 26 51.55	4 37 47.43	1843-44
11	46 56 57.75	69 26 45.75	4 37 47.05	1843-44
12	47 26 10.90	69 6 40.55	4 36 26 67	1842
13		67 55 25.05	4 31 41.67	1842
14	47 21 23.50	68 18 56.55	4 33 15.77	1842
15	47 14 19.80	68 1 34.75	4 32 6.32	1843

rical connections with my primary meridian of the monument at the source of the River St. Croix (see Nos. 34 and 57 of the Table), which I had traced astronomically, and marked through the forests of Maine and New Brunswick, for a distance of ninety miles north from the said monument.

No. for refer- ence.	Positions.	
16	Fish River, upper cape at its mouth in the River St. John,	Me.
17	Fort Fairfield, lower block-house, right bank of Aroostook River,	Me.
18	Fort Kent, the U. S. block-house on the River St. John,	Me.
19	Fort Kent, the officers' quarters,	Me.
20	Grand Falls of the St. John, Major Graham's Astronomical Station,	N. B.
21	Grand Falls of the St. John, Sir John Caldwell's House,	N. B.
22	Grand Falls of the St. John, Costigan's Hotel,	N. B.
23	Grand Falls of the St. John, middle of the crest of the falls,	N. B.
24	Grand River, its confluence with the River St. John, lower cape,	N. B.
25	Grand Portage of the Temisquāta, St. Francis River, bridge,	C. E.
26	Grand Portage of the Temisquāta, Major Graham's Astronomical Station of November, 1842,	C. E.
*27	Great Machias River (a tributary to the Aroostook), the mouth of,	Me.
28	Green River, Major J. D. Graham's Astronomical Station at Louis Thibedeau's house, left bank of the River St. John,	N. B.
29	Green River, its confluence with the River St. John, upper cape,	N. B.
30	Horse Island, in the River St. John, Major Graham's Astronomical Station, near the centre of,	Me.
31	Head of Little Black Rapids in the River St. John,	Me.
32	Houlton, Astronomical Station in the garden of Houlton's Tavern, fifty feet southwest of the tavern,	Me.
33	Houlton, the flag-staff of Hancock Barracks,	Me.
34	Intersection of the meridian of the monument, at the source of the River St. Croix with the north shore of the River St. John, at Maximilian Rieur's house,	N. B.
35	Jam Island, its south extremity in the River St. Francis,	Me.
*36	Junction of the two Little Madawaska Lakes, at the head of the Little Madawaska River, a tributary to the Aroostook,	Me.
37	Lincoln, True's Tavern,	Me.
38	Little Black River, lower cape at its mouth in the River St. John,	Me.
*39	Masardis, or sometimes called St. Croix River (a tributary to the Aroostook), the mouth of,	Me.
40	Madawaska River, its confluence with the River St. John, lower cape,	N. B.
41	Madawaska River, the bridge at the mouth of,	N. B.
42	Madawaska River, the British block-house near the mouth of,	N. B.
43	Moose Rivulet, a tributary to the St. John, the mouth of,	Me.
44	Mars Hill, the summit of the most southern peak,	Me.
45	Otter Brook, its confluence with St. Francis River,	C. E.
46	Park's Hill, Transit Stand on the meridian of the source of the River St. Croix,	Me.
47	Pine Island (one of the Seven Island group in the River St. John), the head of,	Me.
48	Pohenagamook Lake, the large Iron Boundary Monument on the west shore, at the outlet of,	Me.
49	Pohenagamook Lake, the west shore, at the head of,	Me.

No. for Ref- erence.	North Latitude.	Longitude West of the Meridian of Greenwich.		When De- termined.
		In Arc.	In Time.	
16	47° 15' 13.90	68° 35' 22.55	h. m. s. 4 34 21.50	1842-43
17	46 46 8.00	67 49 39.15	4 31 18.61	1841
18	47 15 9.40	68 35 22.05	4 34 21.47	1842-43
19	47 15 3.70	68 35 16.75	4 34 21.12	1842-43
20	47 2 55.10	67 44 31.05	4 30 58.07	1842
21	47 2 55.60	67 44 31.65	4 30 58.11	1842
22	47 2 53.00	67 44 32.40	4 30 58.16	1842
23	47 3 2.10	67 44 29.25	4 30 57.95	1842
24	47 11 4.00	67 57 14.55	4 31 48.97	1844
25	47 43 33.60	69 17 50.55	4 37 11.37	1842
26	47 43 32.30	69 17 55.55	4 37 11.67	1842
27	46 37 15.60	68 24 23.55	4 33 37.57	1841
28	47 18 24.70	68 8 58.05	4 32 35.87	1842
29	47 18 20.60	68 8 54.00	4 32 35.60	1842
30	46 56 57.75	69 26 45.75	4 37 47.05	1843-44
31	47 5 3.20	69 8 31.05	4 36 34.07	1844
32	46 7 28.48	67 49 22.05	4 31 17.47	1840-44
33	46 7 39.38	67 48 57.30	4 31 15.82	1840-44
34	47 3 45.70	67 46 56.55	4 31 7.77	1843
35	47 26 13.80	69 6 43.50	4 36 26.90	1842
36	47 1 5.80	68 13 53.55	4 32 55.57	1842
37	45 21 33.00	68 32 41.55	4 34 10.77	1841
38	47 7 3.00	69 5 23.55	4 36 21.57	1844
39	46 30 13.00	68 20 56.55	4 33 23.77	1841
40	47 21 39.40	68 19 17.55	4 33 17.17	1842-43
41	47 21 47.80	68 19 29.05	4 33 17.97	1842-43
42	47 21 51.40	68 19 21.25	4 33 17.42	1842-43
43	46 42 9.80	69 43 11.55	4 38 52.77	1844
44	46 30 21.00	70 8 53.00	4 40 35.50	1841
45	47 37 16.20	69 17 54.00	4 37 11.60	1842
46	46 6 39.10	67 46 56.55	4 31 7.77	1840-41
47	46 46 52.00	69 35 52.05	4 38 23.47	1844
48	47 23 33.25	69 13 15.45	4 36 53.03	1842-43
49	47 31 39.00	69 17 28.05	4 37 9.88	1842

No. for reference.	Positions.	
50	Pettiquaggamas Lake (the first lake of the St. Francis River in ascending), the head of,	Me.
51	Pettiquaggamas Lake, Astronomical Station 83 feet S., 27 E. of the mouth of Trout Brook, a tributary of the River St. Francis,	Me.
52	Pettiquaggamac Lake, or <i>Beau Lac</i> (the second lake of the River St. Francis, in ascending), the head of, west shore,	Me.
53	Quebec, Payne's Hotel in the Union Building,	C. E.
54	Quebec, the centre of the Citadel,	C. E.
55	Quebec, telegraph on the Northeast Bastion of the Citadel,	C. E.
56	Rivière du Loup, Royal Hotel,	C. E.
57	St. Croix River, Boundary Monument at the source of, Maine and New Brunswick line.	
58	St. Francis River, Hammond's barn, near the mouth of,	N. B.
59	St. Francis River, Major Graham's Astronomical Station of October 16th, 1842, on the left of, and S. 36° 30', E. 360 feet below the lower extremity of Jam Island,	N. B.
60	Southwest Branch of the River St. John, Major Graham's Astronomical Observatory, near the Treaty point,	Canada
61	Southwest Branch of the River St. John, the intersection of its right bank with the straight line of boundary, Me. & Canada line.	
62	Ten Mile Line, on the River St. John below its "Grand Forks," the southeast extremity of,	Me.
63	Ten Mile Line, on Northwest Branch of the River St. John, northwest extremity of,	Me.
64	Tree Island, in the River St. Francis, Major J. D. Graham's Astronomical Station of October 17th, 1842,	Me.
65	Trout Brook (a tributary to Lake Pettiquaggamas, or first lake of the River St. Francis in ascending), the mouth of,	Me.
66	Weston, Butterfield's House,	Me.
67	Weston, the Post-office of 1838,	Me.
68	Woodstock, Grover's Inn, nearly opposite to the British Barracks,	N. B.

PART II.

69	Augusta, the Augusta House Hotel,	Me.
70	Bangor, the Bangor Hotel,	Me.
71	Calais, Thompson's Hotel,	Me.
72	Cape Elizabeth Light, the eastern of the two, or the Fixed Light of Portland Harbor,	Me.
73	Eastport, Fort Sullivan,	Me.
74	Forks of the Kennebec, Major Graham's Astronomical Station,	Me.
75	Forks of the Kennebec, the east end of the bridge over the eastern branch of the Kennebec River,	Me.
76	Forks of the Kennebec, Burnham's Hotel,	Me.
77	Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, the flag-staff,	Me.
78	Fort Scammell, Portland Harbor, the block-house,	Me.
*79	Head of Connecticut River, Astronomical Station near,	N. H.
†80	Hog's Back Mountain,	Canada.

* Station No. 79. — The latitude was determined by my orders with the zenith sector, after Talcott's method, by my assistant, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Topographical Engineers. The longitude was derived by him, approximately, from observed azimuths and survey, based on my determination of the longitude of Taschereau's House, as given in No. 90 of this Table.

No. for ref- erence.	North Latitude.	Longitude West of the Meridian of Greenwich.		When De- termined.
		In Arc.	In Time.	
50	47° 14' 26".22	69° 1' 56".55	h. m. s. 4 36 7.77	1842
51	47 14 9.70	69 1 23.55	4 36 5.57	1842
52	47 22 40.30	69 3 17.55	4 36 13.17	1842
53	46 48 40.10	71 12 17.55	4 44 49.17	1842
54	46 48 17.30	71 12 21.30	4 44 49.42	1842
55	46 48 25.70	71 12 15.25	4 44 49.02	1842
56	47 50 16.40	69 31 47.55	4 38 7.17	1842
57	45 56 36.80	67 47 56.55	4 31 7.77	1840
58	47 10 57.30	68 53 55.05	4 35 35.67	1842-43
59	47 26 10.90	69 6 40.55	4 36 26.67	1842
60	46 25 0.09	70 3 17.55	4 40 13.17	1844
61	46 25 2 00	70 3 32.55	4 40 14.17	1844
62	46 34 36.90	69 52 52.55	4 39 31.51	1843-44
63	46 41 46.00	70 0 2.55	4 40 0.17	1844
64	47 27 9.10	69 4 32.00	4 36 18.13	1842
65	47 14 10.37	69 1 24.05	4 36 5.60	1842
66	45 41 21.00	67 51 47.55	4 31 27.17	1838
67	45 41 10.00	67 51 47.55	4 31 27.17	1838
68	46 8 53.90	67 34 38.55	4 30 18.57	1843
PART II.				
69	44 18 33.60	69 46 30.00	4 39 6.00	1844
70	44 47 46.00	68 46 9.70	4 35 4.65	1838-44
71	45 11 25.00	67 16 18.00	4 29 5.20	1838
72	43 33 56.20	70 11 52.50	4 40 47.50	1844
73	44 54 27.00	66 59 1.50	4 27 56.10	1838
74	45 20 7.03	69 57 42.90	4 39 50.86	1844
75	45 20 7.20	69 57 44.10	4 39 50.94	1844
76	45 20 7.50	69 57 42.60	4 39 50.84	1844
77	43 38 56.30	70 13 30.00	4 40 54.00	1844
78	43 39 1 10	70 12 38.00	4 40 50.50	1844
79	45 14 58.06	71 12 27.00	4 44 49.80	1845
80	45 40 16.50	70 33 19.50	4 42 13.30	1845

† Station No. 80. — Position determined approximately by Lieut. Emory, T. E., by the intersection of azimuth lines observed from various points in surveying a portion of the highland boundary. The longitude referred to Taschereau's House.

No. for reference.	Positions.
*80	Moose Hill, Highland Boundary, Maine and Canada line.
81	Moose River, Post-office, Lowell's house, Me.
82	Portland, Senter's old Observatory, Cumberland St., cor. Boyd St., Me.
83	Portland, dome of the Exchange, Me.
84	Portland, centre of the Town Hall, Me.
85	Portland, Mountjoy Marine Telegraph, Me.
86	Portland, Portland Light, Me.
†87	Saddle-Back Mountain, Maine and Canada line.
88	Skowhegan, Moore's Inn, Me.
89	Solon, the Carratunk House, Me.
90	Taschereau's House, Highland Boundary on the Kennebec and Quebec road, Canada.
91	Taschereau's House, large iron boundary monument, No. 351 on the Highland, Maine and Canada line.
92	Waterville, intersection of Main and Silver Streets, Me.

PART III.

†93	Albany, the State Capitol, N. Y.
†94	Albany, the Academy, N. Y.
§95	Canaan, Major Graham's Astronomical Observatory, Vt. & Can. line.
96	Canaan, boundary monument on Hall's stream, Vt. & Can. line.
97	Hall's Stream (a tributary to the Connecticut River), upper cape at the mouth of, Vt.
98	Hall's Stream, the middle of the bridge near the mouth of, Vt.
99	Hall's Stream, Beacher's dwelling-house near the mouth of, Vt.
|| 100	Jay Mountain (of the Green Mountain range), the summit of, 4,030 feet above the ocean level, Vt.
†101	Montreal, Astronomical Station of Captain Robinson, Royal Engineers, on St. Helen's Island, C. E.
†102	Montreal, the Catholic Cathedral, C. E.
†103	Montreal, the Protestant Cathedral, C. E.
104	Odeltown, the Church-steeple, C. E.
105	Odeltown, Robinson's stone-house, C. E.
106	Odeltown, the British Cavalry stone-stable, C. E.
α107	Owl's Head (west shore of Lake Memphremagog), the sum- mit of, 2,558 feet above the ocean level, C. E.

* Determined by Lieut. W. H. Emory. The longitude was derived by him from a comparison with Major J. D. Graham's meridian of Taschereau's House, as given in No. 90.

† Station No. 87. — Position deduced approximately by Captain Robinson, R. E., and Lieut. Emory, T. E., as in the case of No. 80.

† Stations Nos. 93 and 94. — These longitudes are derived from chronometrical connections with my primary meridian at Rouse's Point, by means of the transmission of many chronometers forth and back. The necessary time-observations were made at East Albany by my assistant, Lieut. George Thom of the Topographical Engineers; those at Rouse's Point were made by myself.

§ Station No. 95. *Canaan, Vermont and Canada Line.* — The latitude of this point was determined by me from observations of the transits of stars, east and west, over the prime vertical. Some of these were made when the thermometer stood at 25° below zero of Fahrenheit's scale. The lowest degree observed was 34° below zero of Fahrenheit, in December, 1845, when we were living in tents in the open field. The longitude was derived from chronometrical connection with my meridian of Rouse's Point. The first step in this connection was with Stanstead, in regard to which see remarks on that station, No. 118. The second step was a chronometrical connection between Stanstead and Canaan by the transmission, forth and back, of many chronometers. For this part of the operation, Lieut. Whipple, U. S. T. E., was placed in charge of the Stanstead station (after Captain Robinson had left it for other duties), and the requisite time-observations were made by him there, and by myself at the boundary station at Canaan.

No. for reference.	North Latitude.	Longitude West of the Meridian of Greenwich.		When Determined.
		In Arc.	In Time.	
80 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 30 18.00	70 42 54.00	h. m. s. 4 42 51.60	1845
81	45 39 16.70	70 15 39.00	4 41 2.60	1844
82	43 39 44.50	70 15 10.50	4 41 0.70	1844
83	43 39 27.00	70 15 10.50	4 41 0.70	1844
84	43 39 26.70	70 15 27.00	4 41 1.80	1844
85	43 39 56.30	70 14 32.00	4 40 58.13	1844
86	43 37 23.30	70 12 21.00	4 40 49.40	1844
87	45 20 56.00	71 0 43.50	4 44 2.90	1845
88		69 42 54.00	4 38 51.60	1844
89	44 56 56.00	69 51 11.50	4 39 24.00	1844
90	45 48 36.70	70 23 40.00	4 41 34.66	1844
91	45 48 38.10	70 23 37.00	4 41 34.46	1844
92	44 32 50.24	69 36 30.00	4 38 26.00	1844

PART III.

93		73 45 33.90	4 55 2.26	1845
94		73 45 28.70	4 55 1.91	1845
95	45 0 47.58	71 30 48.00	4 46 3.20	1845
96	45 0 47.44	71 30 47.45	4 46 3.16	1845
97	45 0 28.15	71 30 55.24	4 46 3.68	1845
98	45 0 30.60	71 30 55.66	4 46 3.71	1845
99	45 0 32.48	71 31 3.42	4 46 4.23	1845
100	44 55 30.00	72 31 42.00	4 50 6.80	1845
101	45 30 53.66	73 32 21.00	4 54 9.40	1845
102	45 30 21.00	73 34 45.93	4 54 15.06	1845
103	45 30 26.10	73 34 44.27	4 54 14.13	1845
104	45 2 38.90	73 23 10.80	4 53 32.72	1845
105	45 1 0.50	73 22 12.60	4 53 28.84	1845
106	45 2 44.96	73 23 6.20	4 53 32.42	1845
107	45 3 38.60	72 18 4.20	4 49 12.28	1845

|| *Station No. 100. Jay Mountain.* — This position is given as derived by my assistants on the Boundary Survey under the Treaty of Washington, Lieuts. George Thom, and A. W. Whipple, Topographical Engineers, by trigonometrical connections with the astronomical stations at Richford in Vermont and Stanstead in Canada East. The elevation was derived by Lieut. Whipple by trigonometrical measurement referred to the elevation of the surface of Lake Memphremagog. The longitude is ultimately based on a reference to my meridian of Rouse's Point.

¶ *Stations Nos. 101, 102, 103.* — The latitudes here given are exclusively the determinations of Captain William F. Robinson of the Royal British Engineers, who was attached, on the part of that government, to the survey of the Boundary under the Treaty of Washington. The longitudes are based upon that of Rouse's Point as determined by myself. The connection was made by thirty-two comparisons derived from the transmission, forth and back, of U. S. chronometers between Rouse's Point and St. Helen's Island. The necessary *time-observations* were made at St. Helen's Island by Captain Robinson, R. E., and at Rouse's Point by myself.

• *Station No. 107. Owl's Head.* — This position is the determination of Lieut. A. W. Whipple, T. E., by trigonometrical connection with the astronomical station at Stanstead in Canada East, and, in elevation, with the level of Lake Memphremagog. The longitude rests upon comparisons with the meridian of Rouse's Point according to my determination of its longitude.

No. for refer- ence.	Positions.
*108	Richford, Lieut. Thom's Astronomical Station, Vt.
*109	Richford, the boundary monument No. 602, distant 2,412 feet due N. of Lieut. Thom's Astronomical Station, Vt.
*110	Richford, the Village brick church, Vt.
111	Rouse's Point, the prime vertical transit stand of Major Gra- ham's Astronomical Observatory, N. Y.
112	Rouse's Point, the centre of Fort Montgomery, N. Y.
113	Rouse's Point, the sulphur spring, N. Y.
114	Rouse's Point, the stone church at Rouse's Point Village, N. Y.
115	Rouse's Point, the stone monument on the boundary-line at Webb's house, New York and Canada line.
116	Rouse's Point, the stone monument inscribed "Latitude 45°, J. D. Graham, 1845," which marks the parallel of 45° of latitude, N. Y.
†117	St. Regis, the boundary monument No. 774, on the south- eastern shore of the River St. Lawrence, N. Y. and Canada line.
†118	Stanstead, east shore of the Lake Memphremagog, Astro- nomical Station, C. E.
119	Stony Point, west shore of Lake Champlain, N. Y.
120	Wind-Mill Point, eastern shore of Lake Champlain, Vt.
PART IV.	
121	Albany (sometimes called New Albany), the intersection of Maple and Main Streets, Ill.
122	Armstrong (Fort), on the lowest or west end of Rock Island, Ill.
123	Ashtabula, centre of the North Public Square, or Park, Ohio.
124	Camanche, intersection of Main and Maxan Streets, Iowa.
125	Camanche, flag-staff on Chicago Street, about one hundred yards west of the shore of the Mississippi River, Iowa.
126	Chicago, dome of the City Hall, or Court-House, Ill.
127	Chicago, steeple of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name on Wolcott Street, between Huron and Superior Sts., Ill.
128	Chicago, the new iron Light-House, erected at the east end of the North Harbor pier, by Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Graham, and first lighted June 29th, 1859, Ill.
‡129	"City of Rock Island," the centre of Washington Square (called on some of the older maps, "Church Square"), Ill.
130	"City of Rock Island," dome of the Court-House on Orleans Street, between Elk and Deer Streets, Ill.
131	Cleveland, the New Court-House, Ohio.
132	Cleveland, the Light-House on the hill, Ohio.

* Stations Nos. 108, 109, 110. *Richford, Vermont.* — The latitudes here given are the determinations, under my orders, of Lieut. George Thom, T. E., by observations of the transits of stars, east and west, over the Prime Vertical plane. The longitudes are derived from chronometrical connection — by observing night signals made by flashing small charges of gunpowder — with my primary meridian at Rouse's Point, whose longitude, as determined by me, is given in No. 111 of this Table. The necessary *time-observations* were made at Richford by Lieut. Thom, and at Rouse's Point by myself.

† Station No. 117. *St. Regis.* — The latitude of this station is exclusively the determination of the late Lieut. J. H. Pipon of the Royal British Engineers, attached, on the part of that government, to the Boundary Survey under the Treaty of Washington. The longitude was derived from chronometrical connection — by observing gunpowder signals at night — with the meridian of Rouse's Point, taking my determination thereof. The requisite *time-observations* were made at St. Regis by Lieut. Pipon, and at Rouse's Point by myself.

No. for reference.	North Latitude.	Longitude West of the Meridian of Greenwich.		When De- termined.
		In Arc.	In Time.	
108	45° 0' 35.60	72° 41' 7.50	h. m. s. 4 50 44.50	1845
109	45 1 0.00	72 41 7.50	4 50 44.50	1845
110	44 59 55.70	72 40 33.00	4 50 42.20	1845
111	45 0 28.20	73 21 27.00	4 53 25.80	1845
112	45 0 26.72	73 20 53.75	4 53 23.58	1845
113	45 0 15.11	73 21 48.50	4 53 27.23	1845
114	44 59 2.80	73 21 51.20	4 53 27.41	1845
115	45 0 42.85	73 21 27.00	4 53 25.80	1845
116	45 0 0.00	73 21 40.35	4 53 26.69	1845
117	45 0 1.50	74 39 47.25	4 58 39.15	1845
118	45 0 27.87	72 12 38.25	4 48 50.55	1845
119	44 58 22.13	73 21 18.80	4 53 25.25	1845
120	44 58 59.42	73 20 27.70	4 53 21.84	1845

PART IV.

121	41 47 20.30	90 13 28.95	6 0 53.93	1858
122	41 30 59.80	90 33 49.80	6 2 15.32	1859
123	41 52 4.00	80 47 23.25	5 23 9.55	1858
124	41 46 58.90	90 15 6.55	6 1 0.43	1858
125	41 46 51.30	90 15 11.10	6 1 0.74	1858
126	41 53 6.20	87 37 57.75	5 50 31.85	1857 - 58
127	41 53 48.00	87 37 44.25	5 50 30.95	1857 - 58
128	41 53 24.90	87 36 55.50	5 50 27.70	1857 - 58
129	41 30 37.80	90 34 13.95	6 2 16.93	1859
130	41 30 33.70	90 34 38.85	6 2 18.59	1859
131	41 30 5.00	81 42 2.55	5 26 48.17	1858
132	41 30 7.60	81 42 28.05	5 26 49.87	1858

† Station No. 118. Stanstead, Canada East. — This station was first occupied by Captain William F. Robinson, R. E. Its latitude, here given, is his determination. It was afterwards verified by Lieut. A. W. Whipple, U. S. T. E., by observing the transits of stars over the prime vertical, east and west. The longitude was derived from chronometrical connection — by observing gunpowder signals at night — with the meridian of Rouse's Point as determined by myself. The requisite time-observations were made at Stanstead by Captain Robinson, and at Rouse's Point by myself.

All the other determinations, both in latitude and longitude, are my own.

§ "Rock Island City," (No. 170,) and "The City of Rock Island," (No. 129,) must not be confounded under names so nearly alike. The "City of Rock Island" is on the left bank of the Mississippi River, opposite to Davenport. "Rock Island City" is on Rock River, about three miles south from the "City of Rock Island."

No. for reference.	Positions.
133	Cleveland, the Beacon-Light at the end of the U. S. harbor-pier, Ohio.
134	Columbus, the State Capital, dome of the Capitol, Ohio.
135	Davenport, the Court-House, Iowa.
136	Dubuque, centre of the city as now built, Iowa.
137	Dunleith, the passenger-house of the N. W. terminus of the Illinois Central R. R., Ill.
138	Elyria, dome of the Court-House, Ohio.
139	Erie, steeple of the Court-House, Penn.
140	Erie, the Light-House, Penn.
141	Erie, the Beacon-Light at the lakeward end of the U. S. West Pier, Penn.
142	Erie, stone monument placed by the late Professor Andrew Ellicott at the west corner of Parade and Front Streets, inscribed, "1795, Latitude $42^{\circ} 8' 14''$. Var. $0^{\circ} 43' E.$," Penn.
143	Fulton, intersection of the middles of Base and Cherry Streets, Ill.
144	Fulton, the foot of Cherry Street on the east bank of the Mississippi River, Ill.
145	Lyons, intersection of the middles of Exchange and Third Sts., Iowa.
146	Lyons, turret of the Female Institute, Iowa.
147	Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin, dome of the State Capitol, Wis.
148	Marais des Osiers, the west end of the Ferry on the Albany and "City of Rock Island" stage road, Ill.
149	Michigan City, centre of the Public Square, Ind.
150	Michigan City, the Light-House, Ind.
151	Michigan City, intersection of Franklin and Michigan Streets, (centres), Ind.
152	Milwaukee, dome of the Court-House, Wis.
153	Milwaukee, steeple of the Roman Catholic Church on Jackson Street, Wis.
154	Milwaukee, the Light-House situated near the foot of Wisconsin Street, on the high bank of the lake shore, Wis.
155	Milwaukee, the Beacon-Light at the east end of the North Harbor pier, Wis.
156	New Buffalo, intersection of the middles of Whittaker Avenue and Mechanics' Street, Mich.
157	New Buffalo, the Light-House, Mich.
158	Niles, intersection of Main and Fourth Streets, Mich.
159	Niles, steeple of Trinity Church (Episcopal) at the S. E. corner of Broadway and Fourth Streets, Mich.
160	Niles, foot of Main St., on the east bank of St. Joseph River, Mich.
161	Prairie du Chien, Telegraph-Office at the western terminus of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, on the left or east bank of the Mississippi, Wis.
162	Racine, dome of the Court-House, Wis.
163	Racine, tower of St. Luke's Church (Episcopal), Wis.
164	Toledo, intersection of Jefferson and Superior Streets, (centres,) Ohio.
165	Toledo, the Railroad Depot, ticket-office, Ohio.
166	Waukegan, dome of the Court-House, Ill.
167	Waukegan, intersection of Madison Street with the shore of Lake Michigan, Ill.
168	Waukegan, the Light-House, Ill.

All the above are believed

No. for ref- erence	North Latitude.	Longitude West of the Meridian of Greenwich.		When De- termined.
		In Arc.	In Time.	
133	41° 30' 16.50	81° 42' 57.60	h. m. s. 5 26 51.84	1858
134	39 57 43.20	83 0 4.35	5 32 0.29	1859
135	41 31 24.80	90 34 40.05	6 2 18.67	1859
136	42 29 55.00	90 39 56.55	6 2 39.77	1859
137	42 29 42.50	90 38 53.55	6 2 35.57	1859
138	41 22 1.25	82 6 48.90	5 28 27.26	1859
139	42 7 49.30	80 5 41.70	5 20 22.78	1858
140	42 8 42.70	80 4 12.25	5 20 16.81	1858
141	42 9 16.70	80 5 4.05	5 20 20.27	1858
142	42 8 20.81	80 5 13.80	5 20 20.92	1858
143	41 52 3.00	90 9 59.55	6 0 39.97	1858 - 59
144	41 52 3.00	90 10 11.70	6 0 40.78	1858 - 59
145	41 52 15.00	90 10 38.55	6 0 42.57	1858 - 59
146	41 52 10.51	90 11 11.10	6 0 44.74	1858 - 59
147	43 4 30.80	89 23 12.30	5 57 32.82	1859
148	41 46 11.62	90 14 55.05	6 0 59.67	1858
149	41 43 8.33	86 54 19.95	5 47 37.33	1858 - 59
150	41 43 22.88	86 54 29.10	5 47 37.94	1858 - 59
151	41 43 11.23	86 54 18.00	5 47 37.20	1858 - 59
152	43 2 34.61	87 54 22.05	5 51 37.47	1858
153	43 2 33.70	87 54 19.05	5 51 37.27	1858
154	43 2 24.00	87 54 4.05	5 51 36.27	1858
155	43 1 37.00	87 53 55.80	5 51 35.72	1858
156	41 47 47.00	86 44 53.55	5 46 59.57	1859
157	41 47 43.50	86 45 33.90	5 47 2.26	1859
158	41 49 54.00	86 15 37.80	5 45 2.52	1859
159	41 49 46.10	86 15 36.60	5 45 2.44	1859
160	41 49 54.00	86 15 54.30	5 45 3.62	1859
161	43 2 0.15	91 8 35.25	6 4 34.35	1858
162	42 43 44.60	87 47 0.55	5 51 8.03	1858
163	42 43 45.40	87 46 57.55	5 51 7.83	1858
164	41 39 1.57	83 32 21.75	5 34 9.45	1858
165	41 38 47.04	83 32 14.40	5 34 8.96	1858
166	42 21 43.70	87 50 7.20	5 51 20.48	1858
167	42 21 44.20	87 49 36.50	5 51 18.43	1858
168	42 21 29.30	87 49 56.55	5 51 19.77	1858

to be close determinations.

The following positions, numbered 169, 170, 171, and 172, are derived from measurement of courses and distances on C. H. Stoddard's map of Scott County, Iowa, and Rock Island County, Illinois, published in 1857, on a scale of one mile to one inch, taking the position of the centre

No. for reference.	Positions.	
169	Moline, the south end of the bridge connecting with Rock Island,	Ill.
*170	"Rock Island City," on Rock River,	Ill.
171	Rock River, its mouth in the Mississippi, the west extremity of the island in the mouth of Rock River,	Ill.
172	Watertown, on the left or east shore of the Mississippi River,	Ill.

PART V.

Positions determined in connection with the demarcation of the boundary
First Exploring Expedition

173	Belgrade, on Sabine River,	Texas.
174	Boyer River, at the commencement of the Highlands or the Missouri Bluffs,	Iowa.
175	Cape Girardeau, right bank of the Mississippi River,	Missouri.
176	Cow Island, Cantonment of the Rifle Regiment, left bank of the Missouri River,	Kansas.
177	Elk-Horn River, a tributary to the River Platte, mouth of,	Nebraska.
178	Engineer Cantonment, near old Council Bluffs, right bank of the Missouri River,	Nebraska.
179	Hickman's House, Sabine River, about one half-mile south of Thompson's Ferry,	Louisiana.
180	Hickman's Ferry, left bank of Sabine River,	Louisiana.
181	Logan's Ferry, left bank of Sabine River,	La. and Texas boundary.
182	Monterey, the Cathedral on the Grand Plaza,	Mexico.
183	Natchez, the old Spanish Fort,	Mississippi.
184	Pendleton, Gaine's Ferry,	Texas.
185	Platte River, the upper cape at its mouth,	Nebraska.
186	Pass of the Sabine, Everett's house,	Texas.
187	Republican Pawnee Village, on the Loup Fork of the River Platte,	Nebraska.
188	Sabine River, west cape at the mouth of,	Texas.
189	Sabine River, outer extremity of the bar,	Louisiana.

ERRATA in the Table of Latitudes and Longitudes as printed

Page 367, No. 26, Head of Little Black Rapids, in the St. John River, for "latitude 47° 5' 30'", read latitude 47° 5' 3'.

Page 367, No. 32, Lincoln (True's Tavern), Maine, for "latitude 45° 21' 33'", read latitude 45° 21' 28''/3. Same place, for "longitude 4h. 34m. 11s. = 68° 32' 45'", read longitude 4h. 34m. 3s.5. = 68° 30' 52''/5.

Page 369, No. 44, Park's Hill, Maine and New Brunswick line; the longitude in arc, for 67° 49', read 67° 47'.

* See p. 53, note §.

of Washington Square in the "City of Rock Island" (see position No. 129 of this Table), as the initial point or point of reference. Understanding that that map was laid down from the U. S. Land Surveys, we think these four positions are given accurately enough for general geographical purposes.

No. for ref- erence.	North Latitude.	Longitude West of the Meridian of Greenwich.		When De- termined.
		In Arc.	In Time.	
169	41° 30' 37".00	90° 30' 46".05	h. m. s. 6 2 3.07	1859
170	41 28 14.30	90 35 2.55	6 2 20.17	1859
171	41 29 1.30	90 35 49.05	6 2 23.27	1859
172	41 32 19.60	90 24 58.05	6 1 39.87	1859

PART V.

between Louisiana and Texas, in the year 1840, and while on Long's in the years 1819 and 1820.

173	30 37 38.00	93 40 18.00	6 14 41.20	1840
174	41 32 23.00			1820
175	37 18 39.00			1820
176	39 25 5.00			1819
177	41 12 0.00			1820
178	41 25 4.00			1819 - 20
179	30 55 54.00	93 31 18.00	6 14 5.20	1840
180	31 3 28.00	93 31 11.00	6 14 4.70	1840
181	31 58 24.00	94 0 3.00	6 16 0.20	1840
182	25 39 34.00			1846
183	31 33 45.00			1820
184	31 38 15.00	93 44 33.00	6 14 58.20	1840
185	41 3 13.00			1820
186	29 43 54.00	93 51 30.00	6 15 26.00	1840
187	41 17 3.00			1820
188	29 41 27.50	93 50 15.00	6 15 21.00	1840
189	29 40 48.00	93 49 3.00	6 15 16.20	1840

at pp. 366 - 369 of the *American Almanac for the year 1848*.

Page 369, No. 46, Pine Island (the head of), of the Seven Island group, in the River St. John, Maine, for "latitude 46° 46' 53", read latitude 46° 46' 52".

Page 369, No. 69, Waterville (Main Street, at the corner of Silver Street), Maine, longitude in arc, for "67° 37'", read 69° 37'.

Page 369, No. 70, Woodstock (Grover's Inn), New Brunswick, for "latitude 46° 8' 53", read latitude 46° 8' 53".9.

ON METEOROLOGY.

By Professor Joseph Lovering, of Harvard University.

THE distinguished meteorologist, Kaemtz, has remarked, that although meteorology is one of the oldest, it is also one of the least advanced sciences. Various causes have conspired to produce this result. Meteorology is not a simple, but a highly complex science. No phenomenon, and no force, is isolated; but all the physical forces of nature—gravity, heat, electricity, and magnetism—act together on the same arena, and are not easily distinguishable in the miscellaneous facts which strike the senses.

Oersted has asserted, that little has been done in determining the laws of meteorology, because men have sought to discover the first initial change in the atmosphere; and because they have had an overstrained regard for some comprehensive principle, instead of carefully collecting facts and tracing the proximate causes. De Luc's theory, for example, was received with favor, because it embraced the entire mass of phenomena. Misled by this false ambition to grasp everything, and even to predict the future, as in astronomy, upon the unwarrantable assumption that a perfect dynamical theory had been made of the movements of the air, as of the movements of stars, the proud science missed of the humble truths which it might otherwise have grasped. Moreover, in its earlier years, meteorology was studied with poor instruments, and by illiterate persons, who came, therefore, easily to the conclusion, which Humboldt* mentions, that the sun gave to negroes their sooty appearance, and crisped and curled their hair.

Meteorology was once valued chiefly as furnishing prognostics of the weather. "It is but a few years ago," says Capt. W. H. Smyth, "that the editors of the well-known *Moore's Almanac* attempted to discard the monthly column, containing the moon's supposed influence on the several members of the human body, as legs, arms, eyes, nose, &c.; and, as an experiment, to ascertain the feeling of the public on the occasion, printed, at first, only one hundred thousand copies. But the omission was speedily detected, and nearly the whole edition was returned on their hands, whence they were obliged to reprint the favorite column. And yet we boast of the march of intellect."†

Lagrange related to Arago the following anecdote: "The Academy of Berlin derived formerly its principal revenue from the sale of its *Almanac*. Ashamed at seeing figure in this publication predictions of every kind, made by chance, or which at least were not founded upon any acceptable principle, a distinguished *savant* proposed to suppress them and to replace them by clear, precise, and definite information upon objects which seemed to him more interesting to the public. The reform was tried, but the income from the *Almanac* was so diminished, and, consequently, the revenues of the Academy were so enfeebled, that it became necessary to return to the former errors, and to give, again, predictions in which the authors themselves did not believe."‡

Similar columns are filled up, now-a-days, without regard to any better rule than that of selecting words just long enough to fill all the unoccupied space. Is it because they sell better, that barometers continue to be stamped with the words, *Fair, Cloudy, Rain, &c.*, as if the condition of the weather depended on the *absolute* height of the mercurial column, and the same height predicted the same weather at all places, whereas, at the city of Mexico, for example, the mercury would never rise above rain-water mark, and all such localities would be doomed, *by the barometer*, to perpetual showers?

* *Cosmos*, II. p. 530.

† *Œuvres de Arago, Astronomie*, IV. pp. 739, 740.

‡ *Celestial Cycle*, I. p. 24.

At the present day, prognostics fill a subordinate place in meteorology. Thompson, in his work on the general subject, can only afford one short chapter for this special topic. If the barometer changes suddenly, it indicates a quick but brief change in the weather. A more gradual movement of the mercurial column points to a more permanent change of weather. The *actinias*, or sea-anemones, have sometimes been called animal barometers, on account of their susceptibility to changes of atmospheric pressure.

Dr. Arnott, in his *Elements of Physics*,* relates the following incident. "The watchful captain of the present day, trusting to this extraordinary monitor, is frequently enabled to take in sail, and to make ready for the storm, where, in former times, the dreadful visitation would have fallen upon him unprepared. The marine barometer has not yet been in general use for many years, and the author was one of a numerous crew who probably owed their preservation to its almost miraculous warning. It was in a southern latitude. The sun had just set with placid appearance, closing a beautiful afternoon, and the usual round of the evening watch was proceeding, when the captain's order came to prepare with all haste for a storm. The barometer had begun to fall with appalling rapidity. As yet, the oldest sailors had not perceived even a threatening in the sky, and were surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations; but the required measures were not completed, when a more awful hurricane burst upon them than the most experienced had ever braved. Nothing could withstand it; the sails, already furled, and closely bound to the yards, were riven away in tatters; even the bare yards and masts were in great part disabled; and at one time the whole rigging had nearly fallen by the board. Such, for a few hours, was the mingled roar of the hurricane above, of the waves around, and of the incessant peals of thunder, that no human voice could be heard, and, amidst the general consternation, even the trumpet sounded in vain. In that awful night, but for the little tube of mercury, which had given the warning, neither the strength of the noble ship, nor the skill and energies of the commander, could have saved one man to tell the tale. On the following morning, the wind was again at rest, but the ship lay upon the yet heaving waves, an unsightly wreck."

A writer in the *United Service Journal*† gives another example of the use of the barometer in prophesying the weather. "In October, 1820, whilst standing for Marseilles, the atmosphere was so very transparent as in itself to be of a suspicious character, but that the peculiar beauty of the romantic hills before us, the glorious sun above, and the glistening ocean around, lulled apprehension. At about three o'clock in the afternoon the lieutenant of the watch entered the cabin with 'Sir, a light breeze is springing up, shall we set top-gallant-studding-sails?' I had that moment looked at the barometer, and finding it had suddenly fallen three tenths of an inch, with a surface extremely concave, replied, 'No, turn the hands up, shorten sail, and we'll get the top-gallant masts on deck.' This answer surprised him, but all my officers were well acquainted with the reliance I placed on my monitor, both from experience and reason; and although there was no discernible appearance of a gale when we commenced reefing, we had scarcely got the ship under reduced canvas, before a gust rushed so furiously upon us, that had we made sail, instead of shortening it, the masts must have gone, as the least possible accident."

Prognostics of the weather are drawn not from the barometer merely, but from the appearance of the sun, the moon, the stars, from the twilight, the clouds, the mists, the rainbow, the winds, from looming, from the vegetable, animal, and even the inorganic kingdoms. Thompson relates‡ that Chiminello constructed a hygrometer with the barrel of a quill, and that the ex-

* L. pp. 237, 298.

† Vol. for 1829. Part II. p. 25.

‡ Meteorology, p. 437.

treme sensibility of birds to hygrometric changes has been ascribed to the expansion and contraction of their quills, under the influence of moisture. He also states that in the Polish mines of Viciizka, near Cracow, a large block of rock-salt, called Lot's wife, indicates to the miners the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere above.

The *Foreign Quarterly Review*,* in a learned article upon Calendars and Almanacs, gives the following remarkable anecdote illustrating our subject:—"Quatremar Disjonval, a Frenchman by birth, was adjutant-general in Holland, and took an active part on the side of the Dutch patriots when they revolted against the Stadtholder. On the arrival of the Prussian army, under the Duke of Brunswick, he was immediately taken, tried, and, having been condemned to twenty-five years' imprisonment, was incarcerated in a dungeon at Utrecht, where he remained eight years. Spiders, which are the constant, and frequently the sole companions of the unhappy inmates of such places, were almost the only living objects which Disjonval saw in the prison of Utrecht. Partly to beguile the tedious monotony of his life, and partly from a taste which he had imbibed for natural history, he began to seek employment, and eventually found amusement in watching the habits and movements of his tiny fellow-prisoners. He soon remarked that certain actions of the spiders were intimately connected with approaching changes in the weather. A violent pain on one side of his head, to which he was subject at such times, had first drawn his attention to the connection between such changes and corresponding movements among the spiders. For instance, he remarked that those spiders, which spun a large web in a wheel-like form, invariably withdrew from his cell when he had his bad headache; and that these two signs, namely, the pain in his head and the disappearance of the spiders, were as invariably followed by very severe weather. So often as his headache attacked him, so regularly did the spiders disappear, and then rain and northeast winds prevailed for several days. As the spiders began to show themselves again in their webs, and display their usual activity, so did his pain gradually leave him until he got well, and the fine weather returned.

"Further observations confirmed him in believing these spiders to be in the highest degree sensitive of approaching changes in the atmosphere, and that their retirement and reappearance, their weaving and general habits, were so intimately connected with changes in the weather,—that he concluded they were of all things best fitted to give accurate intimation when severe weather might be expected. In short, Disjonval pursued these inquiries and observations with so much industry and intelligence, that, by remarking the habits of his spiders, he was at length enabled to prognosticate the approach of severe weather, from ten to fourteen days before it set in, which is proved by the following fact, which led to his release.

"When the troops of the French Republic overran Holland, in the winter of 1794, and kept pushing forward over the ice, a sudden and unexpected thaw in the early part of the month of December threatened the destruction of the whole army unless it was instantly withdrawn. The French generals were thinking seriously of accepting a sum offered by the Dutch and withdrawing their troops, when Disjonval, who hoped that the success of the republican army might lead to his release, used every exertion, and at length succeeded in getting a letter conveyed to the French general in January, 1795, in which he pledged himself, from the peculiar actions of the spiders, of whose movements he was now enabled to judge with perfect accuracy, that within fourteen days there would commence a most severe frost, which would make the French masters of all the rivers, and afford them sufficient time to complete and make sure of the conquest they had commenced, before it should be followed by a thaw.

"The commander of the French forces believed his prognostication and persevered. The cold weather, which Disjonval had announced, made its appearance in twelve days, and with such intensity that the ice over the rivers and canals became capable of bearing the heaviest artillery. On the 28th of January, 1795, the French army entered Utrecht in triumph; and Quatremar Disjonval, who had watched the habits of his spiders with so much intelligence and success, was, as a reward for his ingenuity, released from prison."

Before remarkable astronomical events, as eclipses, were predicted by exact calculations founded on the dynamical theory of the celestial motions, they were foretold by the ancient astronomers, from the well-observed order of sequence according to which they were found to succeed one another. After one *Saros*, which was a period of about eighteen years, the eclipses of the sun and moon which occurred in that period, amounting to about seventy, were repeated with slight modifications. The idea of old philosophers, that after the great year (*magnus annus*), which by some was lengthened out so as to contain 300,000 common years, the world was rejuvenated, and all events, in the material universe at least, were *encored* in the exact order in which they had before appeared, though a mere speculative generalization, suggests one important truth in meteorology, namely, that whatever periodicity may exist in the movement and phases of the unstable atmosphere, will not be speedily discovered, but will follow, if at all, from a long and careful series of observations, from which all extravagances and eccentricities have been eliminated by the vast number of single cases from which the averages are derived. So far as relates to the materials which have been gathered hitherto, Kaemtz adopts the language of Sir William Herschel, that the meteorologist resembles a "man who hears now and then a few fragments of a long history related at distant intervals by a prosy and unmethodical narrator. In recalling to mind what has gone before, he may occasionally connect past with present events; but a host of circumstances omitted or forgotten, and the want of connection, prevent his obtaining possession of the entire story."

A series of observations, amounting to 54,750 was made at Stockholm, extending over a period of fifty years. Dr. Dalton observed in Great Britain for fifty years, and gathered together 200,000 observations. Dr. Holyoke of Salem, Massachusetts, observed for forty-three years, and amassed an immense capital of observations. But such individual efforts, however extraordinary, and such limited co-operation, were not sufficient for the exigency. The directors of astronomical observatories slighted the claims which meteorology might have even on astronomy, not considering that the last refinements in the construction of instruments, the most solid masonry used in their foundations, and the greatest pains taken to neutralize the personal equation of observers, may be nullified by a little strangeness in the atmospheric refraction of the light, caused by an abnormal density or humidity which careful meteorological observations would have indicated. The French astronomer, Lalande, complained of the neglect of meteorology at the observatories. "Well-placed weathercocks," he says, "are very rare at Paris. There is none at the observatory, though I requested one on being appointed director; and I have thanked, in the name of all observers, citizen Bois, tinsmith, who, having built a house on the Quai des Augustins, has erected there a lofty and very movable weathercock, with letters indicating the four cardinal points, which will be on a line with a meridian I have traced out on the quay. Astronomers, when they go to the Institute or the Board of Longitude, will have an opportunity of seeing conveniently the direction of the wind; and the same advantage will be enjoyed by the inhabitants of that vast quay, of the Louvre, and the surrounding houses."

To economize the *personnel* of the equipment required for a well-appointed

meteorological observatory, various mechanical methods of taking the observations have been devised. It was proposed to get an exact average of the mean temperature of a place by the mean rate of vibration of an *uncompensating* pendulum; and to find the mean *barometric* pressure by the mean rate of a *compensating* pendulum, subject only to the variable resistance of the medium, the mean density of which it was designed to measure.

A *thermometer-pendulum* was constructed upon this principle in 1825, by Professor Grassmann,* of Stettin. He also proposed to attach a mercurial or an air thermometer to the escapement in place of the common pendulum. The transfer of the fluid under the changes of temperature altered the centre of oscillation, and hence the rate of vibration. The comparison of the daily rates of such a clock and of an ordinary one, would supply the means of calculating the mean temperature of a day.

Brewster called a contrivance of his own for measuring the mean temperature, an *atmospherical clock*.†

In 1839, Jules Jürgensen, a watchmaker in Copenhagen, constructed an instrument for exhibiting the mean temperature of a day, a month, or a year. It is a watch, in which the two metals of the balance-wheel are so adjusted as to exaggerate the effects of a change of temperature instead of compensating them, as in the usual construction. The more expansible metal, *brass*, is the interior lining, and the less expansible, *platinum*, the outside. To the free ends of the arcs of the balance wheel, other compound arcs of similar composition have been attached, so as to multiply the effect still more. The result is that a change of temperature of 1° Cent. alters the rate of the chronometer 32 seconds in 24 hours. One of these watch thermometers was presented through Arago to the French Academy in 1841, which was so sensitive that the change of 1° Cent. made a difference of 41 seconds during 24 hours.‡

Self-registering thermometers, not only of the mean temperature and the *maximum* and *minimum* temperatures, but of all the details, have been suggested since the invention of photography. The light acts upon a movable surface of sensitive paper, from which it is screened, partially, by the thermometer tube; the variable height of the opaque mercury being indicated by the division line between that part of the paper which the light has changed, and the part which has escaped.

But after all which has been done, or can yet be imagined of future achievement, the following confession, in the words of Humboldt, must be extorted from reluctant science:—

“The *meteorological portion* of the descriptive history of nature, which we are now concluding, shows, that the processes of the absorption of light, the liberation of heat, and the variations in the elastic and electric tension, and in the hygrometric condition of the vast aerial ocean, are all ultimately connected together, that each individual meteorological process is modified by the action of all the others. The complicated nature of these disturbing causes (which involuntarily remind us of those to which the near, and especially the smallest cosmical bodies, the satellites, comets, and shooting stars, are subjected in their courses) increases the difficulty of giving a full explanation of those involved meteorological phenomena, and likewise limits, or wholly precludes the possibility of that predetermination of atmospheric changes, which would be so important for horticulture, agriculture, and navigation, no less than for the comfort and enjoyment of life. Those who place the value of meteorology in this problematic species of prediction, rather than in the knowledge of the phenomena themselves, are firmly convinced that this branch of science, on account of which so many expeditions to distant mountainous regions have been undertaken, has not made any very considerable progress for centuries past.” §

* Pogg. Annalen, Bd. IV. p. 419.

† Œuvres de Arago, VIII. 632.

‡ Edin. Encyc.

§ Cosmos, I. p. 246.

The shortcomings of meteorology, if the accomplishment of the science is contrasted with the ardent aspirations of unreflecting devotees, has been eloquently expressed by Sir David Brewster.* "In the very atmosphere in which he lives and breathes, and the phenomena of which he daily sees and feels, and describes and measures, the philosopher stands in acknowledged ignorance of the laws which govern it. He has ascertained, indeed, its extent, its weight, and its composition: but though he has mastered the laws of heat and moisture, and studied the electric agencies which influence its condition, he cannot predict or even approximate to a prediction, whether on the morrow the sun shall shine, or the rain fall, or the wind blow, or the lightnings descend. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth.'"
 "Never," exclaims Arago, † "whatever may be the progress of the sciences, will the *savant*, who is conscientious and careful of his reputation, speculate on a prediction of the weather." "Quackery," observes Bory de St. Vincent, "has too long abused the public credulity upon this subject: for it must be acknowledged, that these phenomena are connected with a train of agencies whose very existence we can never appreciate, and whose powers are beyond our means of calculation."

Upon a review of the manifold phenomena presented in the earth's atmosphere, the subject naturally divides itself under these heads: — 1. of temperature; 2. of gravity or barometric pressure; 3. of humidity; 4. of motion; 5. of light; 6. of electricity; and 7. of magnetism. An eighth division might be added including what Kaemtz calls *problematic* phenomena.

1. TEMPERATURE. The grand source from which the earth derives its heat is the sun. Therefore, astronomical conditions, relating to the various positions of the earth in its orbit, exercise a controlling influence upon the distribution of heat. The yearly excursions, which the sun appears to make from tropic to tropic, on account of the inclination of the earth's equator to the plane of its orbit of revolution, make it necessary to distinguish between the *isothermal* lines (the lines, that is, of equal *mean* temperature) and the *isothermal* and *isochimenal* lines (that is, the lines of equal *summer* and *winter* heat), and are sufficient to prevent the last two sets of lines, if not the first also, from conforming to parallels of latitude.

The elevation of places above the sea-level, the topography of the country, the humidity, the distribution of land and water, and the prevalent winds, are among the local influences which interfere with the free operation of the astronomical conditions above mentioned, and give still greater complexity to those lines which represent, in a graphical form, the distribution of heat. A change of wind may alter the temperature by 40° Fahr. in less than a day. In midsummer, winter may be found, in a few hours, by ascending, and the slope of a mountain presents, in miniature, the changes of vegetation which, on the earth's surface, are expanded over the six thousand miles of distance between the equator and the poles. The *mean* temperature of the *thermic* equator is between 81° and 84° Fahr.: that of the *thermic poles* (which are situated 12° or more from the geographical poles) is as low as zero. But the daily and yearly range of the thermometer at some places is very great. In India it may be zero before sunrise, and 130° Fahr. at noon. In the interior of great continents the climate may be what Buffon calls excessive, the thermometer remaining in summer at 88°, and sinking in winter to —4°. In addition to this range in the *mean* temperature of opposite seasons, there is a still wider range in the possible temperature of single days. In July, 1848, the ships of the British Expedition, under Capt. Ross, were moored to an ice-field in the north of Green-

* North Brit. Rev., V. p. 454.

† Œuvres, VIII. pp. 2, 3.

land. But he writes: "It will, perhaps, surprise you when you hear me state that it has been so warm during our stay here, that the men have been all working in their shirts, that is, without jackets, or waistcoats, *à la Méditerranéenne*." The thermometer in Boston may, in the same year, rise to over 100° in summer, and sink to several degrees below zero in winter.

The greatest heat and the greatest cold which have ever been experienced by man, though not at the same place, are also worthy of being mentioned. By guarding the heat, received from the vertical rays of the sun, as when a thermometer is placed inside of a blackened box, covered with glass, and surrounded by sand, the mercury in it sometimes rises so as to indicate 240°. Such an experiment was made by Sir John Herschel, while at the Cape of Good Hope in 1837. He remarks: "As these temperatures far surpass that of boiling water, some amusing experiments were made by exposing eggs, fruit, meat, &c., in the same manner, all of which, after a moderate length of exposure, were found perfectly cooked, — the eggs being rendered hard and powdery to the centre; and on one occasion a very respectable stew of meat and vegetables was prepared, and eaten with no small relish by the entertained by-standers." * Capt. James C. Ross cooked eggs in New Zealand, by putting them in holes dug in the ground."† Captain Sturt in the description of his experiences in Australia, says: "The thermometer, in the shade of a tree, rose to 127°, after which the bulb burst from the expansion. The ground was almost a molten surface with the heat, and if a match accidentally fell upon it, it was immediately ignited."‡ Griffiths has observed the thermometer in the desert, near the Euphrates, rise to 132° Fahr. in the shade, and to 156° in the sun. On the other hand, Capt. Back observed the thermometer at Port Reliance, January 17th, 1834, as low as -70°. Gmelin the elder recorded the temperature in Siberia, at the foot of Kiringa, in December, 1838, at -120°. Capt. Lyon observed one singular effect of these extremes of temperature. He says: "There were two or three others, equally insensible to the cold as myself; but the change of climate had an effect on me, which, I believe, was not experienced by the rest, and which was, that the hair from my head regularly *moulted*, if I may be excused the expression, and was renewed two or three times; even in the summer following, and this second winter, the process still continued, although in a slighter degree." He describes the degree of cold thus: "Our stove-funnels collected a quantity of ice within them, notwithstanding fires kept up night and day, so that it was frequently requisite to take them down, in order to break and melt out the ice, as it collected in the same form as the pulp of a cocoa-nut lies within the shell." Erman§ lost the skin of his finger by touching the screw of an instrument. The sailors in Arctic expeditions, where the mercury is frozen for weeks, amuse themselves by firing mercurial bullets.

The question is often asked, whether from any cause, local or cosmical, the climate of the same place has undergone, or is likely to undergo, material changes with the lapse of time. We may look at this question, first, under the light of facts, and then under the light of theory. Individual experience is not adequate to settle the inquiry, because the cycle of the weather is too large to be embraced by the longest life of man, much less to repeat itself within the memory of the same person. Extraordinary degrees of heat or cold, extraordinary storms, or any other extraordinary phase of the climate, occur at long intervals, and produce a deep impression on the observer, especially in early life. If the same thing does not occur again for a century, it is natural to conclude that nature has degenerated, without remembering that such events were as extraordinary when they occurred last, as they

* Results, &c., p. 443.

† Athenæum, No. 1012, p. 312.

‡ Antarctic Expedition, II. p. 108.

§ Travels in Siberia, II. p. 106.

would be now, and have never been witnessed except on rare occasions. Besides other writers, to whom we shall refer more particularly, this subject has been discussed by Buffon, Hume,* Abbé du Bos, Pelloutier,† Dr. Robertson, Gibbon,‡ Dr. Williams,§ Jefferson,|| Volney, Holyoke,¶ Noah Webster, and Dr. Ferry.**

It has been a common opinion that the climate of the whole earth has undergone, within historical times, a gradual amelioration. It has been thought that in America the climate has grown milder, even since the first European settlements were made. The argument of Barrington,†† Mann,‡‡ and others is this. Herodotus states that in the European part of Scythia, (the Palus Mæotis), the winter lasted eight months in the year, and with almost intolerable severity, and that the countries farther north were uninhabitable on account of the cold. The Sacred Scriptures speak of *hoar frost* in Palestine and Egypt, where there is none now. Livy §§ enlarges upon the cold winters of Italy, when the Tiber was frozen, and armies crossed it, and tells us, that the Roman soldiers complained of living in tents in winter, on account of the cold. Juvenal states that the congelation of the Tiber was frequent in his day. Virgil ||| directs the farmer to put straw under the sheep and goats to protect them from the cold; and he speaks of the freezing of the rivers in Calabria, in the southern part of Italy. Horace alludes to the *Acres Hyemes*. Passages in his Odes imply that the streets of Rome are filled with snow and ice. Juvenal, in his sixth Satire, ¶¶ remarks, that the freezing of the rivers afforded the ladies an opportunity to show an extraordinary degree of deference to the commands of the Egyptian priests, in the performance of their ablutions:—

"Hibernum fractâ glacie descendet in amnem;
Ter matutino Tiberi mergetur," &c.

In Ælian, instructions are given for catching eels when the water is covered with ice.*** Ovid, banished to Tomos for seven years, inveighs bitterly against the cold of that place, though the latitude was only 44°.

It is said that in the year 271, B. C., the winter was so rigorous and so long in Italy, that the snow remained in the forum, at a prodigious height, for forty days; the Tiber was frozen to a great depth.††† Livy relates that in the second Punic war, while the Romans, under the command of Scipio, besieged a city of Spain, situated near the mouth of the Ebro, the ground was covered with snow, to a depth of 4 feet, for 35 consecutive days.

Cæsar, Virgil, Ovid, Strabo, Seneca, Pomponius Mela, Petronius, Pliny, Justin, Statius, Herodian, Justin, and Diodorus Siculus refer to the intolerable cold of the winters in the countries situated between the parallels of 44° and 50°, and which extend from Gaul to the Euxine. The description which they give of these countries would not be unsuitable now to Norway and Sweden. As if two thousand years ago the climate of the region bordering the rivers Don, Dnieper, Danube, and the Rhone was one only realized now in Lapland, Siberia, and the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay in America. Plutarch asserts that the pressure of the enormous masses of ice, in the Euxine, against the sides of vessels, crushes them to pieces. Both Virgil and Ovid mention the fact that the inhabitants of Thrace, and near the Danube, cut their wine with axes, and distribute it in solid pieces:—

* Essays, I. p. 457.

† History, I. Ch. IX.

‡ Notes, Query 7.

** Amer. Journ., XLVII. p. 226.

†† Trans. Acad. Sci. of Manheim, VI.

||| Georg., III. 297, 317.

*** De Animal., L. XIV. C. 29.

† Hist. des Celtes, liv. xii.

§ Hist. of Vermont.

¶ Mem. Amer. Acad., II. p. 70.

†† Phil. Trans., 1768, LVIII. p. 58.

‡‡ L. V. C. 13.

¶¶ L. II. 406, 407.

††† Histoire Romaine de Catrou et Rouillé, VI. p. 239.

"Udaque consistunt formam servantia testæ,
Vina nec hausta meri, sed data frusta bibunt." *

The hair and beards of the men were often covered with frost: —

"Caeduntque securibus humida vina,
Et totæ solidam in glaciem vertere lacunæ,
Stiriaque impexis indument horrida barbis." †

Ovid also: —

"Saepe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli,
Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu." ‡

Tacitus describes the prodigious force of the winds in Gaul and Germany, which uprooted trees, transported the roofs of houses, and carried away men. Virgil and Ovid relate, that in their day there were bears in Thrace, which are now found only very near to the polar circle; and that the inhabitants lived under ground part of the year, as the Laplanders now do; and that they wrapped themselves in skins, and left nothing but the mouth and eyes exposed. An argument, used by Buffon, is, that the deer, which cannot live now south of the Baltic, and is found in Spitzbergen, was, in the time of Cæsar, a native of the Hercynian Forests, which then overshadowed a great part of Germany and Poland.

Hence it has been concluded that the soil and temperature of all the lands from Spain to India, and from the ridge of Mount Atlas to Lapland, have, in the course of ages, since the period of the oldest historical monuments, been gradually subjected to a complete change, viz., from an extreme degree of moisture and cold to the opposite extreme of heat and aridity.

To neutralize the force of the evidence derived from instances of extraordinary cold in the ancient winters of Europe, Arago has laboriously constructed a catalogue, displaying the years in which the rivers of Europe have frozen; and he finds that this happened to the Seine in 822, 849, 1218, 1307, 1325, 1408, 1422, 1430, 1433, 1480, 1565, 1616, 1657, 1658, 1663, 1677, 1726, 1743, 1744, 1748, 1755, 1757, 1763, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1776, 1789, 1795, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1813, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1829, 1830, 1838, 1841, and 1854; to the Rhone, in 400, 822, 860, 893, 1216, 1234, 1302, 1305, 1323, 1364, 1460, 1565, 1568, 1603, 1766, 1776, 1789, 1820, 1830; to the Tiber, 396 B. C., 271 B. C., 1009 (?), 1334; to the Po, in 1082, 1133, 1216, 1234, 1334, 1503, 1594; to the Rhine, in 874, 880, 1076, 1077, 1124, 1288, 1292, 1594, 1767, 1801, 1802; to the Meuse, in 874, 880, 891, 1338, 1513, 1565, 1635, 1636, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1818, 1819, 1822, 1823, 1827, 1829, 1830; to the Danube, in 462, 559, 822, 1430, 1458, 1460, 1624, 1788, 1789; to the Black Sea, 66 B. C., 400, 763; to the Black Sea, in 801; to the Nile, in 1829; to the Adriatic, in 822, 1234, 1709, and to many ports of the Mediterranean, in 822, 1507, 1638, 1709.

In the year 66 B. C., a battle of cavalry was fought on the ice in the northern part of the Black Sea, by one of the generals of Mithridates, where, six months before, he had had a naval combat. In 299, A.D., an immense quantity of Germans passed the Rhine on the ice. In 462, Theodaner traversed the Danube with his army. In 1458, an army of 40,000 men was encamped upon the Danube. In Padua, not far from the village of Mantua, where Virgil was born, there fell in January, 1608, such a quantity of snow, that the roofs of many houses could not bear the weight, and were crushed, and the wine froze in the caves. In the year 173, the snow in England covered the ground for thirteen weeks. In the winter of 1683–84, the French academicians saw the wine freeze in ten or twelve minutes. § In 1688, Charles XI. of Sweden crossed the Baltic with his army. In 1779–80,

* Ovid, *Tristium*, L. III. El. X. 23, 24.

† T. III. El. X. 91, 92.

‡ *Georgics*, III. 366.

§ *Histoire de l'Academie*, I. p. 490.

horse and artillery were transported over the ice in the harbor of New York, between the city and Staten Island.* In 1642, the harbor of Boston was covered with ice, so that teams could pass from one island to another. In 1696-97, loaded sleds passed on the ice from Boston to Nantasket. In 1780, the Chesapeake was covered with solid ice from its head to the mouth of the Potomac. In 1835, the harbor of Boston was closed down to Fort Independence, and those of Portland, Newburyport, New Bedford, New Haven, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington were frozen over; the Potomac, at Washington, was frozen so firmly that carriages might cross on the ice.

The astonishing fall of snow at Boston, in February, 1717, when the inhabitants entered the street from their chamber windows on snow-shoes, and when sheep were not extricated from the snow for twenty-eight days, is as wonderful, though probably no less unusual, than that which Livy describes as occurring near Barcelona in the second Punic war. On the contrary, in January and February, 1755-56, troops were transported by water from New York to Albany. On Christmas day, in 1795, ladies walked upon the battery in New York, *without shawls*.

Thompson has collected the following catalogue of remarkable frosts:— "From October, 763, till February, 764, a frost continued at Constantinople; both the Euxine and Propontis were frozen one hundred miles from shore. In the year 860, the Rhone was frozen. On midsummer day, in 1035, the frost was so severe in England that fruits were destroyed. In 1063, the Thames was frozen for fourteen weeks. In the years 1149, 1263, and 1269, it was again frozen. In 1294 and 1323, the Baltic was frozen. In the year 1334, a frost of two months and twenty days' duration froze the rivers of Italy and Provence. In 1402, the Baltic was again frozen. From November 24, 1413, to February 10, 1414, the Thames was frozen to Gravesend. In 1426 and 1460, the Baltic was locked in ice. In 1507, the harbor of Marseilles was frozen over. In 1515, carriages crossed the Thames upon the ice from Lambeth to Westminster. In 1544, and previously, in 1468, wine was cut by hatchets in Flanders. In 1548, the Baltic was frozen over. In 1564, from December 21, to January 3, 1565, the Thames was covered with ice. In 1565, loaded wagons passed over the Scheldt. In 1594, the Scheldt, Rhine, and sea at Venice, were frozen. In 1607, fires were kindled on the ice upon the Thames. In 1622, many European rivers, the Zuyder Zee and Hellespont were frozen. In the years 1657 and 1667, the Seine was frozen. In 1658, the Baltic was frozen over, and Charles X. led his whole army across from Holstein to Denmark. In 1683-84, the Thames was frozen eleven inches deep. In 1708, the ice was twenty-seven inches thick in the harbor of Copenhagen, and in April, 1709, people passed on the ice between Schonen and Denmark; both at Genoa and Leghorn, the sea was frozen. From November 24, 1716, to February 9, 1717, the Thames was again frozen; fairs were held and oxen roasted. In 1740, it was again covered with ice, and festivities held. In 1783, frost was observed in June. In 1788-89, the Thames was passable on the ice opposite the Custom-House, from November to January. In 1794-95, Pichegru's army was encamped upon the ice in Holland. In 1813-4, the Thames was again frozen, and booths were erected on the ice; the frost was intense in Ireland. In 1823, that river was once more locked in ice."

At a time when the opinion was almost universal† that the winters, at least, had grown milder in Europe, Dr. Noah Webster undertook to disprove it with great research and ingenuity.‡ He points out the distinction, formerly existing as now, between the climate of the hills of Judæa and Syria and of the plains. He calls notice to the severe winter in Syria of 1741-42; to that of

* Amer. Journ. Sci., XLVII. p. 237.

† Rees's Encyc. (*Climate*).

‡ Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences, 1810. Vol. I. p. 210; Miscellaneous Papers, p. 119.

1756 - 57, when the mercury sunk into the bulb of the thermometer at Aleppo, and multitudes of vines were killed, as were olives that had stood fifty years. He quotes from Arthur Young's Tour in Italy, in November and December, 1789, who then found the hills covered with snow, and the streets a sheet of ice, and says that on the 29th of November Cyprus wine was frozen, and milk burst the vessels in which it was put. Young crossed Mount Cenis on the 21st December in ten feet of snow. He thinks the quotations from the classics point not to average winters, but to hard winters, such as those of 1642, 1709, 1741, and 1780. Dr. Webster also quotes a passage from Lady Montague's letters, who travelled along the Danube in 1717, and describes Mount Hoemus and Rodope as *always covered with snow*. These are $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of Tomos, the place of Ovid's banishment.

Dr. Webster refutes Gibbon's statement,* that "the Rhine and the Danube were frequently frozen, and capable of sustaining the most enormous weight. The barbarians often chose the winter to transport their armies and cavalry over a vast and solid bridge of ice. Modern ages have not presented an instance of a like phenomenon," with the remark that both the Rhine and the Danube have, within three centuries, been frequently covered with ice sufficient to sustain the largest armies that ever issued from the north. In 1795, the French troops crossed the Rhine into Holland on the ice. "This event happened so opportunely for the purposes of the French, that even atheists were disposed to admit the existence of a God, for the purpose of arranging this event among the interpositions of heaven in their favor." Dr. Webster explains the migration of the deer, not by the change of climate, but by the retreat of the forests under the axe of the emigrant. Dr. Webster regards it as a capital fact, that he does not "find in history any evidence that a change of climate, generally, has carried any of the delicate fruits into latitudes where they did not thrive in the earliest ages." Dr. Webster discusses next the evidence adduced by Jefferson and Williams to prove a change of climate in the United States, and he arrives at this conclusion upon the whole subject: — "From all I can discover in regard to the seasons, in ancient and modern times, I see no reason to conclude, with Dr. Williams, that the heat of the earth is increasing. It appears that all the alterations in a country, in consequence of clearing and cultivation, result only in making a different distribution of heat and cold, moisture and dry weather, among the several seasons. The clearing of lands opens them to the sun, their moisture is exhaled, they are more heated in summer, but more cold in winter near the surface; the temperature becomes unsteady and the seasons irregular. This is the fact. A smaller degree of cold, if steady, will longer preserve snow and ice, than a greater degree under frequent changes. Hence we solve the phenomenon of more constant ice and snow in the early ages; which I believe to have been the case. It was not the *degree* but the *steadiness* of the cold which produced this effect. Every forest in America exhibits this phenomenon. We have, in the cultivated districts, deep snow to-day, and none to-morrow; but the same quantity of snow, falling in the woods, lies there till spring. The same fact, on a larger scale, is observed in the ice of our rivers. This will explain all the appearances of the season, in ancient and modern times, without resorting to the unphilosophical hypothesis of a general increase of heat."

Prof. Schow† read a paper before the Royal Society of Copenhagen, "On the supposed Changes in the Meteorological Constitution of the different Parts of the Earth during the Historical Period." In the absence of the thermometers and hygrometers of modern science, the result of the inquiry will depend on the answers to the following questions: 1. What animals lived, and what plants grew in the country spoken of; have they been the

* Hist. I. ch. 9.

† Edin. Jour. Sci., VIII. p. 311.

same that now live there, or have they been such as require a more or less warm, a more or less moist atmosphere, than those that now live in these spots? 2. At what time of the year have the inhabitants in former times begun and finished their crops of hay, corn, or other cultivated plants? 3. Have the effects of meteors upon inorganic nature, which suppose a rather fixed temperature, as, for example, the freezing of lakes and rivers, the fall of snow, changed? Are the masses of snow and ice on the mountains now greater or smaller than they were formerly? 4. Have the customs and business, which more or less are dependent upon the climate, changed; for example, the use of artificial heat, dress, navigation, &c.?"

To settle this question, Schow would rely mostly on writers upon natural philosophy and natural history; though he would not overlook historians, geographers, or even poets. But in every case he thinks the most rigorous criticism is needed, on account of the varieties of plants or animals which may go by the same name; on account of the fluctuation of successive years; on account of the broad distinction between such phenomena as are *usual* and such as are extraordinary; and on account of the frailty of human memory, which recollects so much better the wonderful than the commonplace. Applying these principles to the comparison of the ancient and modern climates of Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, Greece, and Italy, Schow maintains that there has been no considerable change; and that the account which the Abbé Mann has given of the transition in the climate of the countries bordering the Black and Caspian Seas, viz. "that the climate there was such as is now hardly found in Sweden and Norway, but must be sought for in Lapland, Siberia, or in America, to the north of Hudson's Bay," is irreconcilable with the accounts of Northern travellers, who state that olive-trees, fig-trees, and bay-trees continue to grow there.

Malle presented a memoir to the French Academy* in 1848 on the change of climate in Italy, in which he gives his evidence for the conclusion that the time of cutting the first hay occurs in the same decade of the same month now as it did two thousand years ago. He quotes from Virgil† the description of the ancient fertility,

"Bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbor,"

which some commentators had explained away as a figure of speech (though Pliny‡ and Varro confirm it); and remarks upon it, that he had himself eaten, in 1811 and 1830, pears and apples of the second crop. Malle concludes his discussion in these words: "I end by declaring that the epochs, or at least the limits of the different agricultural labors, and the several phases of vegetation, are, for the same localities and the same altitudes, identical in ancient and modern Italy; and finally, that, from the age of Augustus to the present era, the climate of Italy has not undergone any sensible modification in its mean, its annual, or its monthly temperature."

Arago§ has discussed at great length this question of the *secular* change of climate, and with his usual ability and learning. He begins with the remark, that, as the thermometer was not introduced until the end of the 16th century, the question can be discussed only in reference to what we know of the state of crops, and other natural phenomena, as the congelation of rivers and seas. He then argues, that the date will not ripen unless the mean temperature comes up to a certain standard; the vine will not produce grapes fit for the manufacture of wine if the temperature *exceeds* by much the above-named limit. Whenever we find a country in which both the date and the grape ripen now as well as formerly, we may conclude that the climate

* Compt. Rend., XXVII. pp. 333 and 349.

† Georgics, II. 150.

‡ L. I. 16, 27; Varro, L. I. 7.

§ Œuvres Complètes, VIII., Annuaire 1834.

has not sensibly changed. From this argument, applied to Palestine, he concludes that the climate of that country has not altered since the time of Moses.

Arago quotes the memoir of Edward Biot, presented to the French Academy in 1841, to prove that the climate of China had not altered between ancient and modern times. Biot inferred this fact from the plants cultivated there, from the times of arrival and departure of birds, and the time of emergence of silkworms. The climate of Greece also has not changed, as it still lacks the little additional heat which the old botanist, Theophrastes, describes as wanting in his time to make the date ripen fully. Arago arrives in a similar way to the conclusion that the climate of Rome has not sensibly changed since classical times. In 1828, Libri discovered at Florence a chest of instruments, among which were some old thermometers. The comparison of these with modern instruments enabled Libri to affix proper values to the observations made, under the direction of the Academy of Cimento, by Father Raineri, in the convent of *Angeli* in Florence; from which it may be inferred that the winters in Tuscany are *not* quite so cold, and the summers not so warm, as in the times of Galileo. Arago finds evidence satisfactory to him, that in England and in parts of France the summers have lost a part of their heat, and the winters, *possibly*, a portion of their severity. The Journal of the Royal Institution * contains a dissertation, designed to show that the summers of the British Isles have deteriorated. Once the vine was cultivated, and wine manufactured there. Now even the apple threatens to desert the orchards where once the grape flourished. "It is sad to think," deploras the author, "that one day our posterity may be deprived of cider, as we have been of wine, and that the apple will only ripen in hot-houses, to decorate the tables of the rich."

The eastern coast of Greenland was discovered by the Icelanders at the close of the 10th century; the Norwegians established themselves there; and in 1120 the colony was numerous and flourishing, and had considerable commerce with Norway and Iceland. But in 1408, when Bishop Andrew (the seventeenth since its colonization) went to take possession of his see, he found the coast blockaded with ice, and he could not approach it. This state of things continued until 1813-14, when an immense breaking up occurred, and the eastern coast of Greenland was again free. The whalers reported that two hundred square leagues of ice disappeared, which had not wholly melted away before reaching the tropics.

In the United States, and perhaps in the whole of North America, it has been observed that the temperatures of January and July have approached each other since the European settlements began. The rivers do not freeze so thick, or so long, as they once did. When Philadelphia was first settled, the Delaware was covered with ice as soon as the first of November. Now it is rarely frozen at all. Hudson River is open a month longer in the winter than formerly. When New England was first settled, the winters set in regularly, continued for three months without interruption, and broke up at nearly the same time, as is now the case in Canada and Russia. The snow is diminished, and the period of sleighing is less. The changes of the seasons are all of them less sudden and uniform. As early as 1749, Mr. Kolm was told that the winters at Quebec were milder than they once were. In Boston, the change in the mean temperature of winter amounts to 12°. It is also affirmed that there has been a great alteration in the prevalent winds. The force of the west wind has abated, while the east winds are increasing in frequency and extent. A century ago, they did not penetrate more than thirty or forty miles into the country; now they reach seventy miles from the sea-shore.

* Vol. IV. p. 262.

Notwithstanding these alleged facts, Dr. Enoch Hale gives the result of his careful discussion of the Meteorological Journal of Dr. Holyoke, kept at Salem from 1786 to 1821, as follows: * "It thus appears that this Journal does not support the opinion that there has been a progressive increase of the temperature of our climate, in regard to the whole year. If we compare the spring months of the different years, we find the results nearly the same, both in respect to the whole spring, and to the months of March and April; thus showing that the opinion is equally unfounded, which has often been maintained, that the spring advances more rapidly, in proportion to the temperature of the whole year, than it did formerly." The mean temperature of the first ten years is $48^{\circ}.77$, of the last ten years $47^{\circ}.85$; the highest year of all was 1793, the temperature being $50^{\circ}.96$; the lowest 1812, the temperature being $45^{\circ}.28$.† It appears from the published observations made at Boston, by Mr. Jonathan P. Hall, from 1821 to 1856, that the average temperature of the whole year, during that period of thirty-six years, was $48^{\circ}.66$. The warmest year was 1828, the temperature being $51^{\circ}.78$; the coldest year was 1836, the temperature being $45^{\circ}.34$.‡ As the observations of Mr. Hall are not strictly comparable with those of Dr. Holyoke, because the places were ten miles apart, and the hours and instruments also different, we may compare the observations of Mr. Hall with each other; and we find the mean temperature for the first period of nine years $49^{\circ}.36$; for the second, $47^{\circ}.76$; for the third, $49^{\circ}.01$; and for the fourth, $48^{\circ}.54$. The *monthly* temperature, derived from Mr. Hall's observations and from Dr. Holyoke's whole series, which extended for forty-three years, from 1786 to 1828, are as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Y'ry.
Hall,	25.59	27.75	35.38	46.02	56.84	67.19	72.49	70.53	62.96	51.34	39.96	30.29	48.66
Holyoke,	27.03	27.61	35.52	45.74	56.37	66.43	71.97	67.94	62.00	51.08	40.40	30.58	48.66

The mean annual temperature of Salem appears to have fluctuated irregularly to the extent of $5^{\circ}.68$, and that of Boston to the extent of $6^{\circ}.44$. From the observations made at the rooms of the Royal Society of London, from 1775 to 1842, it appears that the mean annual heat was greatest at London in 1822, and smallest in 1814, the range being $5^{\circ}.9$, but without any *progressive* increase or decrease. From the observations made at the Paris Observatory from 1804 to 1853, it is seen that the warmest year was that of 1834, and the coldest that of 1829, the range being $5^{\circ}.8$, but without any regular law of change. From the observations made at Orange, by Gasparin, from 1817 to 1853, it is found that the warmest year was 1822, and the coldest 1827, with a fluctuation in the mean annual temperature of $4^{\circ}.7$. From the observations made at Chalons-sur-Marne, from 1806 to 1849, it appears that the warmest year was that of 1822, and the coldest that of 1812, the range being $5^{\circ}.8$. From the observations made at Stockholm from 1758 to 1807, by order of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, it appears that the warmest year there was that of 1794, and the coldest that of 1805, the range being $6^{\circ}.8$. At all these places the years in which the summer has been the hottest or the winter the coldest, are very different from those in which the *whole year* has been the hottest or the coldest. Moreover, the *single days* or *weeks* of excessive heat or cold are almost entirely disguised, when they are neutralized by the general temperature of the whole year. "In the year 1788," says the late distinguished meteorologist, Daniells, "the cold was so unusually severe that the Thames was passable on the ice, and yet the mean temperature of that year was $50^{\circ}.6$; within a small fraction of a degree of the standard. In 1796, when, it is said, the

* Mem. Amer. Acad., N. S., I. pp. 115, 116.

† Ib., O. S., IV. pp. 361 and 373.

‡ Ib., N. S., VI. p. 230.

greatest cold ever observed in London occurred, the mean annual temperature was $50^{\circ}.1$. In the severe winter of 1813-14, when the Thames and other large rivers of England were completely frozen over, the mean temperature of the two years was 49° , being little more than a degree below the standard. And in the year 1808, when the summer was so hot that the temperature in London was as high as $93^{\circ}.5$, the mean temperature of the year was $50^{\circ}.5$.*

Dr. Hugh Williamson† attributes the change of climate, which he thinks has taken place in the United States, at least in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, to the settlement upon the soil and its cultivation. When the settler enters the new country, the trees disappear, the sun strikes down to the surface and penetrates the upturned soil, the drainage is perfected, and evaporation and cold diminish in the winter. The land becomes more heated than the water, and the sea-breeze, which before scarcely passed the edge of the coast inland, now makes farther and farther inroads. The summers will be less overheated, and the winters will not be so excessively cold as before man began his cultivation.

Arago would explain the change in the climate of France in a similar way. He says: "Ancient France, as compared with the existing France, presents an extent of forests incomparably greater; mountains almost entirely wooded; interior lakes, ponds, marshes, innumerable; rivers, the overflowing of which is not restrained by any artificial dykes; immense fields, which no plough had ever furrowed. Thus, the cutting down of large areas among the forests, the almost entire disappearance of stagnant waters, the clearing away of vast plains which differ but little from the *steppes* of Asia or America,—such are the principal modifications which the surface of France has undergone in the lapse of centuries."

Those who think that facts warrant the belief that the climate of Southern Europe has become less excessive, during the last one or two thousand years, find an easy explanation of it upon similar principles. They say that, in the time of Julius Cæsar, the whole of Germany and Sarmatia was covered with forests. The Hercynian forest was sixty days' journey in length, from Belgic Gaul, through Germany and Poland. It has also been suggested that the falling of the innumerable leaves would form a thick covering to the ground, which would be impervious to the internal heats. By the breaking and softening of the earth's surface, the summer rays enter deeper, and escape more freely back into the atmosphere, to alleviate the cold of winter. But the beneficial effect is not limited to the spot. The fierce winds from the north are no longer felt in Italy and Greece. The draining of the waters in Gaul, and the felling of the trees in Bavaria, will explain the alleged change in the climate of Italy, although itself may have been better cultivated in the Augustan age than it is now. Fourier remarks: "The establishment and progress of human societies, and also the action of natural forces, may change considerably, and in vast countries, the condition of the surface of the ground, the distribution of the waters, and the great movements of the air. Such effects are adapted to producing variations, after the lapse of many ages, in the mean temperature; for the analytical expressions contain coefficients which refer to the superficial state of the earth, and which produce much influence on the value of the temperature."‡

The uniformity of the mean temperature (except so far as it can be explained by local causes) for twenty-three centuries is important, as showing that the radiating power of the sun is to all appearance unimpaired. Arago says, that the demonstration of this proposition could not be sustained by

* Elements of Meteorology, I. p. 141.

† Ann. de Chim. et Phys., XXVII. p. 162.

‡ Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., I. p. 336.

too much evidence, since astronomers have observed that stars, which are in fact remote suns, have waxed and waned, and in some instances disappeared utterly.* Still, it is an interesting inquiry, to ascertain to what extent any slight changes of mean temperature which have been observed, or any difference between the mean or extreme temperatures of the northern and southern hemispheres, may be referred to an astronomical origin.

We may consider, first, whether the *position*, and, secondly, whether the *form*, of the earth's orbit are exposed to changes which would influence the climate.

The seasons are caused by the inclination of the earth's equator to the plane of the ecliptic; in other words, to the want of parallelism between its motions of *rotation* and *revolution*. The effect of this inclination is to make the sun run higher, and keep above the horizon longer, in the summer half of the year than in the winter half. If this inclination increased or diminished, the seasons would become to a corresponding degree more excessive or more moderate. This angle has one of those magnificent oscillations known in physical astronomy as *secular variations*, but the limits of it are very circumscribed, and its influence, within the historical period, must have been inappreciable. Poisson estimates the change in this angle too *small*, and too *slow*, to produce that increase in the descending strata of the earth's crust, the explanation of which he seeks in the changing temperature of the space traversed by the solar system.

The earth, when in the *perihelion* of its orbit, is nearer to the sun, by $\frac{1}{80}$ of the mean distance, than when in the *aphelion*. Hence the heat received at the former point is $\frac{1}{64}$ greater than at the latter point. The perihelion is reached by the sun about the first of January, and the aphelion about the first of July. The effect would seem to be a diminution of the summer heat and the winter cold in the northern hemisphere, and an increase of both in the southern hemisphere, so that the seasons of the latter would be more excessive than those of the former. But Sir John Herschel remarks, in his *Outlines of Astronomy*, that "the elliptic form of the earth's orbit has but a very trifling share in producing the variation of temperature corresponding to the difference of seasons" on account of the greater velocity of the earth in the January half of the orbit, which shortens the time required for its passage by eight days, when compared with the period of describing the other half. Therefore, the northern hemisphere receives as much heat in its long summer as the southern hemisphere in its short one, though the latter is more closely exposed. And again, the southern hemisphere receives as much heat in its prolonged winter as the northern hemisphere in its short winter, though the *momentary* effect of the sun's rays is greatest for the northern winter.† This reasoning would be satisfactory if all the heat received was retained. But radiation from the earth is always wasting the heat received from the sun; from the autumnal to the vernal equinox, the nights are longer than the days, and the earth loses more heat by night than it receives by day; and the southern hemisphere has eight more of these disadvantageous days than the northern hemisphere. Humboldt pointed out this defect in the argument of Mairan‡ to prove the equal advantage belonging to the two hemispheres; an argument adopted, as we have seen, by Herschel, if we understand by his expression of "very trifling," that the *distance* of the earth from the sun is wholly balanced by the *duration* of the exposure. Humboldt§ says, in his *Memoir on the Isothermal Lines*, "The southern hemisphere receives the same quantity of light; but the accumulation of heat

* *Cœuvres*, VIII. p. 219. See also Buffon, IV. pp. 29, 30.

† *Geol. Trans.*, III., Part 2, p. 298.

‡ *Memoires de l'Acad. de Paris*, 1765, p. 166.

§ *Memoires de la Société d'Arceuil*, III.; *Edin. Phil Journ.*, IV. p. 262.

in it is less, on account of the emission of the radiant heat, which takes place during a long winter." He might have added, that the summer heat would be greater, because, though no more heat was received, it was received in a shorter time, during which less would be lost.

In 1835,* Prof. Ladame published a memoir on the "Formation of the Actual Surface of the Globe," in which he discusses the sun's action in the distribution of temperature. Adopting the law of cooling of Dulong and Petit, he first proves, by mathematical analysis, that the mean temperature falls, if the daily increase of temperature becomes larger. Hence, the mean temperatures diminish with an increase of latitude, beyond what might be expected merely from the change in the inclination of the sun's rays; because the farther north the position on the earth, the greater the difference from winter to summer. "Another consequence to be derived from the preceding calculation refers to the temperature of the two hemispheres. In fact, in the present condition of the elements of the earth's motion, the northern summer corresponds to the aphelion, and the northern winter to the perihelion. Thus the burning heats of summer and the rigorous colds of winter are moderated, and this circumstance elevates, other things being equal, the mean temperature of the northern hemisphere. This is what experiments made in the two hemispheres to determine the mean temperature of different places, the limit of trade-winds on each side of the equator, and the relations of terrestrial magnetism to heat, (relations which M. Duperre has disclosed,) fully demonstrate. However, we are not to see in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit the only cause of this fact; the distribution of continents and seas is incontestably the most active; nevertheless, we should not set aside the former. For, before the appearance of the land above the water, that alone survived to produce differences in the superficial temperature, and the increase of the crust over different points of the earth's surface."

Although there may be a residual effect depending on the shape of the earth's orbit, it will be certainly less than would result from the reasoning of *Æpinus* upon the subject in 1761.† He gave full weight to the influence of the longer summer and the shorter winter in the northern hemisphere, as compared with the longer winter and the shorter summer in the southern hemisphere, without allowing any force to the partial compensation which the southern hemisphere would receive from the shorter distance of the sun during its summer. *Buffon* makes a similar mistake.‡

If the position of the perihelion of the earth's orbit is of any importance, then the shifting of this point, by which it is gradually carried forward from one month into another, becomes of some moment in the explanation of the changes of climate. If this consideration is of any value in the study of the earth's climate during the vast periods contemplated by geology, it has none in relation to the alleged changes which have been assumed in the temperature of certain spots of the earth, within historical times, because the perihelion has moved within these times only by about 36° , and the time of the earth's arriving at it has only shifted from about the 24th of November to the 1st of January.

Is the *form* of the earth's orbit subject to any variation which would influence the climate? Astronomers § have demonstrated that the mean distance of the sun is unchangeable, but that the shape of the orbit is exposed to fluctuations. Sir John Herschel|| has proved that this invariability of the mean distance will not secure the permanence of the amount of heat received from the sun; that this amount will increase as the shorter axis of

* *Memoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles de Neuchatel*, I. pp. 159, 160.

† *De Distributione Caloris*, pp. 16, 17.

‡ *Hist. Nat.*, III. p. 308; *Epoq. de la Nature*.

|| *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, III. p. 295.

§ *Laplace*, Bk. II. 57.

the earth's orbit becomes less, and decrease as the shorter axis of the orbit becomes greater, and the orbit approaches more nearly to the form of a circle. Now astronomers have demonstrated that the planetary disturbances are bringing the earth's orbit nearer and nearer to the circular form, and hence diminishing the amount of heat which the earth receives from the sun. This influence, however, Arago declares to be a pure abstraction. For in 10,000 years it would barely become perceptible, and in historical times it is wholly insignificant.

Herschel contemplates the possibility of the earth's orbit, after becoming a circle, relapsing again into an eccentricity as great as that of Pallas, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the semi-transverse axis of the ellipse, or of having been of this shape formerly. But such a change in the shape of the orbit would alter the whole amount of heat received from the sun in a year, by only three per cent. Though the mean temperature would not sensibly alter, the summer and winter temperatures might. For the heat at the perihelion would (other things being equal) exceed that at the aphelion, in the ratio of 3 to 1. It would then be of vast importance whether the perihelion corresponded with the summer solstice or the winter solstice. In the former case, the midsummer heat and midwinter cold would be as intensified to one hemisphere as if there were three suns in summer and only one in winter. However interesting such discussions may be in the study of the meteorology of geological eras, it does not concern historical meteorology. For such changes as are here supposed in the earth's orbit could not take place in less than six hundred thousand years, and carry us therefore so far back into the past or forward into the future.

If the earth depended on the sun exclusively for heat, calculation shows that at a certain depth (about 100 feet) the temperature would be invariable throughout the year, though its value would vary with the latitude. All this accords with observation. But it appears that this constant temperature of the earth's interior mass increases with the depth of the place examined (as is found by experiments in artesian wells), at the rate of about 1° for every fifty-five feet. Hence the supposition that the earth was once much hotter than at present, an incandescent, molten mass, acquiring its present form under the action of the centrifugal force and gravity, as the clay of the potter under its rotation becomes a figure of revolution; that the earth is, in fact, an *encrusted* sun, the central heat of which may be invoked in any exigency of science. This result of positive science harmonizes with the speculations of the Plutonic school, and with the imaginations of Descartes and Leibnitz. If it were known how many thousand years ago the earth began to cool, then the rate of cooling could be calculated. If, on the contrary, the rate of cooling could be found by direct observation, then it would be possible to recover the date of the commencement of the process, and hence the *minimum* age of the planet. It has been concluded that the mean temperature of the earth's mass has not sensibly altered for two thousand years. If the same average law of contraction is assumed for the earth as for glass, a change of temperature of 1° (Centigradé) would have shortened the day by $1\frac{7}{100}$ seconds, in conformity with the ordinary laws of the *moments of rotation*. But the comparison of ancient and modern astronomical observations do not warrant the admission that the length of the day has been changed, since the Alexandrian school of astronomy, by the $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second. Therefore, the supposition even of a change of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a degree (Centigrade) is inadmissible. And even if the average law of contraction for the earth's materials were very different from that for glass, the conclusion would be *substantially* the same.

The importance of this interior source of heat has been very little during historical times, whatever it may have been at earlier and geological epochs. Mairan,* Buffon,† and Bailly‡ made an exaggerated estimate of it, which

* Mém. de l'Acad. des Sciences, 1755, p. 143.

† Epoque de la Nature, VII. pp. 22 and 264.

‡ Lettres à Voltaire.

for France amounted to almost five hundred times the heat which that country received directly from the sun in winter, and even twenty-nine times all it received in midsummer.

Buffon's speculations * in regard to the internal heat of the earth were built upon his cosmogony of the solar system; viz. that the earth and the other planets were fragments of the sun, struck from that glowing orb by the blow of a comet. Originally, therefore, the earth was a melted mass of matter, and has been gradually cooling from this excessively high temperature. Guided by experiments which he had made on the cooling of iron balls, Buffon calculates that the earth would cool down to such a point as to be solidified to the centre in 2,936 years; that its temperature would sink to such a point that animals might touch it with impunity in 34,270 years; that it would reach its existing temperature in 74,832 years, and that it would descend to one-twenty-fifth of its present temperature in 168,123 years. A similar computation was also made for all the other planets and satellites then known, and for Saturn's rings. In these computations allowance was given for the influence of the sun's rays, and those of the planets and satellites upon each other, as also for the different density of the various bodies. The smaller bodies cooling with the greatest rapidity, and *vice versa*, Jupiter, the largest of all, would become solidified throughout in 9,433 years; cooled so as to admit of safe contact in 110,118 years; it would arrive at the existing temperature of the earth in 240,451 years (or 165,619 years from the present epoch); and descend to one twenty-fifth of the existing temperature of the earth not until 483,121 years after the time when it was chipped from the sun. Buffon drew the following important conclusions from the results of his calculations: That the fifth satellite of Saturn was the first body in the solar system which cooled down to a temperature which made it inhabitable. This began 4,916 years after the origin of the planetary system and continued till 47,588. But as the system is now 74,832 years old, that satellite became too cold, thousands of years ago, for the existence of organized beings, such as we are familiar with at the present time. Our moon came next, and had a career of organized existences for 60,000 years; but it was all frozen out 2,318 years ago. On Mars, also, life has become extinct. On the other hand, Jupiter still remains, and will continue for 35,000 years longer, too hot to be touched with safety by plant or animal, though a career of nearly 400,000 years awaits it in the future. In all the other bodies of the solar system then discovered organized life is in the ascendant, though it began at very different periods, and is destined to enjoy a longer or a shorter future, according to the individual peculiarities of each planet. Buffon estimates the mean effect of the sun's rays upon the earth's superficial temperature at the present time as equal to only one-fiftieth of the effect which comes to the surface from the fires below. Formerly, the sun's influence was *comparatively* less; hereafter, it will be *comparatively* greater, as the internal heat diminishes. But its accumulated power is only able to increase the period of the earth's inhabability (which without it would be 148,000 years) by about 20,000 years.

But as soon as Fourier subjected the problem to rigorous calculation, he found a relation between the excess of the total temperature of the earth's surface above what it receives from the sun, and the increase of temperature at different depths; and from this relation he proved that the earth's surface was indebted to the interior for only $\frac{1}{80}$ of a Centigrade degree. However great the temperature and its changes which still prevail in the central parts of the earth, and however important such changes may have once been at the surface, it is of little moment to those who live now upon the surface, even if the internal fires were wholly extinguished; and, as Arago remarks, the

* Nat. Hist., Vol. VII.; Introduction à la Hist. des Minéraux, p. 78, &c.

frightful picture drawn by Buffon of a vast planetary congelation, when the interior source of heat is exhausted, is only a reverie of his own brain. The centre itself would lose its heat only at the rate of $\frac{1}{30000}$ of a second in a century.

In 1824, Fourier introduced a new element into the theory of climate, viz. the temperature of the interplanetary spaces, as it is produced by the cross radiation of countless stars. Looking at the rate of diminution in the heat of the atmosphere as the strata become higher and rarer, — a diminution so rapid, that even under the equator the mountains are covered with everlasting snow at the height of three or four miles, — meteorologists had concluded that outside of the atmosphere the temperature would be excessively low, hundreds and thousands of degrees below the ordinary zero of thermometers.* Fourier subjected this opinion to a rigorous examination. He found that upon this hypothesis the polar regions would be subject to an enormous degree of cold, much more excessive than observation indicates, and the decrease of temperature between the equator and the poles would be vastly greater than is observed. The change from day to night would produce consequences more marked than any which are noticed. "The surface of bodies would be exposed suddenly, at the approach of night, to an infinitely intense cold. Animals and vegetables could not resist so powerful and prompt an influence, which would act again in a contrary direction at the dawn of day."

Fourier comes to the conclusion, that the temperature of space through which the earth pursues its track is only about 60° or 70° below the zero of Fahrenheit. It has been thought that a remarkable confirmation of Fourier's calculation was furnished by Svanberg, who found the temperature of space to be about 58° or 59° , from the capacity of the air for caloric and on the assumption that the absorption of heat by the different strata of air was proportional to the absorption of light, as given by Lambert's experiments.†

The immense number of bodies which contribute by their united rays to the general temperature of space, will compensate for any individual irregularities, such as the observations of astronomers, upon the *temporary, periodical, and fluctuating* light of certain stars, would lead us to anticipate. The temperature of space may not be the same in the different regions of the universe. But the dimensions of the earth's orbit are too small, compared with the distance of the stars, to give any influence upon the seasons to this variable temperature of space. Yet the grand march of the solar system through space may be sufficient to make the mean temperature of the earth experience a sensible change from this cause in the course of ages.

In 1838, Pouillet published a memoir‡ in which he discusses these large questions: the quantity of solar heat which falls perpendicularly in a given time on a given surface; the proportion of this heat which is absorbed by the atmosphere in the vertical passage; the law of absorption for different obliquities; the total quantity of heat which the earth receives from the sun in the course of a year; the total quantity of heat which is emitted at each instant by the whole surface of the sun; the elements which must be known in order to ascertain whether the mass of the sun cools gradually from century to century, or whether there is a cause destined to reproduce the quantities of heat which escape incessantly from it; the elements which would allow its temperature to be determined; the absolute quantity of heat emitted by a body whose surface, temperature, and radiating powers are known; the laws of cooling of a body which loses its heat without receiving

* Ann. de Chim. et Phys., XIII. et XXVII. p. 136; Mém. de l'Acad. Roy., Paris, IV., V., et VII. p. 598.

† Bib. Univ., XLIII. p. 369; Edin. Journ. Sci., N. S., III. p. 13.

‡ Compt. Rend., 1838; Sci. Mem., IV. p. 44; Elem. de Physique, II. p. 642.

any; the general conditions of equilibrium of temperature of a body protected by a diathermanous covering analogous to the atmosphere; the cause of the cooling of the high regions of the air; the law of that cooling; the temperature of space; the temperature which would be observable everywhere on the surface of the earth if the sun's action was not felt; the elevation of temperature which results from the solar heats; the relation of the quantities of heat which the earth receives from the sun, and from space, or all the other celestial bodies.

By direct experiment on bodies, exposed during a serene night to celestial radiation, Pouillet inferred that the temperature of space may be about -220° ; that it cannot possibly exceed -175° . Yet small as it is, the earth is indebted to it for as much heat as it receives from the sun. This conclusion will appear less strange when it is considered that the sun occupies only five millionths of the celestial vault, and must, therefore, be 200,000 times as hot as the same angular part of space to produce an *equal* effect on the earth. If the sun did not exist, the mean temperature of the earth's surface would be -128° . As the actual mean temperature of the equator is, with the sun's help, 81° , the sun produces an augmentation of 209° . The quantity of heat which the earth receives from the sun Pouillet calculates to be adequate to melt annually a crust of ice having a thickness of about one hundred feet. It would be sufficient to melt a crust of ice enveloping the sun to the depth of about forty feet in one minute. If the mass of the sun possesses a perfect conductivity, so that its temperature is the same throughout, and if the specific heat of its materials is supposed to be 113 times that of water, then without any renewal of the sources of its heat, from chemical, electrical, or other action, it would cool down less than 2° in a century. This must be taken in connection with the fact that the present temperature of the sun must be as high as $2,628^{\circ}$, and may be, if its emissive power is equal to that of polished metals, $3,168^{\circ}$. Now, if the earth, instead of basking in the nearly uniform rays of the sun and the other celestial radiations, were plunged into a space of absolute cold, it would cool from 140° to 0 in no less than 13,640 years, and from 0 to -140° in no less than 29,830 years. "These examples," says Pouillet, "may show that there has, perhaps, been some exaggeration in the ideas which have hitherto been entertained of absolute cold, and the phenomena which would be manifested on the surface of the earth, if the temperature of space were excessively reduced below the zero of our thermometers; they show, at the same time, that the essential laws of heat are established upon such fixed principles that sudden changes of temperature are not less impossible in the system of the world than the sudden changes resulting from mechanical actions."

The views taken of this subject by the eminent mathematician, Poisson, are, in many points, peculiar. He rejects the theory of Fourier and Laplace,* who attribute the increasing temperature of increasing depths in the earth (amounting to millions of degrees in the central regions) to a primitive heating. Poisson refers the fact to the unequal temperature of the spaces which the solar system has visited. He considers it highly improbable that the temperature of space is everywhere the same; the variations at remote points may be very large, and must produce corresponding variations in the temperature of the earth, to depths depending on their duration and the magnitude of the variations themselves. If a block of stone were transported from the equator to Paris, the cooling would begin at the surface and extend into the interior; and if the time of its transportation was not sufficient to allow the cooling to extend through the whole mass, the rock, after it reached the northern climate, would present a temperature increasing with the depth.

* Conn. de Temps, 1823; Méc. Cel., Liv. XL.; Mem. de Institut., 1809.

The earth is a large block of stone submitted to a similar experiment. It has come from a region of space where the temperature exceeds that in which it now is. It is a stupendous thermometer which has not time, on account of its size and its imperfect conducting power, to assume, throughout its mass, the temperature of the regions which it visits. To-day the temperature of the earth increases below; the opposite result may once have occurred and may occur again. Moreover, the superficial temperature may once have been, and may be again, at remote epochs, much greater or much smaller than it is now, so that it is not always fit for the abode of man and other animals, and has been subject to the great revulsions which geology discloses. Poisson regards his *crasse* as a permanent and general one, while that of an *internal heat* is local and temporary.

Poisson calculates that, on the theory of Fourier, the increase of temperature at the depth of only $\frac{1}{100}$ of the radius would be nearly $4,000^{\circ}$, and in the central portions would amount to $4,000,000$ of degrees.* The matter in this heated condition would assume the form of incandescent gases, so condensed, however, as to have a density five times as great as that of water. Poisson doubts whether the solid crust of the earth has a thickness and cohesion sufficient to sustain the enormous pressure from within to which it must be exposed. Inferring from the form of the earth that it was once fluid, if not aeriform, Poisson thinks that the centre solidified first, the surface cooling and sinking. This current would equalize the temperature rapidly throughout the mass. Besides, the superincumbent pressure would force the interior parts to consolidate first, in spite of a high temperature. If a column of water extended from the surface to the centre of the earth, the bottom would be subject to a pressure of thirty million of atmospheres. If the temperature of the whole earth was once as great as $6,000^{\circ}$, nearly a million centuries must elapse before it would be reduced to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a degree, and increase by $\frac{1}{10}$ of a degree for every three feet of descent; and three million more of centuries must pass to reduce these quantities to one half this value. By supposing that the temperature of space in which the solar system is found has diminished from about 200° to -200° , and then increased from about -200° to $+200^{\circ}$ in a million of years, the increase with depth would be as great as is observed, and the maximum effect, depending on a change of depth, would not exceed 200° , and this would be at the depth of about 25,000 feet; at the depth of about forty miles, the changes in the temperature of space would not be felt. For fifty thousand years before or after the present epoch, the temperature of the surface would not differ by 10° from what it is now; and this small change would not interfere with the inhabitation of the earth.†

In 500,000 years the earth would be uninhabitable, and in 500,000 years more the temperature would be the same as now. And in general, in order that the temperature of space in the track of the earth should be able to produce, at any particular epoch, a *sensible* increase or diminution in the observed mean temperature near the surface, it is necessary that at epochs removed from each other by thousands of centuries, the temperature of the surface should have been much greater or much smaller than at the time of observation.‡

Poisson thinks it very probable that the stellar radiation on one hemisphere of the earth may be different from what it is on the opposite hemisphere, and that this difference co-operates with the slight difference of solar radiation, and the variety in the absorbing and radiating materials of the surface to create that difference between the mean temperature of the northern and southern hemispheres which has been observed. Neglecting the absorption of the air, Poisson calculates that the temperature of space cannot be

* De la Chaleur, p. 428.

† Supplément, 1837, p. 15.

‡ P. 441.

less than $+9^{\circ}$. Poisson thinks it possible that the space traversed by the earth, millions of years ago, may have been $6,000^{\circ}$ or more, sufficient to bring the outside crust, studied by geology, into a state of fusion, but not its whole mass, on account of the velocity of its motion. If the earth, 100,000 years ago, passed a spot heated to $8,000^{\circ}$, and if the successive temperatures of the places traversed by the earth diminished in rapid geometrical ratio with the time, so that the excess of temperature in the earth from this exposure would be reduced in 2,000 years to one degree, the earth at the surface would have been in a state of fusion, but at great depths no effect would be felt; and at the present time the superficial effect would have been nearly dissipated, but still there would be a slight variation, even after the temperature of space was sensibly constant, increasing with the depth to a certain extent; another 100,000 years would be required to reduce the effect to one third of its present value, and it would be only after millions of years that there would remain no trace at the surface of the great heat it had suffered.

Herschel* has called in question the accuracy of the reasoning which has led Fourier to place the temperature of space so high as he has done. The same objection would apply to the estimates of Pouillet and of Poisson. Herschel thinks that we can compare the heat derived from the sun with the heat derived from the multitude of stars, by contrasting the brightness of the noonday sky with the brightness of starlight. The latter is fifteen million times less than the former. Hence Herschel conjectures that the temperature of space may be $1,000^{\circ}$ or $5,000^{\circ}$ below zero. He also suggests that if this is true, and if we depend on the sun to raise the temperature of the earth from this low point to what it really is, then a change of three per cent only in the efficiency of the sun (proceeding from a change in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit) would not be insensible, but might amount to 30° or even 150° .

(To be continued.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

By Morrill Wyman, M. D.

VARIOUS names have been given to the disease now known in this country as Pleuro-pneumonia, — some derived from the anatomical change observed or supposed, and others again from the supposed efficient cause. The corresponding name in common use here for the analogous disease in human beings is *Pleurisy* and *Lung-Fever*. It will be seen, however, on investigating the disease, that it is doubtful whether it can be considered as an ordinary lung-fever.

Authors curious in such matters have endeavored to show that the disease was mentioned by Aristotle and by Virgil; but no description sufficiently exact upon which to found any decided opinion has been produced previous to that given in the year 1769, by Bourgelat, founder of the Veterinary School of France. The symptoms, causes, treatment, and effects, as exhibited by examinations of the chest after death, described by him, show that he had to deal with an acute inflammation of the lungs and pleura; but whether of the same nature as that now prevailing on the Continent does not appear. Until 1792, it appears to have been confined principally to horned cattle in Switzerland, the Jura, Piedmont, and the neighboring mountainous regions; but in that year, or soon after, it was found to have extended through the

* Trans. Geol. Soc., III. p. 297.

most of Europe, and, probably, has existed in Austria, Prussia, and in many places along the Rhine, from that time to the present. The disease which now exists in Belgium, and which has been so fatal, is believed by Verheyen to be a new disease; and either was not recognized, or did not produce serious effects, until 1837, when it manifested itself suddenly in four communes in Holland, afterwards invading Flanders and other provinces, and is still extending. From 1857 to 1859, Holland lost about 28,000 head of cattle from this disease alone.

It has been remarked, that the extension of the disease coincided with the French Revolution; and the subsequent movements of troops during the wars of the Consulate and Empire, carrying with them large numbers of cattle for their support, are supposed by some to be the cause of this extension. The mixing of these cattle with the different races inhabiting the plains and the crossings which must have followed, are also supposed to have had their influence in the development of new conditions more or less favorable to its extension.

In 1841 Pleuro-pneumonia broke out in England, having been preceded and accompanied by a disease exhibiting numerous vesicles, or small blisters, upon the lips and tongue, and in the cleft of the foot, known as the vesicular disease, or *Eczema Epizootica*. There it has remained raging with more or less severity to this time. Prof. Simonds says: "It is worthy of a passing remark, that neither of these were imported diseases. It was not till several months after Pleuro-pneumonia had established itself in the country that an alteration took place in the tariff, by which live stock came in free of duty; and up to that time the high rate of duty prevented any importations of foreign cattle or sheep being made. This fact in itself is sufficient to prove that the malady was not imported by foreign cattle; besides which, the parts of the country where it was first observed could not possibly have had any immediate or direct connection with the ports. Pleuro-pneumonia had no sooner gained a footing, than, following the law of all epizootics, it quickly spread over a great extent of country, and continued to devastate our herds with almost unmitigated severity for the first few years. It has since assumed rather an enzootic form, and has prevailed mostly in those localities and places where secondary causes are in full operation to predispose animals to its influence, — hence its continuance in the ill-ventilated, over-crowded, and badly-drained cow-sheds of the metropolis and other large towns, and on the 'cold, retentive soils' and undrained farms in the country, especially such as lie in exposed situations."

Careful comparisons of the changes produced in the lungs by this disease, in England and France, have shown that the two countries are suffering from a similar malady.

About three years ago, at the request of the Agricultural Societies of England and Ireland, in connection with the English Government, an examination was made as to the existence of Pleuro-pneumonia, and other diseases of cattle upon the Continent. It was found in Belgium in a sporadic form, where it had prevailed for two years, being, as far as could be observed, independent of the usual influence of good and poor management, so far as the numbers attacked were concerned; but the disease assumed a more fatal character where the animals were not well cared for. In Holland, of forty-three villages, only eight were found to be free from Pleuro-pneumonia, and in those there were few cattle. About four fifths of the herds were diseased in those places where the disease prevailed. In one quarter, in 1857, 1,502 died, and 2,153 were killed by authority. The report says: "We are not surprised at the great extent of these losses, judging from what we saw of the secondary causes of epizootics in operation in the vicinity of Rotterdam. The cattle are often crowded into houses so thickly, that to pass between them is almost an impossibility, where the form and size of

the building will frequently allow of the passage of a person along the centre only, where the heads of the animals nearly meet over their feeding-troughs; the height also being insufficient to stand upright in. No windows exist in many of these sheds, nor any other inlet for light and air except the door. The heat is almost suffocating, and the stench abominable."

In Westphalia and Hanover, the disease has existed, except at few intervals, and with varying severity, from 1807 to the present time. At present it is said not to be sufficiently prevalent to require any attention from the authorities, although those entering from Holland are still examined by veterinary surgeons.

Holstein seems to have suffered severely from the disease in question since 1842, its first appearance being nearly coincident with that in England; and in 1845 a commission was appointed, which came to the conclusion that the disease was highly contagious, and recommended "sequestration of the places where the disease exists, the immediate slaughter of the infected animals, the killing of the whole herd on the appearance of fresh cases, and the burial of the diseased cattle with their skins on, cut in various places, and sprinkled with chloride of lime." To carry out these details the most stringent laws were passed, and the whole matter put under the control of the police, who prevented the sale of any cattle which had been exposed within six months, and even then it was not permitted unless upon the certificate of a veterinary surgeon that they were free from disease.

The adoption of these measures in 1845 do not appear to have extinguished the disease, for we find it again prevailing in 1847; and, as before, commencing in Altona; so again in 1849 and 1851, and lastly, in the spring of 1856. In the last instance it was supposed to be imported from Hungary; the disease appeared after 180 oxen arriving from that country had been pastured in the vicinity of Hamburg, from which town it spread, by means of other cattle pastured in the same place, through the adjacent parts of Holstein. It almost simultaneously appeared in Mecklenberg, and already existed in several of the German States. Upon this, the importation of cattle into Holstein was forbidden from all places where Pleuro-pneumonia had existed within the six months previous. The same laws with regard to sequestration and slaughter were again put in force; nevertheless, the disease continued to prevail, and all farms where Pleuro-pneumonia had existed within six months were closed, and no animals allowed to leave them; the cattle were kept in stalls, or allowed to go to those pastures only from which all other cattle were excluded. Similar exclusive laws were, in 1856, adopted in Hamburg, allowing no cattle to be brought from any place in which the disease existed, under penalty of a heavy fine. Sweden and Norway adopted similar laws in August, 1856, and included in the list of forbidden places England and Scotland. The same year Pleuro-pneumonia appeared in the Duchies of Mecklenberg-Schwerin and Mecklenberg-Strelitz, especially in the month of March, in a village near Sternberg, where, after the death of several cattle, the remainder were killed and buried entire. This summary proceeding, it is remarked, "appears to have arrested the disease in that particular village; but cases are said to have occurred in other parts of the Duchies, notwithstanding that the import, export, and transit of cattle were forbidden, with regard to the village mentioned, until the following October."

From a consideration of the facts collected from the report above mentioned, of which we have endeavored to give a summary, it appears that, notwithstanding all endeavors, — and they have generally been of the most sweeping and stringent character, — Pleuro-pneumonia has existed in most of the countries of Northern and Western Europe from 1841 to the present time. To this fact we shall have occasion to refer when we consider the contagiousness of this disease.

Pleuro-pneumonia made its appearance in Massachusetts in the summer of

1859. Disease affecting the pleura and lungs had frequently existed previously, either as ordinary inflammation, — more commonly at certain seasons of the year when the weather was cold and moist, — or as the result of bad management as regards the stabling or the feeding of the animals. Pleuro-pneumonia has also been prevalent among hogs, especially in the Western States, by which great numbers were destroyed in a short time. In the vicinity of Boston, and indeed in the same locality where the horned cattle were first attacked, the hogs had suffered severely a year or two before. In the summer of 1859 the disease broke out with greater severity, and destroyed more cattle than was ever known before in the same vicinity. It was first noticed in a Dutch cow which had recently arrived in the country. She was imported, with two other cows and a heifer, by W. W. Chenery, Esq., who obtained them from Furmerend,* about ten miles north of Amsterdam, where no disease was known to exist at the time. These cattle were sent to Rotterdam, where Pleuro-pneumonia is said generally to exist, and there remained several days, until they were shipped on the 6th of April. On the 23d of May, after a voyage of forty-seven days, they arrived in Boston, in bad condition. One of the cows had been mutilated on the voyage, and another had been unable to stand for twenty days, and was carried out of the city on trucks, and, with the other three, taken to the "Highland Stock Farm." This farm is in Belmont, about six miles northwest of Boston, upon the summit of "Wellington Hill," an elevation remarkable for the beautiful views it affords of the surrounding country, and for its healthfulness. The barn is square, about fifty feet by the side, and the part in which the cattle are stabled not far from eight feet high. The arrangement is such that the heads of the cattle are directed towards a square opening in the centre, from which the animals are fed. In the roof is an opening for ventilation, connected with the room in which the cattle are kept; a few windows were originally placed in the walls of the barn, and others have been since added, by which the amount of air has been materially increased. The barn is probably more closely built than usual in the country, and, previously to the addition of the windows, deficient in ventilation. The farm being used for a stock farm and the propagation of select animals, the feeding and general management were particularly attended to, and the animals fared better than is common, — perhaps luxuriously. The number of cattle kept in this barn at the outbreak of this disease was forty-two; the number of the whole herd about sixty.

The spring being far advanced, and the grass available, those of the animals which were well enough were pastured during the day, but came to the barn at night. Of the two cows that were ill on their arrival, the one that was carried home on trucks was killed a week afterwards, May 31st, and was buried; the second died June 2d, two days afterwards, and was buried. Neither of them was supposed to have any disease of the lungs, either at the time they died, or after the nature of the disease that followed was understood; they were supposed to have died solely from the effects of the voyage and the treatment then received.

The third cow, which was confined in a pen in the barn, with from twenty to thirty head of cattle, was taken sick about the 20th of June, seventy-five days after leaving Rotterdam, and died on the 29th of June. She was not examined after death, but the symptoms were believed by the surgeon who attended her to be the same with those of the cattle which died afterwards. The fourth animal, which was imported on the 23d of May, has remained in good health to the present time. This, then, is the history of the whole importation, — two died, soon after their arrival, of injuries; one was taken sick twenty-eight days after arrival, and died in nine days, probably of Pleuro-pneumonia; the fourth remains well.

* In the Beemeter, a drained meadow of about 8,000 acres.

About the first week in August a cow, imported from Holland in 1852, sickened; she died on the 20th of the same month. This animal was examined, but it was questioned whether she died of Pleuro-pneumonia. Other fatal cases soon followed; and in the course of two months nearly all those lost during the epidemic died. Examinations were made, and it was soon ascertained that the disease was essentially an affection of the lungs and pleura. An ox that was fatally diseased was killed on the 26th of October, and more carefully examined than any previously; both lungs were much diseased, in a manner which we shall have occasion to describe farther on. No age was spared, nor did it appear that strength and vigor enabled the animals to resist the disease. The whole number lost was thirty, of which three were slaughtered. Of the races, it was thought that a greater proportion of the Dutch stock lived than of the other. A bull has been in the barn throughout the disease, and has received, so far as could be perceived, no detriment. A "mammoth cow," as she is designated, weighing 2,300 pounds, calved on the 2d of December; two days after became sick, and died in five and a half weeks, of very extensive Pleuro-pneumonia. The calf was suckled by the mother four days after she became ill; it was then transferred to a native cow, procured for the purpose, and placed in the same barn with the diseased animals until she also became diseased. This cow was killed on the 2d of June, and an examination proved the existence of Pleuro-pneumonia in its early stage and to a moderate extent; but the calf has not only been well, but is remarkable for strength and beauty, weighing at the age of six months 800 pounds.

One of Mr. Chenery's cows was sent from his home farm, more than a mile distant, to the "Highland Stock Farm," and replaced by another from the Stock Farm. The first cow became diseased with Pleuro-pneumonia after being placed in the barn with the other cattle; but the one sent to the home farm did not have Pleuro-pneumonia, although both that and another killed with her, in October, showed signs of what was supposed to be phthisis.

Two calves died of Pleuro-pneumonia in the course of the autumn, without communicating the disease to six or eight others, occupying, until the time of their death, the same pasture. No isolation was thought necessary or attempted until the 1st of September, and then the isolation ceased after a few weeks, and was not again resumed till about the middle of April, 1860. No care was taken to prevent the communication of the disease to cattle occupying the adjoining farms, from which they were separated by a common stone-wall only. Notwithstanding this freedom of communication, which certainly allowed of their putting their noses together, no instance of the transmission of the disease is known to have occurred to any animal living within twenty miles of Belmont. No death from Pleuro-pneumonia occurred at Mr. Chenery's farm after the 8th of January, 1860. Several animals remained ill for a considerable time, some entirely recovering their former health and strength, and are now living apparently quite well, and others continuing in an uncertain state, until they were killed in autumn, to determine the progress and mode of termination of the disease.

On the 29th of June, the day on which the first cow died (one of the four imported from Rotterdam), three calves were sold to a farmer in North Brookfield, a town in Worcester County, about fifty miles west of Belmont. The farmer took them home by the railway, and drove them from the station to his farm, a distance of five miles. On the way, one of the calves was observed to falter, and at the end of the journey was evidently sick. It was placed in a barn with forty head of cattle, where it remained four days. It became more sick, and was removed to another barn, containing twenty cattle, where it died in ten days. Of the other two calves, one has remained perfectly well, the other has appeared somewhat ill, but both are living. About a fortnight after the return of the calf, an ox of the herd of forty fell

sick and soon died. Two weeks after the death of this animal, a second died; and subsequently, at somewhat longer intervals, others died, until eight were lost. Of the twenty in the barn where the calf died, all were apparently well on the first of the following November, when eleven young heifers were sold at auction, and, with the remaining nine, distributed among various herds, but all in the same vicinity. All these herds were found by the Commissioners, in the following April, six months afterwards, to be more or less diseased. During the winter, six or eight of the oxen of the herd of forty, where the sick calf remained four days, were used in drawing lumber, and apparently well. They stayed a single night with a herd which subsequently became diseased. Another animal of the same herd was sold to a man in New Braintree, an adjoining town, and he also lost a number of his cattle. A yoke of cattle from the same herd of forty above mentioned were sold and went into a herd in the same town, — North Brookfield, — where they remained only five days; one third of this herd became diseased. This yoke of oxen again, still apparently well, were placed in a team of twenty-two yoke of cattle, and used a day and a half in moving a building from Oakham to North Brookfield, a distance of four or five miles. The whole of these cattle are said to have become diseased, and subsequently eleven other herds, to which these cattle belonged, also became diseased. Animals were found diseased, and badly diseased, after standing in a road in North Brookfield while diseased animals were in a barn on the other side.

Animals which had become diseased in Brookfield were driven to other towns, and in the course of the journey other animals were near them, or in a condition to be "exposed," as it is termed in the evidence taken before the Committee of the Legislature. In one instance fifty were in this condition, and in other instances several were in the same pasture, and yet the amount of subsequent disease was very slight. Beyond a space of ten or twelve miles square, around North Brookfield, the cases of disease are believed to have been very few.

The appearance of the disease in Belmont and in Brookfield, and the increasing amount of the disease in the latter town, alarmed the inhabitants, and application was made to the Legislature, then in session, for the enactment of such laws, and the taking of such other measures, as would tend to the arrest of the disease. Accordingly, April 4, 1860, an Act was passed "to provide for the Extirpation of the Disease called Pleuro-pneumonia among Cattle," which is as follows:—

"SECT. 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall visit, without delay, the several places in this Commonwealth, where the disease among cattle, called Pleuro-pneumonia, may be known or suspected to exist, and shall have full power to cause all cattle belonging to the herds in which the disease has appeared, or may appear, or which have belonged to such herds since the disease may be known to have existed therein, to be forthwith killed and buried, and the premises where such cattle have been kept cleansed and purified; and to make such order in relation to the further use and occupation of such premises as may seem to them to be necessary to prevent the extension of the disease.

"SECT. 2. The Commissioners shall cause all cattle, in the aforesaid herds, not appearing to be affected by the disease, to be appraised before being killed, at what would have been their fair market value if the disease had not existed; and the value of the cattle thus appraised shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth to the owner or owners thereof.

"SECT. 3. Any person who shall knowingly disregard any lawful order or direction of said Commissioners, or who shall sell or otherwise dispose of an animal which he knows, or has good reason to suspect, has been exposed to the aforesaid disease, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

"SECT. 4. The Commissioners shall make a full report to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, of their proceedings, and of the result of their observations and inquiries relative to the nature and character of the disease.

"SECT. 5. The Commissioners shall duly certify all allowances made under the second section of this act, and other expenses incurred by them, or under their direction, in the execution of their service, to the Governor and Council; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant therefor upon the Treasury.

"SECT. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage, and continue in force for the term of one year thereafter, and no longer."

For carrying out the provisions of this Act, \$10,000 were appropriated.

Three Commissioners were appointed by the Governor, as contemplated by this Act. They visited Mr. Chenery's farm on the 16th of April, examined his cattle, and pronounced a large number of them diseased. Three were killed and buried, and the remainder were confined to the barn in which the disease first appeared. Brookfield and its vicinity was then visited, where the disease was found to have existed nearly a year in one herd belonging to Mr. Stoddard. The Commissioner (Evidence before Legislative Committee, May 31, 1860, p. 22) says: "I forget the precise number, but Mr. Stoddard had lost a great many cattle, — I think fifteen. A very large portion of the remainder were condemned as diseased, and the condition of the remainder I would not attempt to say anything about, although I have my opinion about it. The herds exposed to Mr. Stoddard's, last autumn, or when they came to the fall feeding, — all those herds exposed early in the autumn, — presented unmistakable and very extensive signs of disease. Now, let us come down to a period more recent. Animals exposed to animals brought from Mr. Stoddard's on the first of November, and transported from one place to another, and carrying the exposure with them, in the early part of the winter presented slight marks of the disease. The longer it lodges in a region, the more decided and fixed it is; so that it is in one solid mass in North Brookfield, apparent, distinct, and unequivocal."

"The practice adopted by the Commissioners was, whenever a herd of cattle was found exposed, the cattle were appraised, and a surgeon was appointed to pass judgment upon the number of diseased animals. After that judgment, the remaining animals that were pronounced sound were killed, and passed — as in the case of Mr. Stoddard — to the credit of the owner, after an appraisalment made by three persons." The average appraisalment was about thirty-three dollars a head.

Exactly what constitutes "exposure" is not clearly defined. Being in the same team, in the same barn, or in the same herd, and even passing along a road by a barn in which a diseased animal was, seems to have been considered by one of the Commissioners as an exposure sufficient to cause disease. Measures to ascertain the exact amount of disease do not appear to have been very carefully taken. The animals pronounced sound by the surgeons were not examined, and of those pronounced diseased, a part only were submitted to examination after death.

Eight hundred and forty-two cattle were killed by the Commissioners, and buried according to law. How many of these were diseased the Commissioners had no accurate means of determining; they depended upon the "pronouncement" of the surgeon for all their information upon this point. Of the animals which have been killed, or have died naturally in the course of the epidemic, and have been examined, it is supposed that about two hundred have exhibited evidence of the disease. Of those which have died naturally, the disease has been proved, by examination after death, to have existed in seventy or eighty. The killing of the diseased and healthy animals commenced about April 16th, and was continued till May 10th, about

three weeks. By that time it had branched off in various directions to various towns. "It assumed such proportions, that it was very evident that the Commissioners had not the funds to perform the operations required by the law." The law confined the Commissioners to one operation, — killing and burying. They stopped killing the herds, and the policy was then changed to circumscribing the disease, by isolating the herds just as fast as possible. According to custom, many cattle were driven, for pasturing, to different towns in the counties in New Hampshire bordering upon Massachusetts. Some of these are said to have been affected with the disease.

This state of things induced the Commissioners and others to petition the Governor to call a session of the Legislature, to take measures for the extinction of the disease. An extra session was called, and a committee of seven from the Senate, and fourteen from the House, was chosen, which held its first meeting May 31. The Commissioners stated before the committee, at its first meeting, that eight hundred and forty-two cattle had been killed, and that their appraised value was something more than twenty thousand dollars. It was also stated that, according to a careful estimate, there were on the 18th of May one thousand head of cattle that had been so exposed as to require that they should either be killed or isolated until it is proved that they are free from disease. The amount of disease was believed to be increasing. Witnesses testified that cattle had been driven, in some instances, to a distance of twenty miles from Brookfield, which had exhibited unmistakable signs of disease after death. One of the selectmen of a neighboring town to Brookfield, in his official capacity, had received information that many cattle in that town had been exposed, and that the disease, in the opinion of physicians, seemed to be fast spreading in the town. Two animals were stated to have died of the disease in Holden, after having been pastured, or driven with and exposing about fifty animals in a small circuit, and these animals were exposing others. The whole tendency of the testimony taken went to show that the disease was contagious and extending its ravages. It was stated that the amount required for the extermination of the disease would now exceed fifty thousand dollars in addition to that already expended. One of the Commissioners said: "I will state the reasons why I have no sort of doubt of the speedy extermination of the disease. I am satisfied that on the western line of this disease the progress has stopped. On the line of the road running from West Brookfield to Ware, with the exception of a number of cattle which were killed in Pelham, — a very ordinary farming town where there are few cattle, — and which were driven over from Brookfield, I don't think the disease has gone. In Pelham I think it has entirely stopped. I understand there is a little fear about it to-day, but nothing decisive. But on the road from West Brookfield to Ware, the disease is thoroughly exterminated I have no doubt, and the Commissioners have every reason to suppose the disease may be entirely eradicated by proper measures."

Under the fear and anxieties expressed by some of the witnesses, and the hopes held out by others, of the speedy extermination of the disease, if certain stringent measures were adopted, the following bills were passed on the 12th of June, 1860, and approved by the Governor. The first had reference to the prevention of the disease, and the second more especially to the appointment of a Medical Commission of Examiners of Diseased Animals, and the establishment of a hospital or quarantine for the study and cure of the disease: —

"An Act concerning Contagious Diseases among Cattle.

"Be it enacted, &c. as follows: —

"SECT. 1. The Selectmen of towns, and the Mayor and Aldermen of cities, in case of the existence in this Commonwealth of the disease called Pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease among cattle, shall cause

the cattle, in their respective towns and cities, which are infected, or which have been exposed to infection, to be secured or collected in some suitable place or places, within such city or town, and kept isolated; and when taken from the possession of their owners, to be maintained, one fifth of the expense thereof to be paid by the town or city wherein the animal is kept, and four fifths at the expense of the Commonwealth, such isolation to continue so long as the existence of such disease or other circumstances renders the same necessary.

"SECT. 2. Said Selectmen and Mayor and Aldermen, when any such animal is adjudged, by a veterinary surgeon or physician by them selected, to be infected with the disease called Pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease, may, in their discretion, order such diseased animal to be forthwith killed and buried at the expense of such town or city.

"SECT. 3. Said Selectmen and Mayor and Aldermen shall cause all cattle which they shall so order to be killed, to be appraised by three competent and disinterested men, under oath, at the value thereof at the time of the appraisal, and the amount of the appraisal shall be paid as provided in the first section.

"SECT. 4. Said Selectmen and Mayor and Aldermen are hereby authorized to prohibit the departure of cattle from any enclosure, or to exclude cattle therefrom.

"SECT. 5. Said Selectmen and Mayor and Aldermen may make regulations in writing, to regulate or prohibit the passage from, to, or through their respective cities or towns, or from place to place within the same, of any neat cattle; and may arrest and detain, at the cost of the owners thereof, all cattle found passing in violation of such regulations, and may take all other necessary measures for the enforcement of such prohibition, and also for preventing the spread of any such disease among the cattle in their respective towns and cities, and the immediate vicinity thereof.

"SECT. 6. The regulations made by Selectmen, and Mayor and Aldermen, in pursuance of the foregoing section, shall be recorded upon the records of their towns and cities respectively, and shall be published in such towns and cities in such manner as may be provided in such regulations.

"SECT. 7. Said Selectmen and Mayor and Aldermen are authorized to cause all cattle infected with such disease, or which have been exposed thereto, to be forthwith branded upon the rump with the letter P, so as to distinguish the animal from other cattle; and no cattle so branded shall be sold or disposed of except with the knowledge and consent of such Selectmen and Mayor and Aldermen. Any person, without such knowledge and consent, selling or disposing of an animal known to be affected with such disease, or known to have been exposed thereto within one year from such sale or disposal, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

"SECT. 8. Any person disobeying the orders of the Selectmen or Mayor and Aldermen, made in conformity with the fourth section, or driving or transporting any neat cattle, contrary to the regulations made, recorded, and published as aforesaid, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

"SECT. 9. Whoever knows or has reason to suspect the existence of any such disease among the cattle in his possession, or under his care, shall forthwith give notice to the Selectmen of the town, or Mayor and Aldermen of the city where such cattle may be kept, and for failure so to do, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

"SECT. 10. Any town or city whose officers shall neglect or refuse to carry into effect the provisions of sections one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each day's neglect.

"SECT. 11. All appraisals made under the provisions of this act shall be in writing, and signed by the appraisers, and the same shall be certified to the Governor and Council, and to the Treasurer of the several towns and cities wherein the cattle appraised were kept by the Selectmen and Mayors and Aldermen respectively.

"SECT. 12. The Selectmen of towns, and Mayor and Aldermen of cities, are hereby authorized, when in their judgment it shall be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, to take and hold possession, for a term not exceeding one year, within their respective towns and cities, of any land, without buildings other than barns thereon, upon which it may be necessary to enclose and isolate any cattle, and they shall cause the damages sustained by the owners in consequence of such taking and holding to be appraised by the assessors of the town or city wherein the lands so taken are situated, and they shall further cause a description of such land, setting forth the boundaries thereof, and the area as nearly as may be estimated, together with said appraisal by the assessors, to be entered on the records of the town or city. The amount of said appraisal shall be paid as provided in the first section, in such sums and at such times as the Selectmen, or Mayor and Aldermen respectively may order. If the owner of any land so taken shall be dissatisfied with the appraisal of said assessors, he may by action of contract recover of the town or city wherein the lands lie a fair compensation for the damages sustained by him; but no costs shall be taxed, unless the damages recovered in such action, exclusive of interest, exceed the appraisal of the assessors. And the Commonwealth shall reimburse any town or city four fifths of any sum recovered of such town or city in any such action.

"SECT. 13. This act shall take effect from its passage."

"An Act in addition to an Act concerning Contagious Diseases among Cattle.

"Be it enacted, &c. as follows:—

"SECT. 1. In addition to the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, is hereby authorized to appoint two additional persons to constitute, with those now in office, a board of commissioners upon the subject of Pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease now existing among the cattle of the Commonwealth.

"SECT. 2. When said Commissioners shall make and publish any regulations concerning the extirpation, cure, or treatment of cattle infected with, or which have been exposed to, the disease of Pleuro-pneumonia, or other contagious disease, such regulations shall supersede the regulations made by Selectmen of towns and Mayors and Aldermen of cities, upon the same subject-matter, and the operation of the regulations made by such Selectmen and Mayors and Aldermen shall be suspended during the time those made by the Commissioners as aforesaid shall be in force. And said Selectmen and Mayors and Aldermen shall carry out and enforce all orders and directions of said Commissioners, to them directed, as they shall from time to time issue.

"SECT. 3. In addition to the power and authority conferred on the Selectmen of towns, and Mayors and Aldermen of cities, by the act to which this is in addition, and which are herein conferred upon said Commissioners, the same Commissioners shall have power to provide for the establishment of a hospital or quarantine in some suitable place or places, with proper accommodations of buildings, land, &c., wherein may be detained any cattle by them selected, so that said cattle so infected, or exposed, may be there treated by such scientific practitioners of the healing art as may be appointed to treat the same. And for this purpose said Commissioners may take any lands and buildings in the manner provided in the twelfth section of the act to which this is in addition.

"SECT. 4. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, is hereby authorized to appoint three competent persons to be a Board of Examiners to examine into the disease called Pleuro-pneumonia, who shall attend at the hospital at quarantine established by the Commissioners mentioned in the foregoing section, and there treat and experiment upon such number of cattle, both sound and infected, as will enable them to study the symptoms and laws of the disease, and ascertain, so far as they can, the best mode of treating cattle, in view of the prevention and cure of the disease, and who shall keep a full record of their proceedings, and make a report thereon to the Governor and Council, when their investigations shall have been concluded: *provided*, that the expense of said Board of Examiners shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

"SECT. 5. The Selectmen of the several towns, and the Mayors and Aldermen of the several cities, shall, within twenty-four hours after they shall have notice that any cattle in their respective towns and cities are infected with, or have been exposed to, any such disease, give notice in writing to said Commissioners of the same.

"SECT. 6. The Commissioners are authorized to make all necessary regulations for the treatment, care, and extirpation of said disease, and may direct the Selectmen of towns, and Mayors and Aldermen of cities, to enforce and carry into effect all such regulations as may, from time to time, be made for that end, and any such officer refusing or neglecting to enforce and carry out any regulation of the Commissioners shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offence.

"SECT. 7. The Commissioners may, when in their judgment the public good shall require it, cause to be killed and buried any cattle which are infected with, or which have been exposed to, said disease, and said Commissioners shall cause said cattle to be appraised in the same manner provided in the act to which this is an addition; and the appraised value of such cattle shall be paid, one fifth by the towns in which said cattle are kept, and the remainder by the Commonwealth.

"SECT. 8. Whoever shall drive or transport any cattle from any portion of the Commonwealth east of Connecticut River to any part west of said river before the first day of April next, without consent of the Commissioners, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

"SECT. 9. Whoever shall drive or transport any cattle from any portion of the Commonwealth into any other State before the first day of April next, without the consent of the Commissioners, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

"SECT. 10. If any person fails to comply with any regulation made, or with any order given by the Commissioners, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

"SECT. 11. Prosecutions under the two preceding sections may be prosecuted in any county in this Commonwealth.

"SECT. 12. All appraisals made under this act shall be in writing, and signed by the appraisers and certified by the Commissioners, and shall be by them transmitted to the Governor and Council, and to the treasurers of the several cities and towns wherein the cattle appraised were kept.

"SECT. 13. The provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the acts of one thousand eight hundred and sixty [except so far as they authorize the appointment of Commissioners] are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the validity of the proceedings heretofore lawfully had under the provisions of said chapter.

"SECT. 14. The Commissioners and Examiners shall keep a full record of their doings, and make report of the same to the next Legislature, on or

before the tenth day of January next, unless sooner required by the Governor; and the said record, or an abstract of the same, shall be printed in the annual volume of Transactions of the State Board of Agriculture.

"SECT. 15. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall have power to terminate the commission and board of examiners whenever in his judgment the public safety may permit.

"SECT. 16. This act shall take effect from its passage."

After these acts were passed and the Commissioners named in the first bill commenced their investigations, they were unable to discover any case or cases of the disease which were recent or in active stage. Nor could it be ascertained that any death from the natural course of the disease had occurred *after the 12th of the preceding April*, just two months before the passage of the acts.

Nothing was therefore left for the medical commission to investigate, but the effects of the disease upon the surviving animals which were diseased, or which were supposed to have been exposed to disease. The first of the investigations upon slaughtered animals did not take place, however, until the 11th of October. The results showed that animals which had been ill and had recovered their usual signs of health, presented more or less evidence of previous disease in the lungs, now completely arrested, and that some of those which had been freely and continuously exposed presented no evidence of disease either during life or after death. In no case is it understood that the examination revealed disease in active state.

Various opinions have been expressed as to the probable reappearance of the disease after the herds had returned to the barns from their summer feeding in distant and secluded pastures. Even those who did not believe in the highly contagious character of the disease were doubtful whether an influence might not still exist in or about the barns, local in its nature, or which would be developed by close stalls and large numbers, which might aid in another outbreak. While, on the other hand, those who believed in its resemblance to small-pox in its contagious characteristics, could not but believe that it would be spread over the hills of New Hampshire and return with the returning herds.

So far as the evidence collected up to the first week in December of the present year goes, it would appear that the fears of neither were destined to be realized. The disease seems to have swept over the community and disappeared like many of those epidemics which affect the human race, the causes of the rise and disappearance of which are still unexplained.

Pathology. — To understand the changes which take place in the lungs, it must be remembered that their structure is peculiar. Starting from the windpipe, this tube divides and subdivides in the lung, reaching to all parts of it. At the end of each minute division a collection of little bladders is found, numbering from twenty to thirty, each of which is united by a small tube with the sub-divisions of the windpipe just mentioned. Into these small *air-vesicles* the air makes its way, and in these the changes constituting the essential part of respiration take place. This group of twenty or thirty is surrounded by a layer of membrane, separating the group from its neighboring group, forming, therefore, a little lung by itself. A number of these lobules, again forming a group, are also separated from others by a still firmer and thicker membrane than the former, and much more readily distinguished. And lastly, a third order is arranged in a similar manner, the individuals of which are composed of a number of those last described, and the surrounding dividing membrane is much more obvious, thicker, and looser than the last, allowing the different lobules to move freely upon each other. It is this membrane, or *inter-lobular tissue*, which plays so important a part in this disease, and which renders possible in the bovine animals re-

sults which do not occur in lungs differently constituted. The whole lung is enclosed in a membrane, *the pleura*, and by a continuation of the same membrane the ribs are also lined, leaving a sack or cavity between the lungs and ribs, which may be filled with fluid during disease, compressing the lung and rendering it useless.

In animals killed early in the disease the *inter-lobular tissue* is, in isolated spots, more filled with blood than natural, and, probably in consequence of infiltration with a watery fluid, its color is changed to a light yellow; a little more advanced, and this tissue is found to be thickened by a deposit into its meshes, by which it is rendered firmer and more visible. The minute blood-vessels which ramify over the walls of the *air-vesicles* are enlarged, exhibiting small spots of blood of the size of pins' heads, giving a dotted appearance to a section of the lung. At this time a watery fluid, *oedema*, gradually appears in the diseased part, and in variable quantity, so that in some parts no air can enter, while in others it is only partly excluded. The air-tubes are also filled with the same fluid, so that fresh air cannot pass through them. These changes may, and generally do, take place in the deeper-seated portions of the lung without affecting the *pleura*. But if the disease attacks a portion near the surface, the *pleura* becomes inflamed, and is covered by a whitish layer upon its surface and a deposit beneath it, similar to that first mentioned as occurring in the *inter-lobular tissue*. The increase of blood, and the small points of blood, are seen in a circumference of a few lines to half an inch. The disease attacks more frequently one lung only, and, it is thought, more frequently the left, or seizes one first and then passes to the other. In very rare instances both lungs are attacked at the same time.

In a more advanced stage, the lung undergoes such changes as give it, when cut, a marbled appearance; this appearance occurs in masses of the size of an apple or larger, till it involves one quarter or one half of a whole lung. The *pleura*, to the same extent of surface, is of a yellow color, or, if more diseased, has a yellow, soft layer, of variable thickness, and a similar product on the corresponding *pleura* lining the ribs; also upon the midriff, and the *pericardium*, or heart-case. At the same time an effusion of fluid, of a clear citron-yellow color, into the cavity between the two *plurae*, of a variable quantity, and more or less compressing the lung. As the *oedema* in the *inter-lobular tissue* increases, the lung increases in weight from four or five pounds, in its natural condition, to twenty or thirty pounds, and sixty pounds has been stated by some observers. It is then firm, compact, liver-like; it does not crepitate when cut through, and air cannot be blown into it, as the *air-vesicles* are bound together by the exudation poured out into the surrounding tissue. The cut surface presents the marbled appearance above mentioned in a striking degree, an appearance not seen in ordinary inflammation of the lungs, which has attracted the attention of observers, and is considered by some writers as one of the diagnostics of the disease. The cause of this peculiarity is to be found in the fact that layers of inter-lobular tissue being infiltrated, and of a different color from the lobules which they enclose, afford a sort of network, or setting for them, of a somewhat irregular quadrilateral form, not very unlike the veining of some kinds of marble. From the cut surface a red-colored fluid can be pressed, which, when removed, leaves the lung permeable to air. But the lung does not collapse when the chest is opened; it fills the whole cavity, giving a volume two or three times that of a lung in its ordinary collapsed condition. Croupous inflammation producing true hepatization is very rarely found. Deposits upon the surface of the *pleura* are formed, and this soft and now easily removed layer covering the lungs being in close contact with that lining the ribs, the two become united and produce adhesions, which in a later stage are difficult to separate. In some cases the deposit of lymph is an inch or ore in thickness, completely lining the *pleura*, like another membrane.

Serum is also poured into the cavity of the *pleura*, in some instances in quantity varying from a pint to a pailful, keeping the two surfaces separate, and preventing the adhesions just described, or occasionally rounded masses are floating in the serum, resembling lumps of fat.

As the disease advances, the exudation into the *inter-lobular tissue* increases, becomes more firm and resisting when divided, and does not differ from the products of inflammation of a recent date in other parts. The bronchial blood-vessels are surrounded by this layer of exudation, their walls are thickened, and their calibre diminished, and in the smaller branches even completely obstructed by coagulable lymph. In the next stage, and for which these deposits around the lobules and the plugging of the vesicles prepare the way, is peculiar and exceedingly interesting. The central portions of the lung and exudation, of irregular shape and of greater or less size, are gradually cut off from their means of support, and become dead, and lie loose within the surrounding more favorably situated parts. If the separated piece is not large, it not unfrequently is enclosed in a capsule of organized tissue, like that which forms in other parts around foreign bodies, thus completely shutting it up, and removing it from contact with the neighboring parts. Within the capsule changes are constantly going on upon which the safety of the animal depends. In the recent cases pus is found, in some instances amounting to a pint or more; and loose, floating in the pus, is the hard mass of separated lung tissue, easily recognized by its structure and resemblance to the other inflamed parts. In some instances the separation between the surrounding lung and the enclosed mass has been only partly accomplished, the enclosing capsule having formed upon one side, while upon the other the mass retains its connections with the living lung.

The fluids contained within the capsule are, in favorable cases, gradually absorbed, leaving a pap-like mass, not absorbable, which may be still further changed into a yellow, granular, brittle mass, easily crushed under the fingers, and of a light yellow color. Masses have been found three or four inches in diameter, which are supposed to have had their origin in this manner. In the course of time, in the small masses, the absorbable fluids being removed, lime salts are formed, and chalky concretions occupy their place; the capsule, as its contents are removed, gradually contracting, and the surrounding lung as gradually supplying its place. If the masses are very large, it is not probable that these changes often occur. In such cases the mass lies, totally unconnected with surrounding lung, in the condition of a dead, mortified structure, in which case it may be a sufficient source of irritation to destroy life; or, by means of open blood-vessels, — cut off and not closed, or if closed, again opened by ulceration, — pus, or other diseased fluids, may enter the circulation, and thus become the cause of death. Even here, however, the case may not be hopeless if the mortified mass is near the root of the lung, where the bronchial tubes are quite large, for through these the gradually decaying lung may find an exit, and be entirely expectorated. The cavity in such cases becomes lined with a smooth mucous membrane performing its functions in a regular manner. In such cases the bronchial tubes terminate abruptly, and of their full diameter, just at the wall of the cavity; or if the tube ran along one side of the cavity, a part of its walls may be removed, the remaining portion being found firm and cartilaginous beneath the new membrane. The explanation of the remarkable results now described may probably be as follows. The exudation into *inter-lobular tissue*, which is at the best imperfectly organized, together with the plugging of the blood-vessels, diminishes the supply of blood to the parts within. The exudation may, as it becomes organized in its more favorable parts, contract in a manner not unlike that which takes place in the liver from an inflammatory deposit, and thus, although more safe itself from destruction, cut off what little circulation is left for the remainder, which is then destroyed.

A restoration of the functions of the lungs may also take place in a different manner. The lung has suffered in these cases from exudation like that formerly described; but the amount is less, and the resulting constriction is less, producing in a diminished degree obstruction to the flow of blood. The effect of this retarded flow of blood is the separation of its serous portion producing oedema. As the inflammation subsides, or perhaps before, the serous fluid is either absorbed or finds its exit through the bronchial tubes, and is discharged from the mouth or nose. The lung may then, after a time, resume its natural functions.

The condition of the blood has not been investigated sufficiently to speak with any certainty as to its variation from the healthy standard, except as regards the amount of fibrine, which, in conformity with analogous diseases, has been stated to be increased.

With regard to the other organs, no constant changes are observed. The heart is described as flabby, and with the walls thinner than natural. The liver is frequently somewhat enlarged. The condition of both these organs may perhaps be explained by the impediment offered by the lungs to the circulation of the blood. The milk, which is deficient in quantity, is found to be coagulated by heat, showing a larger amount of albumen, and the udder is tender.

Symptoms. — When the disease first made its appearance at Belmont, it was in a single individual; no other case occurred for more than a month after the death of the first; but in the following two months the disease raged, and then very decidedly diminished, nearly all that were lost having died during those sixty days. At Brookfield, after the first animal died, there was a short interval before a second was attacked, and subsequently the animals became diseased at intervals of about a fortnight, after which the malady ceased, although all had not been affected. This seems to have been observed in other countries, — a single case at first, a rather rapid increase in numbers, and a subsequent more slow diminution, with longer intervals between successive cases.

It seems to be pretty generally admitted, that the number of animals affected, and the mortality, is greatly influenced by the season and food. Cold, wet weather increases it, when the animals are exposed in fields; and a hot, vitiated atmosphere, when they are confined in stables. It is more severe and active, and of a shorter duration with the young, well-nourished than with those who are feeble and old.

It is generally supposed, especially by those who believe that contagion is the sole origin of the disease, that there is a period of latency or incubation, during which certain changes are going on in the system, not perceptible, but essential to the future outbreak. This period is supposed by some to extend from five days to six weeks; but of this there is no decided evidence.

One of the earliest and most constant symptoms is a peculiar, short, dry, cough, — not very decided, — more especially occurring in the morning, or after the animal has taken drink, or on rising to the feet after lying; quickened respiration. The animal is dull, sluggish; refuses food; inclined to separate itself from the herd, to seek quiet, sheltered places, and generally to abstain from the usual movements. The secretion of milk is diminished. Later, there is an uncommon play of the wings of the nostrils; breath quick, short, unequal; the muzzle is dry and hot; there are chills from time to time, especially towards evening; the horns and ears are alternately cold and warm; the whole body exhibits a peculiar stiffness; the midriff and the muscles of the abdomen are rigid and strained, as indicated by the diminished movements in respiration. If the disease is rapid, and the animal well nourished, the respirations are, from the beginning, from 25 to 40, instead of 22 to 25, as in health, attended by groans; the animal opens its mouth,

protrudes the tongue. When the disease is slower in its progress, and the animal weak, the breath is short and grunting; respirations not deep, and the air forced out in starts; often panting, with strong movements of the flanks, especially after drinking or taking food. The peculiar cough becomes less hoarse, dryer, and more painful, and during the coughing the back is curved, the neck stretched out, and a shaking of the whole body. The severer the disease the less cough, and in the most rapid cases there is almost none. In young, well-nourished animals the visible lining membrane of the nostrils is reddened and dry; later, the redness gives place to a yellowish white, or a pale color; this last is seen from the first in those badly nourished. After a time, a clear and thin, or a tough and thick, and variously colored fluid is discharged from the nose, and is not removed by the tongue of the animal. Pieces of hardened excretions are thrown off like those found in the air-tubes, with relief to the breathing. Pressure upon the chest, behind the shoulder, and upon the withers, is painful, and the animal shrinks and groans.

Auscultation and *Percussion* furnish valuable indications of what is going on within the chest during this stage of the disease. By auscultation—listening with the ear upon the sides of the chest—it is ascertained that over the diseased parts the sounds of respiration are altered from the equal, breezy character of health, to a loud rattling sound, or that it is entirely wanting; in the one case indicating solidification of the lung beneath, and in the other the presence of fluid in the chest compressing the lung, or that the air is in some way excluded from the organ. By percussion (which is best practised by striking with one or more of the tips of the fingers of the one hand upon a rib of the animal or upon the finger of the other hand, laid firmly upon the rib or other part to be examined) we also obtain information as to the condition of the chest. If the part, when thus struck, gives out a dull sound, it indicates that the lung beneath is more or less solid, and if the sound is perfectly flat, like that obtained from percussing the flank, for instance, it indicates that the part contains no air, but instead contains a solid or a fluid. From similar examinations, the condition of the air-tubes can with great certainty, upon physical principles, be determined; so, also, the progress the animal has made towards recovery, the amount of effused fluid or solid matter enveloping the lungs or lining the ribs. As the signs thus obtained improve the lung improves. When the condition of the animal is as just described, auscultation gives a loud sound, as though the air were blowing through a tube, and an absence of the sounds obtained by listening to the respiration of a healthy animal. These sounds are to be sought for on the sides, from the elbow and shoulder backward as far as the midriff extends. In the same part the sounds given out by percussion is deficient, dull, or perfectly flat.

During the febrile stage, which sooner or later succeeds that now described, the pulse is full and hard in well-nourished animals, weak and full in those poorly nourished, and beating from 45 to 50 or 60 in a minute in the adult; an increase of 10 or 15 above the healthy standard. In the beginning of this stage the animal stands with the back up, the neck outstretched, removed from the crib, if in the stall, or separated from the herd, if in the pasture. If standing, the body is immovable, with the hinder feet moving backward and forward. They seldom lie down, and for a short time only, resting upon the diseased side or upon the breast-bone. The hair is dull and without gloss. Temperature of the skin diminished, and the perspiration has a peculiar odor, especially where many animals are collected in the same barn. The eye has, with the well-nourished and strong, a fiery, staring look; with the weak, it is sunk in the orbits. The appetite and rumination are suspended. Drinking is troublesome, and provokes cough; clear cold water is preferred. The mouth, at first dry, discharges in

the advanced stage an offensive saliva. The milk is poor and deficient in quantity. Urine dark-colored; the excrement is from the beginning deficient, seldom voided, hard, dark-brown, or, in severe cases, as black as turf. The common sensibility is blunted and the powers of perception diminished. Sometimes an œdematous, puffy swelling arises about the head, and a tumor of the same character under the breast. Abortion occurs; there is jaundice. The pulse is weak and small, — from 80 to 100 in the minute, especially towards the end of life. The respiration is groaning, diminished, and from 30 to 40 in the minute, rattling, and affording by auscultation the various sounds indicating a large quantity of fluid in the air-tubes.

The duration of the disease varies with the character of the epizootic, with the strength and constitution of the animal, and its condition as regards nourishment. It varies also with the kind of disease, — that is, whether it affects the lungs, producing the changes in them which have been described, — excluding the air — or whether fluid is poured into the chest compressing the lung rapidly. After the febrile period has commenced, the disease usually reaches its height in from seven to fourteen days, seldom earlier, often later. The period which precedes this feverish stage varies much in its length, from a day or two to several weeks, and it is this which produces the great variations in the length of the whole malady.

If the disease terminates in death there is great emaciation; the extremities, the base of the ears, and the roots of the horns become cold, the respiration is more and more labored, and life gradually terminates either from suffocation or extreme weakness.

An imperfect cure is another form of termination, with a secretion of water into the chest or into the pericardium, interfering with the action of the heart, or a watery fluid in the lung, of a chronic nature, interfering with respiration.

Lastly, there may be a perfect cure in time, succeeding upon the imperfect cure, or more directly, by the removal of the fluids within a short period after the first stage, in which case the amount of secretions is not large, and not passing beyond the stage when they are readily absorbable.

Nature of Pleuro-pneumonia. — In considering this question, the first point is, to ascertain whether the disease can be distinguished by its symptoms and pathology from other diseases affecting the same organs. From diseases affecting other organs — from typhoid fever, or *Rivière's pest*, as it is called in Europe, a generally admitted contagious disease — it is easily distinguished. The peculiar, or diagnostic marks by which it can be distinguished from ordinary Pneumonia, sporadic Pneumonia, have not as yet been pointed out. Delafond (*Traité sur la Maladie de Poitrine du gros Bétail connue sous le Nom de Peripneumonie Contagieuse*, p. 110), who believes in two distinct diseases of the lungs, one contagious and one non-contagious, says, "As for myself, I frankly declare when such cases have been presented to me, I have often been embarrassed to decide which of the two diseases it was." After going over the whole history of the disease, he says, "I do not believe it is possible to be positively certain." The post-mortem appearances he does not consider distinctive. It should be borne in mind, however, that he does not describe the disease precisely as it appears in Holland, or as it has appeared in Massachusetts during the late epidemic. The insufficiency of the means of distinguishing the two diseases, will be seen from the following points, which he considers as probably indicating the contagious form. If the disease appears in an animal recently purchased; if from a diseased locality, or of a diseased race; if parted with readily for a low price, or sold by a cow-dealer; if she coughs and is emaciated; if all the symptoms of Pneumonia while alive or after death are present; if other animals in the neighborhood are also, after a time, attacked by the same disease. These obviously do not decide the question. Attempts have been made to show a

specific character, like that of small-pox, for instance, especially by those who believe in the efficacy of inoculation. Peculiar molecules, having a characteristic movement, were said to have been discovered, but on investigation by competent human pathologists, the statement was not confirmed. A German author asserts that the marbled appearance of the lung, and the tendency to form a capsule around the diseased portions, are characteristic, while the French, on the other hand, see no such constant changes. It is also said that the herdsmen are able to distinguish between the two diseases without fear of mistake, although they are unable to point out these differences to the veterinary surgeons. Kreutzer (*Die Einimpfung der Lungenseuche des Rindviehes als das bewährteste Schutzmittel gegen diese Seuche*, p. 204) asserts that this is no more strange than that Guenon's milk mirror should have been discovered by an ignorant herdsman, and be overlooked by veterinarians. The difference between the two cases seems to be, that in the former the herdsman points out nothing, and in the second he points out something that all can examine.

Inoculation for the prevention of the disease, or for the purpose of rendering it mild, is also cited as evidence of its specific nature, and if established would be the strongest evidence that could be brought forward. The peculiarity of the disease thus produced consists (Kreutzer, p. 244) "in the fact that it localizes its effects (in the tail, — the place inoculated) in a part of little importance to life, and spares the lungs; which, when the disease is taken by natural infection, are always attacked." Other experimenters, however, who went to Belgium from England for the express purpose of investigating the claims of the practice, declare that they see nothing in inoculation but the introduction of diseased matter into the system, which frequently destroys the tail or produces fatal disease in the lungs, by a process well known in human pathology as purulent absorption. They showed, in fact, that the same effects could be produced upon animals which have never been known to be susceptible to this disease — the dog and the ass, for instance — as in horned cattle; and that when immunity has followed inoculation, it has quite as probably been dependent upon coincidence or upon those causes, whatever they may be, which regulate the outbreak, the spread, and the disappearance of epizootic diseases, as upon any supposed protective power of inoculation. It appears, therefore, that the advocates of the specific nature of the disease have thus far failed to make out a case.

Of the causes which certainly predispose to this disease, all appear to agree in assigning to impure air, in close, ill-ventilated, and undrained stables, the most prominent place. Especially is this true when animals are at the same time crowded, and the food stimulating or highly nourishing, which would under other circumstances render them more liable to inflammatory diseases. Recent calving, or an excessive secretion of milk, together with that kind of nourishment — the refuse of breweries, for instance — which stimulates the flow of milk, is also believed to be a predisposing cause. The drinking of cold water, especially in the winter season, the sudden chills which are produced by this and the exposure of the heated and debilitated animals when driven from a warm stable to their watering-place, the changes of temperature and hygrometric condition of the atmosphere from day to night, when the cattle are pastured upon low grounds, or when they are allowed to remain without suitable protection during cold and long-continued storms, are not without effect upon the health. Especial stress has been laid upon the influence of change of residence. It has been observed that the disease very soon follows upon long and fatiguing journeys, whether these are effected by marches or when conveyed by railway. In either case the conditions are new and strange. The fatigue is great, the food is of various kinds and at very unequal intervals, the crowding in railway cars is excessive, and it is probable that the effects of such treatment would soon be obvious here as in Europe, were it not that the transportation

is principally for the purpose of slaughter, and time is not afforded for their development.* Indeed, those causes which produce pneumonia under ordinary circumstances also produce the disease in question.

Contagion has been alleged as not only a cause of the disease, but as the principal cause. The evidence upon this point is exceedingly contradictory, and yet it is obvious that it is one of the most important questions, so far as the prevention or extirpation of the disease is concerned. The spread of contagious diseases being under control, while those which follow the laws of epidemics are very slightly if at all prevented from spreading, except by placing the animals under circumstances which would prevent the production or spread of disease generally, — such as good food of a sufficient quantity, and cleanliness, with proper ventilation, protection from the temperature of climate, and especially avoiding overcrowding.

There are difficulties in examining the question. The tendency is to assume a contagious origin of disease, especially if its nature is obscure, besides which, if it is prevalent and severe, and produces a panic among the observers, their statements must be taken with caution. One of the reasons for the general assumption of a contagious origin under these circumstances is, that it is considered a complete explanation in a single word. But it must be remembered that there are two conditions necessary for the propagation of contagious diseases, — a contagious property in sufficient concentration, and a predisposition on the part of those exposed. Erysipelas, under ordinary circumstances, is non-contagious; under others, it is believed to be decidedly contagious. Even small-pox requires peculiar conditions for its extensive spread, otherwise it would be equally prevalent at all times, instead of exhibiting an outbreak at considerable intervals of time. Contagious diseases rarely arise spontaneously, and such occurrence would be evidence against contagion. Epidemics, on the other hand, make their appearance in widely separated places, so nearly at the same time as to preclude the probability of contact. But once having appeared, they have a progress which much resembles that of contagion, and may easily mislead careless or incompetent observers. A few years ago, a person sick with cholera was brought from a neighboring town, where it was then prevalent, among friends living upon a wharf in Brighton, where the predisposing causes — bad ventilation, overcrowding, and filth — were well marked. The person died, and within fourteen days eleven other cases followed, five of which proved fatal; one of these was of a cabin-boy on board a vessel lying at the end of the wharf. Here, one might say, is unquestionable contagion, no cases having existed within several miles. But one of the persons ill of cholera was carried from this place to an open, well-ventilated house, a quarter of a mile distant, and although as constantly visited by friends, and, so far as contagion went, as favorably situated for the communication of the disease as in the former instance, not one contracted it. Here the argument was as strong upon the other side. Many facts of this kind have been observed in various places, as well as others of a different character, but all tending in one direction; and hence the now established belief in the non-contagious nature of cholera. Unfortunately for our knowledge of the disease in question, no experiments were made as to its mode of communication. It is obvious that had such been tried, all complications could have been excluded, and decided results obtained. First, healthy cattle could be sent into an unhealthy barn among diseased cattle; and, secondly, a diseased animal could be sent to a healthy barn among well cattle. If, in the first case, the cattle became diseased, it would, so far as it went, prove that a cause of disease existed in the animals, or the locality, or both; and, in the second, that a cause sufficiently powerful of itself to produce disease existed in the animals, —

* Swine brought from the Western States are exceedingly liable to fatal pneumonia soon after their arrival in the Eastern cities; and although it spreads rapidly when once appears in a herd, it is not deemed contagious.

that is, that the disease was contagious. Instances of both these conditions, though perhaps not sufficiently numerous or sufficiently uncomplicated to settle the point, are believed to have occurred in the course of the disease in Massachusetts.

It is generally assumed that the only animals that can be affected by Pleuro-pneumonia belong to the bovine class. But contagionists say it can be transmitted by the application of the contagious matter, either directly by contact or indirectly through a considerable intervening space. Its vehicle in the latter case is the breath, which derives its material of disease from the inter-lobular cellular tissue of the lungs. It adheres to living and dead bodies, to rough, woolly, hairy bodies, such as straw, hay, clothes of men, coverings of animals of the bovine class, and perhaps every other species of animals. The walls of barns are essentially the bearers of contagion, and continue to be such even after all trace of the original vehicle of the disease has vanished. It can increase its power when once introduced, so that from one case it can reproduce and multiply itself until it has affected hundreds upon hundreds of individuals. Still more, a piece of clothing which has become infected may infect another piece with which it is in contact, and this last thus become a bearer of disease. The disease also sometimes becomes fixed in a locality, and that when this locality is of very limited extent. It has a great tenacity, and the animal retains the power of communication, not only through the feverish stage, but during the subsequent non-feverish condition, extending through eight or ten weeks after the cure has apparently been accomplished. The influence does not necessarily attack those nearest, but often falls upon those which stand at a distance; some animals resist for a long time, finally yielding, while others resist permanently. Such are the views set forth by a firm believer in the contagious nature of the malady. (Kreutzer, p. 337.) Delafond (p. 213) thinks that the disease presents all the general characteristics of contagious diseases, and has collected a considerable number of instances of diseased animals introduced into herds, in stalls, and in the fields, in which the introduction was followed by one or more cases of a similar disease. But his opinion does not agree with that just cited as to the power of those who touch, approach, or take care of diseased animals, to transmit the disease to healthy animals by the same proximity and care. Neither does he consider it proved that animals of different species may be the means of transmitting the affection; he believes that many of the accounts of subtle contagion are entirely fabulous, and that the elements of contagion do not spread to a great distance from the sick, and are by no means of the same activity as the elements of typhus and other well-known and admitted contagious diseases. In investigating the period of incubation, or the time which elapsed between exposure and the appearance of the disease, fifty cases have been collected in which the moment of exposure and that of the development could be satisfactorily determined. From which it appears that the period in question was, —

6 days in 2 cases.	20 days in 19 cases.	38 days in 1 case.
8 " " 2 "	25 " " 1 "	40 " " 1 "
12 " " 3 "	30 " " 1 "	60 " " 1 "
15 " " 19 "		

Hence we see that nearly four fifths of the whole number fell sick between the fifteenth and twentieth days and nine tenths before the last-named day. It is also to be observed that the variation in the period of incubation from six days to sixty is without analogy in any other contagious disease.

Those who oppose the view of contagion see a sufficient cause in the combined influences previously mentioned as having a great bearing upon its course and upon its development in a locality. They believe that the atmospheric conditions and those circumstances, of a character but little understood, leading to the spread of epidemics generally, are also in action in this. But it is denied that the disease bears any relation to those which are well

known to be contagious, — to the contagious typhus, on the one hand, or to glanders or diseases having a local expression, on the other. Still less does it resemble sheep-pox, or any eruptive disease of animals. Neither has it been made to appear that any affection of the lungs or pleura in man or horse or swine or dog ever shows any contagious property. It is admitted, by contagionists and non-contagionists, that the disease may and does arise under circumstances which preclude the probability of any contagion, unless we admit an intensity and persistence in its elements which are abundantly disproved by the non-communication in cases much more favorably situated, — that, in fact, the disease arises spontaneously. If it arises spontaneously, then the circumstances for its propagation, if contagious, are the most favorable possible, and the disease should spread with the greatest certainty and rapidity; but this certainty and rapidity have not been observed to accompany spontaneous development. The history of the disease in Holstein shows that the strictest measures and most careful destruction of all existing disease did not prevent its continuance or recurrence after a very short interval. It was very apt to recur in nearly the same locality, *endemic*, when no evidence could be brought forward to show an introduction from abroad.

The following experiments will show how great is the power of resistance under the circumstances stated. "I wished," says Dietrichs (Delafond, p. 227), "to ascertain whether the emanations which escape from animals ill with peripneumony can transmit it to healthy animals placed beside them. To this end I obtained a cow five years old, and assured myself of its perfect health by examining it while eating and drinking, and by making it cough by pressing the larynx, and placed it between two oxen with peripneumony. Those two animals were in a small stable, and so fastened that each could reach the food of the other. The oxen ate very little, being in an advanced stage of the disease; the cow, on the contrary, ate not only the intentionally small quantity of food given her, but also ate that which was covered with the mucus from the nostrils and the saliva of the oxen. This cow was left in this condition for two days, when she was returned to her former stable, and was replaced by another, also healthy. This last remained with the oxen a day and a half; when one of the two died, she was left with the survivor two days and a half longer. The ox was then killed, and the autopsy proved the existence of well-marked peripneumony." The results of these experiments demonstrated non-contagion.

The following experiment by a competent observer was tried in France. Pleuro-pneumonia was rife in Bligny, and Gaulett was sent by a government official to investigate it. "I separated the diseased from the healthy animals, although in my judgment it is not a contagious disease. To establish my opinion, I tried an experiment at my own risk; I bought a healthy cow six years old, in a neighboring commune, where the disease was unknown, and drove her to Bligny and put her in a stable with a cow and ox attacked with the *epizootic*, and deemed incurable. The healthy cow was placed between these two animals, the ox on the right and the cow on the left. The first died three days after the commencement of the experiment, and the cow in five days. On opening the ox I took the serous and purulent matter, still warm, and, making a vertical incision two and a half inches long between two of the ribs of my cow, I detached the skin with the bistoury and introduced into this broad wound beneath the skin a pledget wet with the purulent matter, and secured it with a bandage. I kept the animal two days on solid food. During this time a considerable tumefaction appeared about the inoculated wound, accompanied by great sensibility; some days after an eschar formed and was detached, the wound was dressed with a digestive; the engorgement soon diminished, and in less than fifteen days the wound was healed.

"This animal experienced no indisposition. I sold her to a man who kept her two years in good health and flesh; but not being a good milker, he sold her to a butcher. When she was killed I assisted at the opening, and found the organs of the chest perfectly healthy."

Nine animals were inoculated with the nasal mucus, and with saliva from diseased animals, without any other effects than those which usually follow the introduction of foreign matter derived from other sources; no evidence of Pleuro-pneumonia followed. To this Delafond objects, that it is not proved that the matter used was expectorated, it might have been from the nose only; this objection, however, will hardly avail when we remember that the expired air is assumed by the contagionists to be the vehicle of contagion, and that it adheres to whatever moist, or even dry substance, with which it comes in contact.

The "Mark Lane Express and Agricultural Journal" for October 8, 1860, has a report of a recent meeting of the Ipswich Farmer's Club, at which Pleuro-pneumonia was discussed, and the opinion of several of the members obtained with regard to contagion. Instances were given in which its origin was believed to be spontaneous. Mr. H. Biddel referred to a dairy of nine cows kept by him some years since. They had all been on the farm several years, with the exception of one, which came from a farm where the disease had never been known. The disease broke out, and the whole either died or had to be slaughtered. Another member had known a lot of bullocks bought at a fair, and when they were brought home, divided into three different lots, and sent to three different farms; two lots were visited with the disease, the third entirely escaped. In another case a lot of thirteen was bought; the disease appeared, four or five had to be slaughtered, and the rest were immediately sold; they went to a farm about four miles distant, where they were fattened and did well. Prof. Simonds, whose report has already been quoted, still considers the disease contagious, but admits that it differs from all others in this respect, that the morbid matter is in some cases a long time dormant in the system, and can be got rid of by purgatives and diuretics, and that these means, with stimulants and iron, and generous feeding, will often rid a herd of the disease. This statement would indicate an origin quite different from any known contagion.

"On the banks of the Almond, in the county of Mid-Lothian, are situated three farm-steadings, about 600 yards from the river, upwards of 60 feet above it, and 360 above the level of the sea, with a good southerly exposure. Milch-cows are kept in the two westmost steadings, and feeding cattle in the eastmost. About eight years ago, in the autumn, the cows in the westmost steading were attacked by Pleuro-pneumonia; fiercely and fatally it raged among the stock for about two months, till the number of empty stalls in the byre showed the sad havoc which had been committed, and which the farmer did not think prudent to repair at the time. Though there was no communication held between the adjoining steadings, the disease made its appearance among the stock in the next steading, a few weeks after it had commenced in the former one. After decimating the cows here also for some time, it attacked the feeding cattle of the eastmost steading, among which it continued more or less throughout the winter. The cattle, both in courts and byres, were attacked by it; and it is worthy of remark, that some weeks before the feeding cattle were affected by the Pleuro-pneumonia, the murrain went through the whole stock. Now it is somewhat curious, that during the whole of that autumn and winter the disease lingered amongst the cattle in these three steadings, and never, in one case, travelled beyond them north, south, east, or west. In connection with the steading where the feeding-cattle were kept there was another steading, where about twenty cattle were fed in courts, at a distance of half a mile from the former steading, at a much higher altitude, and considerably more exposed. Not the least precaution was taken to prevent any communication between the different lots of cattle in the two steadings; on the contrary, the same servants fed them, and on the disease breaking out, all the cattle at the two steadings were bled by the same men on the same day. Not one of the cattle in the upper steading was affected by the disease, while most of those in the lower one were sold off after being attacked. Last summer, on the same farm, two lots of

cattle were grazing, the one on the fine sheltered haughs at the side of the river, the other in an exposed field beside the upper steading, about 150 feet above the river. One after another of the cattle on the haughs were attacked by Pleuro-pneumonia. The farmer, finding that none of his other cattle were affected, thought that the disease arose from the great differences of temperature to which the cattle were subjected during the day and at night. During the day, the temperature was very high in the haughs, as they were mostly surrounded by woods, and the sun beat upon them; at night a cold chill air rose from the river. He accordingly removed the cattle from the haughs, and put them beside the others in the exposed field. There was not another case of Pleuro-pneumonia on the farm during that season. In none of the cases narrated above could the disease be traced to infection. Again has it broken out in the district without any assignable cause, excepting atmospheric; but we are glad to say, that, though its ravages are as extensive as ever, the attacks are by no means so virulent, and there are more cases of recovery than formerly." — *Journal of Agriculture, London, July, 1858.*

If we now turn to the origin of the disease in Massachusetts, we find that the first animal which sickened could not, by a possibility, have been exposed to any animal ill of the disease within seventy-five days, unless we suppose the two cows which died from the effects of ill treatment and the hardships of the voyage were affected by it. Of this there is no evidence; on the contrary, we have the opinion of those who had the care of them, and subsequently became familiar with the symptoms, that they had no reason to believe that they had any affection of the lungs. There is no reason to believe that the disease previously existed among other cattle of the herd, and we are therefore compelled, in the absence of other facts, to admit that it remained dormant seventy-five days, or that it arose spontaneously in Belmont. But if we remember that, of the fifty cases cited, not one became ill later than sixty days after exposure, we must consider the latter supposition the most probable. That the disease did not propagate itself in the open air seems probable from the fact that the two calves which sickened and died, the one with the herd, and the other a few days after, did not communicate it to the nine which occupied the same pasture. So again, the fact that the neighboring animals did not become diseased, although for several weeks, when the epidemic was most virulent, no care was taken to prevent communication. The fact that an animal placed in the barn with sick animals became diseased, and another taken from that barn did not communicate disease to those with which it was subsequently placed, also points to the probability that a much closer and longer continued exposure in the diseased locality itself is required for the development than was at one time supposed.

The outbreak of the disease in Brookfield upon the introduction of the calf from the Belmont herd has, on the other hand, more of the appearance of contagion. But the evidence would be much more conclusive if the facts were definitely stated; we know but little more from the evidence taken before the Legislative Committee, than that the animal was sick. That animals became sick after the introduction of the calf is unquestioned, and it may be in consequence of such introduction; but it is a question whether the outbreak did not occur in consequence of certain conditions existing in a limited territory, whether, in fact, it was not analogous to the cases of cholera above-mentioned. If the conditions under which the disease was supposed to be communicated had been studied carefully, the question of contagion could have been much more easily settled. But we have only the general statement, that all animals diseased could be traced to an exposure to others also diseased. The exposure was very different in different cases; in some cases, it was standing in the same barn, in others, passing a barn where there were sick cattle. The case following the death of the calf occurred in a fortnight, and others again once a fortnight, until eight were lost in a herd of forty; and these were all that were lost from that herd, although all were equally exposed for the four days the calf was there.

Of the twenty which were in the barn where the calf died, in the early part of July, all were apparently well in the November following, but in the month of April were found to be diseased; whether the disease had commenced just previously to its discovery, as in the first cases which occurred, does not appear. If these cattle were well in November, — and there is no evidence to the contrary, — the disease was in the state of incubation at least four months; but the longest term, according to the statistical account of a contagionist above given, was sixty days. If, on the other hand, we assume that the animal had gone through the active stage unobserved, and the disease was then in a chronic condition, we are met with the statement of the Commissioners, that an animal that was not diseased until the 20th of January ceased to be able to communicate Pleuro-pneumonia before the 28th of the next March, about sixty days. We can only say, that such variations are unknown in other contagious diseases of men or animals, and besides do not correspond with the facts collected by those who have had more ample means of investigating the disease in Europe, and in whose opinions so much confidence is placed. Another point is worthy of notice. When any of the diseased cattle came in contact with a herd in Brookfield, the contact was said to be followed by disease in some of the herd; but when diseased animals were driven to other towns, and in the course of their journey “exposed” those they met, the exposure was not followed by disease. The number was sufficiently large to constitute a fair experiment; in one instance, fifty head, and in others several were in the same pasture, and yet almost no disease followed. The disappearance of the disease was peculiar, and certainly not such as would have been expected if the contagious element was as active and the number of the exposed as great as was represented. At Mr. Chinery’s it appears to have accomplished its work in about two months, and to have been confined almost exclusively to the barn in which it first appeared. It was not communicated by the diseased calves in the pasture to other animals in the same pasture, although they were together during the whole disease until it terminated in death; it was not communicated by animals transferred from the barn to another containing animals apparently in proper condition for its reception if contagious. In Brookfield, the “infected district” was more extensive, and the disappearance here also quite peculiar. The Commissioners had attempted to destroy it by destroying every case which had the disease, or which had been exposed to it. In this they were disappointed; they found it spreading wider and wider; they ceased slaughtering and commenced a certain amount of isolation. One thousand head of cattle were believed to have been exposed, and application was made to the Legislature for greater power to meet this increase. On the 12th of June the power was granted, but the disease had already ceased two months before, and has not as yet reappeared. From this it may be inferred, that the eight hundred and forty cattle were killed to very little purpose, or, at least, that slaughtering was inferior to isolation, and the cattle could have been saved. It may also be inferred, that either the disease was not contagious, or that the conditions constituting exposure were not understood, and consequently the facts for determining its contagious nature wanting. It seems to be quite certain, that those circumstances which in the commencement were considered abundant evidence of exposure to contagion, and were believed to be almost invariably followed by disease, in about a thousand similarly situated cases towards the decline produced no effect. It would be difficult to explain this upon purely contagious grounds, unless we adopt the theory, quite unsupported by facts, that the contagious element constantly diminished, and at each transmission was transmitted constantly in a feebler degree, until too weak to affect the system.

Whether contagious or not, in other countries it has passed from place to place in the manner of an epidemic, and has not been controlled by those measures which usually control diseases resembling small-pox, with which it is so frequently compared. Contagious diseases are often epidemic, and the

outbreak of those which are usually considered epidemic sometimes occurs as an *endemic*, immediately upon the introduction of an active cause; as in cholera. It is probable that the two classes gradually shade into each other, and that here, as elsewhere in nature, there are no great leaps.

On the whole, the Massachusetts disease appears to have followed the law of other epidemics, spreading for a time, while the epidemic influence lasted, and then disappearing without the apparent circumstances under which it arose being materially changed.

If such be the case, it is obvious that we cannot expect any more good from indiscriminate slaughter of all deemed to be exposed to its influence than can be obtained by simply removing, even to a moderate distance, the well from the sick. We say removing the well from the sick, for in this way all causes of a local nature are removed as well as the emanations from the diseased. Especially should overcrowding be avoided; for if there is anything well established, it is that overcrowding tends to produce disease among the healthy and increases its severity where it already exists.

These precautions, with free ventilation, good nourishment, and a very moderate use of drugs, appear at present the principal measures we can bring to bear upon this exceedingly fatal epidemic, and with the judicious use of them, we have the testimony of distinguished veterinarians that a herd may be rid of it.

The following is a summary of the facts and inferences with regard to contagion:—

1. Contagionists admit that Pleuro-pneumonia often arises spontaneously in widely separated places; it has thus appeared on the continent of Europe and in England, where the duties prevented importation.

2. The most stringent measures of slaughtering and isolation have not prevented its spread.

3. It has disappeared after a limited period without change of measures.

4. No Pleuro-pneumonia of man or animals is known to be contagious; it has been and is now prevalent among swine without evidence of contagion.

5. Two forms of Pleuro-pneumonia are admitted by contagionists; one contagious and the other non-contagious; but these two diseases cannot be distinguished during life or after death.

6. The limits of the period of incubation are greater than those of contagious diseases.

7. It is believed possible by contagionists to eliminate by treatment the contagious influence during the period of incubation.

8. Animals purposely and fully exposed to the disease have not contracted it.

9. Experiments have not proved that it can be communicated by inoculation.

10. In Europe the question of contagion is still undecided.

11. The great majority of diseases the contagiousness of which has been fairly questioned have proved non-contagious.

12. Upon the grounds assumed by contagionists, the appearance of the disease in Belmont was probably spontaneous.

13. The disease may have been introduced into Brookfield, but disappeared spontaneously.

14. The evidence of contagion is similar in character and not greater in degree than that for the contagion of Cholera, and in both respects very different from that of small-pox.

ERRATA.

Page 83, foot-note, *for* Beemeter *read* Beemster.

" 96, line 86, " *Riveler prest* " *Rinderpest*.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR PORTLAND, ME.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1859. By HENRY WILLIS.

Lat. 43° 39' 24" 48 N., Long. 70° 15' 24" W. Barometer 8.75 feet above the mean level of the sea.

1. BAROMETER.

Reduced to 32° Fah. Cistern with constant level.

Months.	Highest.					Lowest.					Monthly Mean for each Hour.				Mean for the Month.
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	
January,	21	30.59	30.55	30.53	30.56	7	29.87	29.49	29.20	29.52	30.068	30.039	30.047	30.051	
February,	7	30.06	30.20	30.31	30.19	20	29.46	29.17	29.09	29.24	29.936	29.879	29.916	29.910	
March,	2	30.35	30.34	30.38	30.36	19	28.93	29.02	29.09	29.01	29.816	29.766	29.782	29.788	
April,	28	30.13	30.15	30.12	30.14	24	29.15	29.34	29.63	29.37	29.752	29.712	29.755	29.740	
May,	11	30.22	30.26	30.31	30.26	8	29.70	29.59	29.55	29.61	30.024	30.021	30.009	30.018	
June,*	12	30.27	30.20	30.13	30.20	30	29.57	29.78	29.88	29.74	29.949	29.909	29.913	29.924	
July,	5	30.31	30.29	30.31	30.34	22	29.65	29.53	29.44	29.54	29.883	29.865	29.868	29.872	
August,	23	30.15	30.12	30.12	30.13	19	29.64	29.55	29.78	29.67	29.691	29.856	29.885	29.877	
September,	30	30.36	30.25	30.22	30.28	13	29.36	29.27	29.34	29.32	29.932	29.916	29.937	29.928	
October,	16	30.10	30.22	30.30	30.21	27	29.36	29.26	29.31	29.31	29.833	29.786	29.826	29.815	
November,	7	30.55	30.54	30.51	30.53	13	29.66	29.30	29.17	29.38	30.045	30.016	30.028	30.030	
December,	3	30.36	30.55	30.70	30.53	20	29.87	29.72	29.31	29.63	29.996	29.957	29.953	29.979	
An. Mean,		30.29	30.31	30.33	30.31		29.52	29.42	29.40	29.45	29.927	29.893	29.912	29.911	

Range (inches) 1.68; 1858, 1.76.

2. THERMOMETER.

Housed as directed by the Smithsonian Institution.

Months.	Highest.					Lowest.					Monthly Mean for each Hour.				Mean for the Month.
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	
January,	21	41.0	42.0	39.0	40.65	11	-23.0	-9.0	-10.0	-14.00	16.32	24.09	19.65	20.02	
February,	16	32.5	43.0	33.5	36.33	11	1.0	13.0	12.0	8.66	19.39	25.02	23.71	23.62	
March,	13	39.0	43.0	39.0	42.00	2	4.0	18.0	10.5	10.83	29.74	37.33	33.24	33.44	
April,	30	43.0	65.0	50.5	54.50	9	26.0	36.0	31.0	31.00	35.95	45.02	38.02	39.61	
May,	8	64.0	79.0	62.0	68.33	10	43.0	46.0	42.0	43.66	51.37	59.74	51.16	54.09	
June,	29	77.0	85.0	77.0	79.66	5	45.0	54.0	47.0	48.66	59.28	65.18	57.66	60.48	
July,	13	71.0	85.0	74.5	78.33	4	57.5	66.5	52.0	58.66	64.73	73.21	63.48	67.19	
August,	14	65.0	83.0	71.0	73.00	30	49.0	68.0	57.0	58.00	61.67	72.75	62.48	65.71	
September,	20	59.0	75.0	61.0	65.00	15	38.0	50.5	42.0	43.50	51.88	62.52	54.12	56.62	
October,	4	52.0	76.0	60.0	62.66	26	22.5	34.5	25.0	27.00	40.48	49.67	42.21	43.76	
November,	9	40.0	58.0	49.0	49.00	25	24.0	31.0	32.0	29.00	35.55	41.73	36.65	37.55	
December,	2	47.0	46.5	38.5	44.00	29	-8.0	6.0	0.0	-0.60	16.79	22.71	18.34	19.23	
An. Mean,		53.8	66.5	54.6	57.79		23.3	34.4	28.4	28.71	40.26	48.50	41.73	43.47	

Range, 1859, 108°:1 858, 93°.

Highest temperature by Self-Registering Thermometer in 1859, June 29th, 87° 5; 1858, Sept. 9th, 89°. Lowest in 1859, Jan. 11th, 23°; 1858, Feb. 12th, 7°.

* Seven days omitted.

3. WEATHER.

Months.	Number of Days					WINDS. § — Number of Days								
	Clear.*	Cloudy.†	Average Cloudiness.	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.‡	Snow, in Inches.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Northeast.	Northwest.	Southeast.	Southwest.
January,	1	9	6.01	9	4.580	21.	30	5	0	22	9	10	5	11
February,	1	7	5.36	12	2.767	9.	16	10	2	15	14	17	0	9
March,	2	8	5.47	14	8.032	9.5	13	9	8	14	8	21	13	7
April,	3	5	4.24	13	3.353	1.	14	11	5	14	11	23	9	2
May,	6	2	4.67	10	3.430		4	23	15	4	12	9	10	16
June,	0	5	6.40	19	5.950		10	24	5	14	3	9	13	11
July,	1	3	4.63	6	0.810		15	19	5	15	2	13	3	15
August,	0	1	4.63	6	2.242		10	22	9	17	4	9	8	8
September,	1	8	5.94	15	4.445		9	15	5	20	13	11	3	11
October,	1	1	5.13	8	2.260		11	11	3	22	10	27	2	6
November,	1	6	6.22	10	4.563	4.5	11	7	12	14	9	14	7	14
December,	0	10	5.83	16	6.119	31.5	25	2	1	21	19	14	0	11
Total,	17	65	5.46	133	43.551	76.5	163	158	70	192	114	177	73	121

REMARKS. — Jan. 10th, 11th, and 12th were severely cold days; the mean temperature of the three days being 9°.44 below zero, the mercury standing at least 5° below zero for 63 consecutive hours. Jan. 11th, 1859. — The harbor was frozen from Fish Point to the breakwater this morning; free the next day. Feb. 22d and 23d. — Auroral light each evening. March 4th. — Wild geese seen passing north. 13th. — First appearance of robins. 19th. — Sleighing ended, there having been sleighing from Dec. 5, 1858, 104 days. April 2d. — Parhelia or sun-dogs observed from 4½ P. M. till sunset. 21st, 28th, and 29th. — Auroral light each evening. 29th. — Last ice made in the spring. May 30th. — Frost in the neighboring country, A. M. June 3d. — Sky illuminated with lightning in the evening. 6th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. — Frost in the neighboring country, A. M. 15th. — Tornado at Embden, Me. July 6th. — Three meteors observed this evening. 2d, 25th, and 26th. — Thunder and lightning. Aug. 7th, 27th, and 31st. — Thunder and lightning. 28th. — Brilliant aurora. Sept. 1st to 9th, inclusive, and 27th and 28th. — Aurora each evening. Oct. 2d, 7th, and 20th. — Aurora observed each evening. Several meteors observed during the month. 10th and 11th. — White frost in the morning. 21st. — First ice; first snow, 10.45 A. M. Nov. 8th. — Brilliant meteor in the southeast. 13th. — Wild geese passing south. 19th. — Lightning in south, at 5½ P. M. March 30th. — Penobscot River freed from ice at Bangor; Dec. 10th, closed with ice at Bangor.

Mean annual temperature at Portland for 37 years, 43°.14. Highest temperature recorded in that time, 100°.5; the lowest, Jan. 24th, 1857, 25°. The mean temperatures of the different seasons for 37 years are as follows: — Spring, 40°.21; Summer, 63°.22; Autumn, 46°.51; Winter, 21°.77.

4. HYGROMETER.

Months.	Mean Force of Vapor.	Mean Relative Moisture.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.
January,	0.092	85	18.98
February,	0.084	66.9	21.07
March,	0.153	80	31.37
April,	0.145	69.5	34.95
May,	0.277	66.7	48.85
June,	0.399	76.5	56.34
July,	0.444	66.3	60.72
August,	0.449	70.8	60.28
September,	0.329	91.9	51.93
October,	0.202	71.3	40.14
November,	0.132	80.7	35.49
December,	0.012	67.3	18.51
Annual Mean, . .	0.232	71.9	39.89

The "force of vapor" is the inches of a column of mercury in the Barometer that would be supported by the pressure of the vapor in the atmosphere, alone.

The "mean relative moisture" indicates, in hundredths, the fraction of saturation of the air with water; one hundred being taken to represent full saturation.

The "temperature of evaporation" is the dew point, and shows at what temperature the air would be saturated with the moisture present in the air at the time of observation.

* Entirely clear, no clouds to be seen at three daily observations.

† Entirely cloudy, no clear sky to be seen at three daily observations.

‡ Melted snow included. § Three daily observations, 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.

II. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Summary of the Meteorological Tables made at the Observatory of Harvard College during the Year commencing January 1st, 1859, and ending December 31st, 1859. By G. P. BOND, Director.

Lat. 42° 22' 48" N., Long. 71° 7' 40" W.

1. MEAN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND EXTERNAL TEMPERATURE.

Months.	Mean Height of the Barometer.					External Thermometer.				
	7 A. M.	9 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	7 A. M.	9 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°
1859.										
January,	30.129	30.133	30.082	30.123	30.117	21.6	24.3	30.2	25.5	25.4
February,	29.965	29.977	29.910	29.953	29.951	24.3	28.3	34.1	27.5	28.5
March,	29.841	29.842	29.766	29.819	29.817	34.5	39.0	41.7	37.6	38.2
April,	29.796	29.811	29.766	29.782	29.788	39.0	44.0	47.9	40.8	42.9
May,	30.043	30.043	30.026	30.042	30.038	53.1	59.1	66.5	53.8	58.1
June,	29.956	29.947	29.908	29.934	29.936	60.3	65.0	71.5	55.8	63.1
July,	29.933	29.945	29.906	29.921	29.926	65.0	70.1	78.0	65.6	69.6
August,	29.940	29.974	29.900	29.919	29.933	63.0	68.4	76.2	64.6	68.0
September,	29.936	29.992	29.962	29.972	29.978	55.1	58.5	65.1	56.5	58.8
October,	29.919	29.986	29.865	29.874	29.886	42.2	45.8	52.5	45.4	46.4
November,	30.110	30.121	30.054	30.067	30.088	37.8	40.8	46.5	41.2	41.5
December,	30.016	30.052	29.936	30.032	30.008	22.3	24.0	28.3	23.1	24.4
Ann. Mean,	29.969	29.977	29.928	29.953	29.956	43.2	47.2	53.5	44.8	47.2

Barometer.		External Thermometer.	
Mean for 1859,	Inch. 29.956	Mean,	° 47.2
Maximum, Aug. 1st, 9 A. M.,	30.774	Maximum, July 12th, 2 P. M.,	90.0
Minimum, March 19th, 7 A. M.,	29.045	Minimum, Jan. 11th, 7 A. M.,	—17.0
Range,	1.729	Range,	107.0

The indications of the Barometer are given corrected for capillary action, and reduced to the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, but are not corrected for its height above the sea-level, which is 71 feet.

2. RAIN, WINDS, AND CLOUDS, *Monthly Means of Observations.*

Months.	Force of Wind, 0—6.					Quantity of Clouds, 0—10.				Amount of Rain, in Inches.
	7 A. M.	9 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sum.	7 A. M.	9 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
	7 A. M.	9 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sum.	7 A. M.	9 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
1859.										
January,	1.16	1.13	1.54	0.93	4.76	5.74	5.70	5.61	5.73	8.227
February,	1.03	1.18	1.44	1.28	4.93	6.86	7.25	6.36	6.68	6.479
March,	1.09	1.33	1.60	1.00	5.02	4.86	5.13	5.72	6.00	8.436
April,	1.07	1.50	1.63	1.04	5.24	4.03	4.71	4.96	5.75	2.366
May,	0.90	1.05	1.38	0.78	4.11	5.13	5.11	5.23	4.03	2.983
June,	1.06	1.31	1.51	0.09	3.97	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.814
July,	0.93	1.00	1.60	0.73	4.26	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.1	1.500
August,	1.00	1.16	0.83	1.57	4.56	4.07	3.26	3.28	3.03	5.390
September,	0.09	0.83	1.06	1.03	3.01	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.366
October,	0.87	1.11	1.46	1.07	4.51	4.16	3.64	1.47	3.76	3.117
November,	0.70	1.07	1.26	1.03	4.06	5.23	4.82	5.40	4.80	3.633
December,	1.09	1.13	1.26	1.16	4.64	6.55	6.26	6.29	6.00	4.987

Amount of rain during the year, 59.338 inches.

III. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Summary of Meteorological Observations made at Brown University. Lat. 41° 50' 17" N., Long. 71° 23' 40" W. from Greenwich. Barometer reduced to the Sea-level, and to 32° Fahr., and corrected for Capillarity. By Prof. A. CASWELL.

1. MEAN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND EXTERNAL THERMOMETER.

Months.	Barometer. Means of three daily Observations.				External Thermometer. Means of three daily Observations, with Maximum and Minimum.					
	Sunrise or 6 A. M.*	2 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Sunrise or 6 A. M.	2 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Maxim.	Minim.
1859.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°
January,	30.14	30.07	30.12	30.049	28.0	32.6	27.2	33.1	52	—11
February,	30.00	29.97	29.96	29.977	29.1	36.7	30.1	24.5	51	14
March,	29.89	29.83	29.87	29.860	35.1	46.7	38.9	32.8	60	13
April,	29.84	29.79	29.84	29.823	39.1	51.5	41.9	44.2	67	29
May,	30.03	30.06	30.09	30.077	53.1	64.5	53.0	55.9	80	42
June,	30.01	29.99	30.02	30.007	59.9	70.7	60.6	63.7	88	46
July,	29.99	29.98	29.99	29.987	63.5	73.2	65.8	69.2	90	53
August,	30.01	29.97	30.00	29.993	66.1	77.0	64.5	69.2	85	48
September,	30.01	29.99	30.03	30.006	54.3	67.7	56.9	59.6	78	39
October,	29.95	29.89	29.95	29.931	42.7	55.5	45.8	48.0	78	29
November,	30.13	30.08	30.13	29.936	39.1	50.2	40.7	43.3	70	29
December,	30.04	30.02	30.06	30.041	26.7	32.7	26.8	28.4	61	—2
Ann. Mean,	30.047	29.970	30.005	29.974	44.81	55.25	46.02	47.66	90	—11

2. WINDS, CLOUDS, AND RAIN.

Months. 1859.	Number of Days in which the prevailing Winds came from some Point between				Quantity of Clouds, from 0—10.				No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	Quantity of Rain and Snow in inches of Water.
	N. to E.	E. to S.	S. to W.	W. to N.	Sunrise or 6 A. M.	2 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Mean.		
January,	8	0	10	13	5.7	4.9	4.0	4.9	10	5.75
February,	9	0	9	10	6.6	5.9	5.8	6.1	10	1.85
March,	3	6	8	14	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	13	8.00
April,	7	5	4	14	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	8	2.28
May,	11	6	10	3	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	10	3.40
June,	4	0	19	7	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.0	14	7.06
July,	4	6	11	10	4.2	5.0	3.1	4.1	6	1.14
August,	5	5	9	10	5.5	3.9	3.4	4.3	8	3.69
September,	6	0	13	11	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.2	12	3.65
October,	3	0	10	18	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.3	5	2.62
November,	1	6	13	10	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.8	9	2.27
December,	9	1	5	16	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.9	10	3.45
Monthly Mean,	5.8	2.9	10.0	11.3	5.33	5.25	4.73	5.12	9.5	3.76
Total for the Year,	70	35	121	136					115	45.16

REMARKS. — The greatest height of the barometer (reduced as above) was 30.650 inches on the 24th of January: the least was 29.167 inches on the 23d of April, showing the extreme range for the year to be 1.483 inches. The maximum temperature was 90° on the 12th of July; the warmest day was the 29th of June, the mean of three observations being 79° 3. The minimum temperature was —11° on the 11th of January, which was the coldest morning since the 23d of January, 1857, when a standard thermometer in the same place stood at the same point, viz. 14° below zero. The observation recorded is from a Smithsonian thermometer. We have no record in this place of a greater degree of cold than this. The coldest day, however, was the 10th of January, the mean of three observations being —4° 0. The amount of rain for the year was 4.63 inches above the average for 28 years.

* Observations are made at 6 A. M. from April 1st to October 1st, and at sunrise from October to April.

IV. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR WORCESTER, MASS.

Lat. 42° 16' 17" N.; Long. 71° 48' 13" W.; elevation 536 feet. Hours of Observation, 7 A. M., 2 and 9 P. M.

1857 - 58.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	Yearly Av- erage.
<i>Thermometer.</i>													
Mean at { 7	47	32	25	23	26	34	39	54	61	68	64	53	40.5
" { 2	58	40	32	31	34	44	49	66	70	76	77	65	53.5
" { 9	50	33	23	26	28	39	42	56	61	68	67	56	46.0
" daily,	52	35	28	27	29	39	43	58	64	70	69	58	46.6
<i>Barometer.</i>	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	
Mean at { 7	29.52	29.33	29.57	29.58	29.45	29.31	29.28	29.52	29.44	29.42	29.42	29.60	29.44
" { 2	29.48	29.34	29.54	29.52	29.39	29.25	29.27	29.47	29.39	29.39	29.37	29.44	29.40
" { 9	29.57	29.34	29.46	29.57	29.44	29.27	29.25	29.52	29.43	29.41	29.40	29.46	29.43
" daily,	29.52	29.34	29.52	29.56	29.43	29.28	29.37	29.60	29.42	29.41	29.39	29.47	29.43
<i>Cloudiness.</i>													
Mean at { 7	5.6	6.4	6.1	5.7	7.0	6.3	4.9	5.6	6.8	5.	3.4	5.5	5.4
" { 2	5.2	7.1	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.5	5.5	5.2	6.7	5.8	4.3	5.2	5.7
" { 9	4.8	5.3	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.9	3.9	2.8	5.1	5.0
" daily,	5.2	6.6	6.0	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.1	5.3	6.5	5.9	3.5	5.3	5.4
Inches of rain & snow-water	3.09	1.69	4.09	4.95	3.67	7.71	2.90	3.65	5.17	1.26	5.45	4.00	47.63
Inches snow,		4.62	6.25	23.00	18.75	4.75	1.00	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	58.40
<i>No. of Days</i>													
Clear,	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	10
Cloudy,	29	29	30	31	28	30	28	30	31	31	28	35	355
Rainy,	9	12	16	15	15	16	9	11	15	6	10	14	148
Inches Rain,	3.09	1.69	4.09	4.95	3.67	7.71	2.90	3.65	5.17	1.26	5.45	4.00	47.63
<i>Days of</i>													
N. & N.W. wind	4	5	2	3	7	6	9	3	6	2	4	6	57
W. & S.W. "	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	3	8	3	4	3	29
S. & S.E. "	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	9
E. & N.E. "	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	7	2	1	1	6	34

REMARKS. — By clear days is meant entirely clear, i. e. no cloud whatever being visible. By rainy days, that more or less rain fell, without any reference to quantity.

V. AMOUNT OF RAIN AND SNOW REGISTERED AT THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, WORCESTER, MASS., FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Year.	December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.
	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	
1841 - 42	4.77	6.0	1.35	5.0	4.13	3.0	2.24	4.0	2.82		3.24
1842 - 43	5.30	26.0	5.05	2.0	4.45	30.0	5.23	26.0	3.13	10.0	1.73
1843 - 44	2.23	23.0	3.14	13.5	1.44	12.0	3.80	18.5	0.35		3.67
1844 - 45	2.05	8.0	4.17	12.0	2.61	20.0	3.29	10.0	1.61		3.23
1845 - 46	5.39	13.0	2.92	13.0	2.50	30.0	3.33		1.34		5.85
1846 - 47	2.87	9.0	4.66	5.0	4.08	17.0	3.89	8.0	1.67		1.63
1847 - 48	4.93	10.5	3.08	4.5	1.61	25.0	3.89	6.0	1.52	5.0	6.82
1848 - 49	3.93	25.0	0.98	2.0	1.30	14.5	6.30	3.0	1.95		3.56
1849 - 50	3.12	8.5	4.79	15.0	3.23	2.0	3.67	20.0	5.53	13.0	7.50
1850 - 51	4.19	23.5	2.07	2.5	4.01	1.5	1.40	18.0	6.76		4.73
1851 - 52	2.30	5.5	5.44	15.5	2.46	11.5	3.42	13.5	10.77	23.0	3.50
1852 - 53	4.78	4.0	3.02	10.0	8.09	11.0	3.60	8.0	4.92		4.45
1853 - 54	3.79	20.5	2.82	7.5	6.62	15.5	3.45		6.69		6.78
1854 - 55	3.43	15.5	8.11	9.0	4.43	8.0	0.23	4.0	5.39		1.64
1855 - 56	6.90	10.5	4.60	27.5	1.35	9.0	1.69	10.2	3.34		6.55
1856 - 57	4.03	3.0	4.48	29.0	2.24	6.5	2.80	11.7	8.87		4.56
1857 - 58	5.33	9.0	2.13	8.5	1.10	4.5	2.29		3.37		4.13
1858 - 59	4.09	6.2	4.95	23	3.67	18.7	7.71	4.7	2.90	1	3.65
Sums,	73.54	226.7	67.76	204.5	59.37	239.7	62.23	163.7	73.93	52.0	77.85
Means,	4.08	12.6	3.76	11.3	3.29	13.3	3.45	9.1	4.17	2.9	4.32

V. CONTINUED.

Year.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.		November.		Total.	
	Inches Rain.	Inches Rain.	Inches Rain.	Inches Rain.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.
1841-42	4.93	1.96	7.12	3.50	0.53		3.36		40.25	18.0
1842-43	4.15	3.39	9.19	1.25	5.19		3.63		51.69	94.0
1843-44	1.92	3.50	3.39	3.68	7.34		3.06	5.0	37.57	72.0
1844-45	3.14	2.91	2.36	2.57	4.44		6.77	4.0	39.66	54.0
1845-46	2.37	3.81	2.44	0.90	2.19		4.08	5.0	37.12	61.0
1846-47	5.29	4.86	4.20	7.17	2.87		3.75		46.94	39.0
1847-48	1.31	3.13	3.19	2.36	5.75		1.94	8.0	39.53	59.0
1848-49	1.25	1.60	4.23	2.49	6.45		4.11		38.20	44.5
1849-50	3.35	3.75	6.05	7.92	3.37		2.14	0.5	54.42	59.0
1850-51	3.16	2.17	1.97	2.50	7.04	4	5.68	5.5	45.68	55.0
1851-52	3.53	3.42	11.38	3.36	3.89		5.88	4.0	59.00	73.0
1852-53	1.01	3.29	10.71	5.26	6.20		5.30		59.65	33.0
1853-54	3.05	5.68	0.35	5.53	5.03		9.82	2.5	59.51	46.0
1854-55	4.19	9.40	4.06	0.20	8.17		5.85	2.0	55.05	38.5
1855-56	1.44	2.68	13.14	3.39	2.65		2.03	2.5	49.76	69.7
1856-57	3.44	3.80	5.75	4.92	3.93		3.12		51.89	50.25
1857-58	5.16	4.18	4.00	5.70	3.09		1.69	4.62	42.07	26.62
1858-59	5.17	1.26	5.45	4.00					42.85	53.78
Sums,	57.96	64.79	99.03	66.70	78.63	4	72.21	43.62	850.84	946.35
Means,	3.21	3.59	5.5	3.70	4.62	.2	4.25	2.56	47.82	52.68

The above Table, increasing in value as years are added, exhibits the mean quantity of Rain and Snow for each month, the yearly mean, and the amount falling in each month and year during the last seventeen years.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

Lat. 40° 22' 45" N.; Long. 74° 55' 30" W. Barometer 96 feet above
Mid-Tide. By L. H. PARSONS.

1. SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1860.

Months.	Thermometer.								Barometer.							
	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of Mo.	Minimum.	Day of Mo.	Range.	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of Mo.	Minimum.	Day of Mo.	Range.
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.						7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.					
1859.	°	°	°	°		°			inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.		in.
Sept.	57.79	72.02	59.13	81.0	11	40.0	7	41.0	30.010	30.004	30.026	30.34	30	29.59	13	.75
October,	42.59	57.34	46.09	77.6	4	24.0	24	53.6	29.983	29.970	29.994	30.34	16	29.67	25	.67
Nov.	33.21	50.77	41.91	71.0	5	23.7	16	47.3	30.118	30.106	30.124	30.52	7	29.50	13	1.02
Dec.	25.74	35.02	23.63	67.0	2	5.0	9	62.0	30.015	30.037	30.069	30.51	3	29.52	20	.99
1860.																
January,	22.39	37.80	29.23	53.1	21	-10.5	6	63.6	30.034	30.036	30.063	30.55	5	29.63	17	.92
February.	21.23	37.91	29.31	66.5	23	-8.0	3	74.5	30.043	30.028	30.061	30.50	2	29.25	18	1.25
March,	34.96	51.25	40.59	72.0	31	22.0	12	50.0	29.887	29.869	29.899	30.35	16	29.55	24	0.80
April,	42.30	56.24	44.66	70.1	1	25.0	15	45.1	29.923	29.912	29.977	30.44	18	29.40	1	1.04
May,	56.81	71.30	56.53	93.4	7	37.0	1	56.4	29.918	29.910	29.920	30.15	11	29.55	19	.60
June,	65.11	80.00	63.61	93.4	29	45.0	12	48.4	29.839	29.819	29.847	30.26	24	29.32	5	.94
July,	63.40	84.23	68.40	95.3	20	49.7	7	45.6	29.910	29.899	29.924	30.11	25	29.58	5	.53
August,	67.77	84.12	65.82	97.4	10	46.0	16	51.4	29.948	29.936	29.962	30.12	16	29.74	25	.38
Year,	45.26	59.83	47.82	97.4	10*	-10.5	16†	107.9	29.969	29.960	29.989	30.55	5	29.25	18‡	1.30

* August.

† January.

‡ January.

§ February.

2. WEATHER FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1860.

Months. 1859-60.	Clear.*	Cloudy.*	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.	Months. 1860.	Clear.*	Cloudy.*	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.
September,	2	6	11	7.703	April,	2	5	14	2.407
October,	5	3	7	2.770	May,	0	10	20	7.367
November,	4	3	6	3.695	June,	3	1	9	3.418
December,	1	7	13	3.467	July,	2	3	8	2.725
January, '60,	3	5	8	3.087	August,	2	3	12	9.630
February,	3	4	11	2.176					
March,	4	6	11	1.136	Year,	31	56	130	49.581

3. Average Monthly Mean for 23 Years, from 1837 to 1859 inclusive.

Month.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Month.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Month.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan.	24.66	36.26	28.93	May,	55.26	68.99	56.07	Sept.	58.19	73.57	59.99
Feb.	24.90	36.30	23.66	June,	65.40	78.75	64.69	Oct.	45.13	60.29	49.63
March,	32.35	45.95	37.09	July,	70.77	83.98	69.77	Nov.	36.11	49.03	40.19
April,	43.43	57.57	46.32	August,	67.14	80.63	67.70	Dec.	27.78	37.77	30.72

4. Annual Mean and Extreme Temperature for 23 Years.

Year.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Range.
1837	47.02	58.28	45.89	91.0	August 5	6.0	February 14	85.0
1838	47.01	57.76	48.58	97.3	July 11	0.0	December 31	97.3
1839	50.00	60.03	48.95	95.0	July 19	1.0	January 1	94.0
1840	43.97	58.41	47.19	89.5	July 16	-6.0	February 5	95.5
1841	45.41	55.52	46.58	92.5	June 8	0.7	January 4	91.8
1842	46.20	57.29	47.52	88.0	July 27	10.0	February 17	78.0
1843	45.40	56.40	47.05	94.5	July 2	4.5	December 14	90.0
1844	44.49	57.64	47.49	94.0	July 14	0.2	January 28	93.8
1845	45.50	58.25	47.86	98.5	July 16	3.0	February 9	95.5
1846	45.62	58.09	48.05	96.0	July 11	1.0	February 27	95.0
1847	46.25	59.63	49.64	93.8	July 18	4.0	January 13	89.8
1848	47.08	61.11	51.22	97.0	June 17	4.0	January 11	93.0
1849	45.02	59.39	49.87	96.8	June 27	-6.2	January 11	103.0
1850	45.65	60.11	49.83	95.0	June 20	8.0	February 5	87.0
1851	45.08	59.92	49.97	95.0	Sept. 12	-16.5	December 27	111.5
1852	45.49	59.56	49.84	97.0	June 16	-8.5	January 20	105.5
1853	47.32	61.73	49.28	98.5	June 22	6.0	January 16	92.5
1854	46.29	62.77	49.16	100.0	July 21	1.0	December 20	99.0
1855	46.26	59.89	47.56	100.0	June 29	-5.0	February 7	105.0
1856	43.03	59.05	46.21	101.5	July 18	-10.0	January 9	111.5
1857	44.47	59.43	46.73	98.4	July 13	-20.0	January 24	118.4
1858	45.46	60.46	48.75	98.3	June 26	-8.7	February 24	107.0
1859	45.65	59.71	48.30	100.5	July 13	-7.0	January 10	107.5
23 Yrs.	46.15	59.19	48.34	101.5	July 18, '56	-20.0	Jan. 24, 1857	121.5

5. Quantity of Water from Rain and Snow, and Depth of Snow, for 22 Years.

Year.	Water from Rain & Snow.	Depth of Snow ↑	Rain or Snow.	Year.	Water from Rain & Snow.	Depth of Snow. ↑	Rain or Snow.	Year.	Water from Rain & Snow.	Depth of Snow. ↑	Rain or Snow.
	Inches.	Inch.	Days.		Inches.	Inch.	Days.		Inches.	Inch.	Days.
1838	37.997	86	86	1846	45.199	29	134	1854	43.135	30	99
1839	44.008	18	97	1847	51.034	10	108	1855	45.174	36	115
1840	41.612	66	110	1848	34.138	38	108	1856	32.319	37	93
1841	57.365	22	142	1849	43.731	17	101	1857	48.657	31	125
1842	41.855	29	139	1850	53.254	11	118	1858	40.415	32	106
1843	51.320	25	137	1851	32.450	47	85	1859	47.634	40	126
1844	40.319	26	131	1852	45.210	14	116				
1845	42.884	39	129	1853	42.924	24	79				

* Perfectly clear or entirely cloudy during the whole day.

† During the season ending each year as indicated.

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR MUSCATINE, Iowa.

For the Year 1858. By T. S. PARVIN, Smithsonian Observer.

Lat. 41° 25' N., Long. 92° 2' W. (proximate).

Barometer 72.21 ft. above low water in (and 586.21 ft. above the mouth of) the Mississippi River.

Months.	Barometer, Height reduced to Freezing Point.				Thermometer, in the Open Air.					Force of Vapor.			Relative Humid- ity.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Monthly Mean for 20 Years.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1859.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°	°	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°
Jan'y,	29.64	29.65	29.64	29.64	19.3	29.3	22.8	24.10	21.94	.360	.435	.442	65	55	60
Feb'y,	.62	.46	.50	.48	19.4	33.2	24.7	25.77	24.71	.251	.335	.298	69	64	64
March	.23	.20	.25	.22	34.5	45.9	40.1	40.09	35.16	.230	.237	.242	85	80	80
April,	.44	.72	.32	.38	36.5	52.8	41.9	43.27	49.44	.243	.260	.281	81	75	86
May,	.45	.36	.39	.39	56.9	69.6	59.6	62.13	58.57	.447	.509	.523	83	79	80
June,	.44	.45	.42	.44	60.3	72.0	63.1	69.00	67.71	.546	.591	.604	82	78	80
July,	.61	.60	.45	.45	63.5	85.0	68.8	72.33	72.14	.675	.801	.703	77	81	83
Aug.	.48	.45	.45	.46	62.4	80.8	65.7	69.22	69.87	.655	.723	.718	82	78	83
Sept'r,	.65	.60	.53	.54	53.0	69.5	58.9	60.25	62.65	.506	.547	.548	82	83	83
Oct'r,	.60	.58	.54	.56	40.5	56.2	43.4	47.47	49.64	.335	.355	.364	83	80	82
Nov'r,	.48	.46	.50	.58	33.7	46.7	33.2	39.61	35.39	.24	.268	.255	84	83	85
Dec'r,	29.57	29.55	29.57	29.57	9.6	21.4	13.8	15.11	24.13	.099	.102	.095	85	85	84
Sums,	35,396	35,388	35,355	35,561	5,096	6,624	5,410	56,541		4,581	5,163	5,073	96	92	95
Me'ns,	29.49	29.49	29.49	29.47	42.4	55.2	45.0	47.37	47.97	.380	.430	.422	79	77	79

2. CLOUDS, RAINS, WINDS, ETC.

Months.	Clouds; Am't, Course, & Veloc'y. Am't 10 to 0. Velocity 0 to 10.									Weather (days).			Rain.		Snow.		Winds, Direction and Force. Force from 0 to 10.								
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	N.—N.E.	E.—S.E.	S.—S.W.	W.—N.W.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Variable.	Days.	Amount in inches.	Days.	Depth in inches.	N.—N.E.	E.—S.E.	S.—S.W.	W.—N.W.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
1859.																									
January,	3.5	2.4	2.3			8	2	2.3	2.2		12	2	17	4	.40	2	.40			12	19	1.7	2.0	1.5	
Feb'ry,	4.5	4.6	4.2			7	1	2.3	2.0		10	8	10	2	1.48	7	24.10			11	12	1.4	1.6	1.1	
March,	4.2	5.6	6.6			1	3	6	2.1	2.5	5	10	16	11	4.61	5	4.00	3	9	8	11	1.7	2.1	1.6	
April,	5.2	5.6	5.7			13	9	2.0	9.6	2.6	8	9	13	12	3.59	4	1.05	2	11	7	10	1.4	1.8	1.6	
May,	4.3	4.0	2.9	1	1	6	7	2.0	1.5	2.2	12	6	13	10	7.49			6	10	10	5	8	1.3	1.7	
June,	3.8	4.8	4.6	2	2		5	10	1.6	1.4	1.6	8	6	16	13	5.82			14	5	10	1.6	1.4	.9	
July,	2.8	2.6	2.2			14	6	1.4	2.0	1.8	12	4	15	7	2.93			5	6	14	6	8	1.2	1.1	
August,	3.0	2.9	3.0	7	1	8	2	1.6	1.4	1.3	15	4	12	4	1.70			7	6	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.1	
Sept'ber,	3.7	3.0	2.5			5	9	1.2	1.3	1.0	14	5	11	7	1.80			6	5	6	13	1.1	1.5	1.2	
October,	2.9	2.4	1.6	2		3	3	1.7	2.0		19	5	7	4	.85	1	.10	5	5	7	14	1.2	1.7	1.2	
Nov'ber,	6.1	4.9	2.7			8	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	10	7	13	9	1.33	1	2.00	5	8	9	8	1.0	1.5	1.1	
Dec'ber,	3.7	3.7	3.5	2		3	1	1.6	1.6	2.6	14	8	9	3	1.00	6	8.10	5	4	8	14	1.2	1.6	1.2	
Sums,	477	445	418	16		3	93	59	213	291	176	141	74	152	86	33.50	26	39.75	45	83	106	139	148	188	152
An. M'n.	3.9	3.7	3.4	1	0	8	5	1.8	2.4	1.5	12	6	12	7	2.79	4	5.68	4	7	9	10	1.5	1.3	1.2	

Lowest Temperature, December 31st, —22°. Highest, July 18th, 97°. Range, 119°. Mean, 47°.37. Average Mean for 20 years (1839–58), 47°.97. Greatest Range of mean temperature, 120.49. Lowest height of barometer, March 3d, 28.78 inches; thermometer attached, 40°. Greatest, January 22d, 31.00 inches; thermometer attached, 20°. Range, 2.22 inches. Mean height, 29.47 inches.

Frost, last in the spring, June 4th, very light; April 23d, hard; first in the fall, Sept. 2d; disappearance from the ground, April 1st; depth of ground frozen, 11 inches. Ice, thickness in the river, 1858–59, 10 inches.

River Statistics, 1858–59. — Mississippi closed, Jan. ('59) 7th. 1859–60, Dec. 8th. Mean time for 20 years, (1839–58) Dec. 27th. Mississippi opened Feb. 21st. Mean time for 20 years, Feb. 23d. Number of days closed, 45; number for 20 years 61. The greatest rise, June (early), 13 feet; greatest fall, Sept., 11 feet; extreme rise and fall, 11 feet.

Monthly Record. — January, a mild month; river open till the 7th. February, last half mild; river open on the 21st; boats in both months; first arrival on the 24th. March, good stage of water; boats running regularly; first half very wet, too wet to plough. April, very disagreeable, with storms of wind, rain, snow, and hail till about the 23d.

May, on the 12th, violent storm of rain and hail, greatly injuring the fruit; from 4 to 6 o'clock, A. M., rain fell to the depth of 4.40 inches, and hail large as pigeon-eggs; month pleasant for labor. June, July, and August, dry and warm; a magnificent aurora on the night of the 12th of August, repeated on several succeeding nights. September, low stage of water and few boats running; latter part foggy; much sickness throughout the State—ague, fever, and dysentery; Hard frost on the night of the 1st, greatly injuring corn and buckwheat. October and November very pleasant months, like falls of 1854 and previous years. December, navigation suspended on the 1st, and river closed on the 8th, with uniformly cold and agreeable weather.

VIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Lat. 40° 25' N., Long. 80° 41' 24" W. Elevation above tide-water at Baltimore, 670 feet. By ROSWELL MARSH.

TABLE FOR 29 YEARS. MEANS, 1831-1859 INCLUSIVE.

1831-1859.	Thermometer.					Barometer.					Melted Snow and Rain.	Time of Same.		Winds.		Atmosphere.	
	Mean.			Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.			Highest.	Lowest.		No. of R. Days.	S. Days.	Days Northerly.	Days Southerly.	Clear Days.	Cloudy Days.
	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.			6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.									
Mean for 29 Y's.											inch.						
Jan.	25.4	34.0	30.4	66	-20	29.42	29.43	29.42	30.22	28.53	77.46	161	184	479	420	313	586
Feb.	25.5	36.4	32.5	68	-22	29.39	29.40	29.39	30.05	28.53	77.06	165	196	432	387	277	542
Mar.	32.3	45.9	41.8	84	-10	29.40	29.42	29.40	30.04	28.50	95.08	226	178	503	396	374	525
April	41.9	58.3	54.3	88	18	29.40	29.42	29.40	30.12	28.60	97.38	295	74	500	370	392	478
May	52.0	69.2	64.5	90	20	29.42	29.45	29.43	29.95	28.72	117.96	338	5	498	401	416	483
June	61.0	77.3	72.9	96	34	29.44	29.46	29.44	29.80	29.00	117.59	327	0	449	421	422	448
July	65.3	81.5	77.3	103	48	29.49	29.51	29.50	29.82	29.08	111.42	289	0	426	473	486	413
Aug.	62.4	78.5	74.4	100	42	29.49	29.53	29.50	29.80	29.05	117.26	285	0	474	425	484	415
Sept.	55.4	78.5	66.5	105	32	29.52	29.53	29.52	30.00	28.85	88.33	227	0	487	383	501	369
Oct.	43.5	57.3	53.3	84	20	29.48	29.48	29.40	30.02	28.86	86.82	248	17	488	411	437	462
Nov.	35.1	45.1	41.7	78	4	29.44	29.45	29.44	30.05	28.68	92.73	236	108	452	418	290	580
Dec.	28.1	35.1	31.1	69	-6	29.43	29.43	29.43	30.00	28.56	99.16	223	183	484	415	239	660
29 y's	44.0	58.2	53.4	105	-22	29.44	29.46	29.45	30.22	28.50	1176.80	3024	946	5664	4928	4634	5968
Mean for											40.58	1043	326	195	170	160	205
Win.	26.4	35.3	31.5	69	-22	29.41	29.42	29.41	30.22	28.53	252.23	553	564	1387	1230	832	1785
Spring	42.1	57.8	53.5	90	-10	29.41	29.43	29.41	30.12	28.50	310.42	859	257	1501	1167	1182	1486
Summer	63.0	79.2	74.8	103	34	29.47	29.50	29.48	29.82	29.00	346.27	901	000	1349	1319	1392	1276
Aut'n	44.6	60.3	53.8	105	4	29.45	29.49	29.48	30.05	28.68	267.88	711	125	1427	1212	1228	1411
1859.																	
Jan.	25.5	35.7	30.7	54	-1	29.54	29.56	29.55	29.95	29.00	1.62	7	8	14	17	12	19
Feb.	29.0	39.5	34.0	60	11	29.41	29.42	29.40	29.66	29.00	3.82	7	10	14	14	9	19
Mar.	36.3	52.0	47.0	69	20	29.30	29.31	29.33	29.80	28.61	4.70	15	5	14	17	14	17
April	37.5	54.0	50.0	74	20	29.32	29.34	29.33	29.70	28.76	6.92	13	8	17	13	10	20
May	52.6	75.0	70.0	85	43	29.50	29.54	29.53	29.75	29.25	2.90	9	0	16	15	18	13
June	53.0	73.5	70.0	91	42	29.52	29.55	29.53	29.73	29.30	3.77	14	0	16	14	16	14
July	63.0	81.0	78.0	96	48	29.55	29.58	29.57	29.90	29.30	1.70	6	0	21	10	25	6
Aug.	61.0	76.0	73.0	88	48	29.48	29.51	29.51	29.66	29.38	7.50	13	0	16	15	15	16
Sept.	54.5	67.0	64.3	76	42	29.50	29.52	29.51	29.82	29.20	5.55	13	0	15	15	12	18
Oct.	41.0	53.5	48.5	72	31	29.50	29.51	29.50	29.73	29.05	1.90	5	2	14	17	15	16
Nov.	33.0	47.0	43.0	70	18	29.51	29.55	29.53	29.90	28.98	3.65	7	1	8	22	16	14
Dec.	24.3	32.0	27.0	65	2	29.45	29.44	29.44	29.88	28.80	5.65	7	11	20	11	6	25
Year	43.0	57.0	53.0	96	-1	29.47	29.49	29.48	29.95	28.61	49.68	116	45	185	180	168	197

REMARKS.—Above you have a careful condensation and analysis of my meteorological tables, kept here for twenty-nine years. I commenced my tables in the summer of 1830, but to give the years accurately the monthly means begin with January 1, 1831, and end with December 31, 1859. In giving the mean of the seasons, I have included December, 1830, and excluded December, 1859, for the purpose of rendering the winters continuous and entire. It will be seen, that, on an average of twenty-nine years, January has been the coldest month, and July the hottest; that the barometer has been lowest in

February, and highest in September. The temperature varies most in winter and least in summer. The atmospheric pressure oscillates most in winter and least in summer. The coldest day was February 14, 1856, and the hottest September 5, 1854. The barometer was the lowest March 24, 1852, and the highest January 8, 1855. More rain falls in May than in any other month, and less in February than in any other; but most rain falls in summer and least in winter, computed by seasons. It will be seen that rain has fallen, on an average, 104.3 and snow 32.6 days annually. The greatest fall of rain was 57.28 inches in 1847, the least, 28.02, in 1839. There has not been any one month without rain. The quantity of rain during the year does not always indicate the supply for the promotion of vegetation. In 1854, the entire fall of water was 30.11 inches; yet the fall from May 1st to October 1st was only 10.37 inches, and that in very light showers; and the temperature was very high, and almost constantly a cloudless sky. In 1839, the entire fall was 28.02 inches only, of which 15.95 inches fell in the five growing months. The temperature was below the average for the season, and the sun more than usual obscured by stratus.

In 1854, in this section of country, crops were in great measure cut off by drought. In 1839 vegetation was vigorous. The difference in the temperature of years has been very slight. The lowest was 48°.7 in 1856, and the highest, 54°.7 in 1854, the difference being six degrees. The average for twenty-nine years is 51°.9.

Alexander von Humboldt, in his "Cosmos," Vol. I. p. 324, lays down the general rule that a country, to produce a potable wine (from the grape) should have a mean annual temperature above 49°, a winter temperature above 33°, and a summer temperature above 64°. If, as I suspect, the great observer contemplated the year in two parts only, the winter here, counting October and March, rises to 37°.5, and the summer to 66°.2. Probably the variety of grape may influence results. We do make a wine from grapes grown in the Ohio valley between Pittsburg and Marietta, which compares favorably with much foreign wine; and with more care and experience in the manufacture, and the ripening influences of age, will supplant them all, and, it is to be hoped, the noxious distilled liquors also.

When I commenced preparing this article, I had thoughts of attempting, from a mass of materials at my command, the outlines of a series of isothermal lines covering the North American continent. It could have been but outlines, mere dots here and there, the connecting links to be filled up by those having more materials or by future observers.

The subject of isothermal lines is one of great complexity. We know that they do not conform to the parallels of latitude. We know that they are influenced by parallels of altitude, by the relations of land and water, by the general course of the winds, especially whether on or off the land, and the amount of vapor borne by the winds. We have also reason to suspect the influences of some other causes. But the effect due to each, whether their action is uniform or subject to change, whether they always sustain, or sometimes sustain, and under other circumstances counteract each other, are problems not yet ready for solution. On the western coast of England twice as much rain falls as on the eastern, the vapors borne from the Atlantic by the western winds being deposited in their passage over the land. The temperature is lower on the east than on the west coast. On the other hand, the annual fall of rain on the east coast of North America, taking several points between 43° 40' and 41° 50' N. lat., is not far from 50 inches; and on the west coast it will not exceed 17 inches. I need not say the temperature is much lower on the east than on the west coast in the same latitude and at the same elevation. The difference is not less than 12 degrees, yet the summer months at Providence, Rhode Island, and at Sacramento, California, differ little in temperature. The difference is perhaps due, in a great measure, to the 20 inches of rain which falls in the first, and one inch in the last, with the consequent difference in the obscurity of the atmosphere. The isothermal lines drawn on Colton's meteorological map, so far as respects North America, are in great measure conjectural, and in some parts inaccurate. A complete set of isothermal lines for the United States should be the work of some one of the scientific boards in the employ of government.

ROSWELL MARSH.

IX. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES IN 1860.

Places.	Plum.	Pear.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Montpelier, Vt.,	May 15			May 15	May 25
Cambridge, Mass.,	May 10	May 8	May 10	May 8	May 20
New Haven Ct.,			May 4	May 5	May 16
Lambertville, N. J.,	April 21		April 24	April 21	May 5
Powhatan Hill, King George Co., Va.,*	April 2		April 2	March 30	April 9-13
Baton Rouge, La.,†	February 15		February 15	February 15	
Columbus, Ohio,	April 12	April 16	April 10	April 18	April 20

* The bloom of the apricot destroyed by the cold.

† The fig and orange trees destroyed by the severe frosts in December, 1859.

X. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

For the Year ending March 31st, 1860. Lat. $38^{\circ} 34' 41''$ N., Long. $121^{\circ} 27' 44''$ W. Elevation above the level of the sea, at the Levee in front of the city, 39 feet. Height of the lower surface of the mercury, 41 feet above the level of the sea at San Francisco. By THOMAS M. LOGAN, M. D.

1859 - 60.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Mean.
Barometer.	inch	inch	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
Maximum,	30.37	30.17	30.21	30.07	30.08	30.13	30.27	30.33	30.37	30.37	30.60	30.33	30.274
Minimum,	29.70	29.74	29.60	29.75	29.73	29.72	29.69	29.79	29.79	29.80	29.79	29.79	29.741
Mean,	30.00	29.98	29.84	29.92	29.89	29.93	29.94	30.04	30.17	30.14	30.14	30.06	30.003
Thermometer.													
Maximum,	76.00	80.00	96.00	87.00	85.00	82.00	83.00	68.00	53.00	56.00	66.00	64.00	74 58
Minimum,	40.00	53.00	61.00	60.00	58.00	56.00	49.00	42.00	34.00	37.00	37.00	39.00	47 17
Mean,	57.11	63.03	74.85	69.07	67.16	65.89	63.28	54.06	43.62	46.20	49.83	53.00	58.92
Thermometro-graph.													
Maximum,	73.00	74.00	102.0	92.00	89.00	85.00	87.00	70.00	54.00	56.00	66.00	65.00	77.33
Minimum,	36.00	45.00	51.0	51.00	52.00	50.00	43.00	37.00	28.00	32.00	32.00	34.00	40.92
Range,	42.00	39.00	51.0	41.00	37.00	35.00	44.00	33.00	26.00	24.00	34.00	31.00	36.41
Force of Vapor.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
Maximum,	.524	.522	.942	.677	.564	.531	.524	.529	.334	.406	.376	.439	.535
Minimum,	.133	.136	.296	.338	.350	.226	.186	.189	.087	.178	.097	.173	.199
Mean,	.331	.363	.503	.469	.451	.410	.367	.347	.230	.262	.258	.316	.368
Relative Humidity.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.	p. ct.
Maximum,	87.00	82.00	52.00	77.00	82.00	84.00	85.00	94.00	92.00	94.00	92.00	93.00	87.00
Minimum,	30.00	19.00	18.00	36.00	29.00	25.00	32.00	61.00	30.00	54.00	28.00	53.00	33.75
Mean,	68.90	64.81	59.51	66.95	68.68	65.61	64.41	82.32	80.30	82.66	72.10	76.90	66.95
No. of Days													Total
Clear,	10½	14½	20½	22½	25½	16½	16½	4	10½	13½	8½	8	171½
Cloudy & foggy,	19½	16½	9½	8½	5½	13½	14½	26	20½	17½	20½	23	194½
Rainy,	5	4	0	1	0	2	0	16	5	6	8	14	61
Inches of Rain,	0.981	1.037	0.000	0.030	0.000	0.025	0.000	6.485	1.834	2.310	0.931	5.110	18.743
Days of													
N. wind,	5½	6	3	1	1½	7½	10½	7½	14½	12½	11½	9½	90½
N. W. " "	1½	3½	2	½	1	1½	3½	3	1	3½	3½	1½	26
W. " "	3	2½	2½	3	3	3	1	1½	½	½	½	3	24½
S. W. " "	3	3½	6½	4	4½	5½	2½	2	0	½	2	1½	35½
S. " "	10½	9½	11	18	15	7½	5½	4	1	3½	3½	6½	95½
S. E. " "	3½	4	2½	4½	5½	4	3½	8½	7	5½	2½	5½	57½
E. " "	1	½	½	½	0	1½	2½	2	2	2½	2½	1½	17½
N. E. " "	2½	1½	1½	0	½	0	2	1½	5	2½	1½	2	19½

REMARKS. — The observations are made three times a day, conformably with the hours adopted by the Smithsonian Institution. The readings of the Barometer are given corrected for capillary action, and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, but are not corrected to level of the sea. The rainy days are included under the head of cloudy and foggy, and are also put separately to show the number of days on which rain fell during each month. The last rain of the season of 1858 - 59 occurred on the 23d of May. The first rain of 1859 - 60 occurred on the 4th of July; but the regular rainy season did not set in until the 3d of September. The winter was severer than that of the preceding, not only as regards intensity of cold and its long persistence, but also the amount of rain. The first frost was seen on the 17th of October; and although the usual manifestations of spring, in the flowering of the willow, peach, buttercup, &c., were seen towards the last of February, still vegetation was checked by the return of cold weather, and the frondescence of the first-named tree was not completed until the 10th of April. The last frost occurred on the 12th of May, 1860. — As the most important feature of these meteorological observations, from a practical point of view, lies in the periodical rains of California, we have compiled a table of the last eleven rainy seasons, brought down to the date of mailing this manuscript, viz. July 4th, 1860, by which it will be seen that the agriculturist cannot depend with any certainty upon the rains alone, but must be prepared to supply their deficiency, whenever it occurs, by irrigation. It is proper to add, that the monthly amounts of rain prior to January, 1853, have been estimated and computed according to the most reliable information that can now be obtained, and are not wholly the result of our own positive admeasurements.

2. TABLE OF RAINS AT SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

Arranged according to the seasons, showing the Amount, in inches, of each month during Eleven Years; also the Mean Quantity for each month of the year during that period, and the Mean Annual Amount of Rain.

Months.	'49-50.	'50-1.	'51-2.	'52-3.	'53-4.	'54-5.	'55-6.	'56-7.	'57-8.	'58-9.	'59-60.	Mean.
	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
July,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.030	0.004
August,	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	sprin.	0.000	0.000	sprin.	sprin.	0.000	0.002
Septem.,	0.250	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.003	sprin.	sprin.	sprin.	0.000	sprin.	0.025	0.116
October,	1.500	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.005	1.010	0.000	0.195	0.655	3.010	0.000	0.596
Novem.,	1.250	sprin.	2.140	6.000	1.500	0.650	0.750	0.651	2.406	0.147	6.485	2.089
Decem.,	12.500	sprin.	7.070	13.410	1.540	1.150	2.000	2.396	2.632	4.339	1.581	4.443
January,	4.500	0.650	0.530	3.000	3.250	2.670	4.919	1.375	2.444	0.964	2.310	2.424
Februa.,	0.500	0.350	0.120	2.000	8.500	3.460	0.692	4.601	2.461	8.906	0.931	2.520
March,	10.000	1.890	6.400	7.000	3.250	4.200	1.403	0.675	2.878	1.637	5.110	4.039
April,	4.250	1.140	0.190	3.500	1.500	4.320	2.132	sprin	1.214	0.981	2.874	2.827
May,	0.250	0.690	0.300	1.450	0.210	1.150	1.841	sprin.	0.203	1.037	2.491	0.875
June,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.810	0.010	0.033	0.350	0.098	0.000	sprin.	0.073
Totals,	36.000	4.710	18.000	36.361	20.069	18.620	13.770	10.413	15.003	16.021	22.090	20.008

XI. RAIN AT POWHATAN HILL, KING GEORGE CO., VA.

1859.	July	Inches.	Rain fell.	1859.	October,	Inches.	Rain fell.
	August,	1.13	7 days.		November,	1.22	7 days.
	September,	2.84	9 "		December,	1.43	6 "
		4.435	8 "			2.615	10 "
		8.405	25 "			5.265	23 "

1859.	1st quarter.	Inches.	Rain fell.	1859.	4th.	Inches.	Rain fell.
	7.735	12.965	8.405		5.265	34.37	Inches.
1860.	January,	1.33	4 days.		April,	1.06	11 days.
	February,	1.87	6 "		May,	7.22	15 "
	March,	1.605	6 "		June,	1.29	7 "
		4.805	16			9.57	33

Rain in 6 months, 14.375 inches. Days on which rain fell, 49.

Heavy Rains from July, 1859, to July, 1860.

1859.	September 16 and 17,	Inches.	1860.	May 10, 11, and 12,	Inches.
	" 5,	1.87		" 27,	2.81
	" 20 and 21,	1.32		" 1, 2, and 3,	1.485
	August 23 and 24,	1.20		March 18 and 19,	1.13
	November 21,	1.11		May 26,	1.01
	August 28,	.695		February 1,	.975
	October 9,	.79		January 14,	.86
	December 20,	.67		June 19,	.79
	" 17,	.685		March 8 and 9,	.60
	" 28 and 29,	.53			.56
		.635			

The fall of rain in May has exceeded that of any month in the last ten years. In July, 1850, there fell 6.33 inches; June, 1859, 6.13; July, 1857, 6.085; August, 1852, 6.045; April, 1852, 5.59; December, 1857, 5.43; May, 1858, 5.145; August, 1856, 5.035.

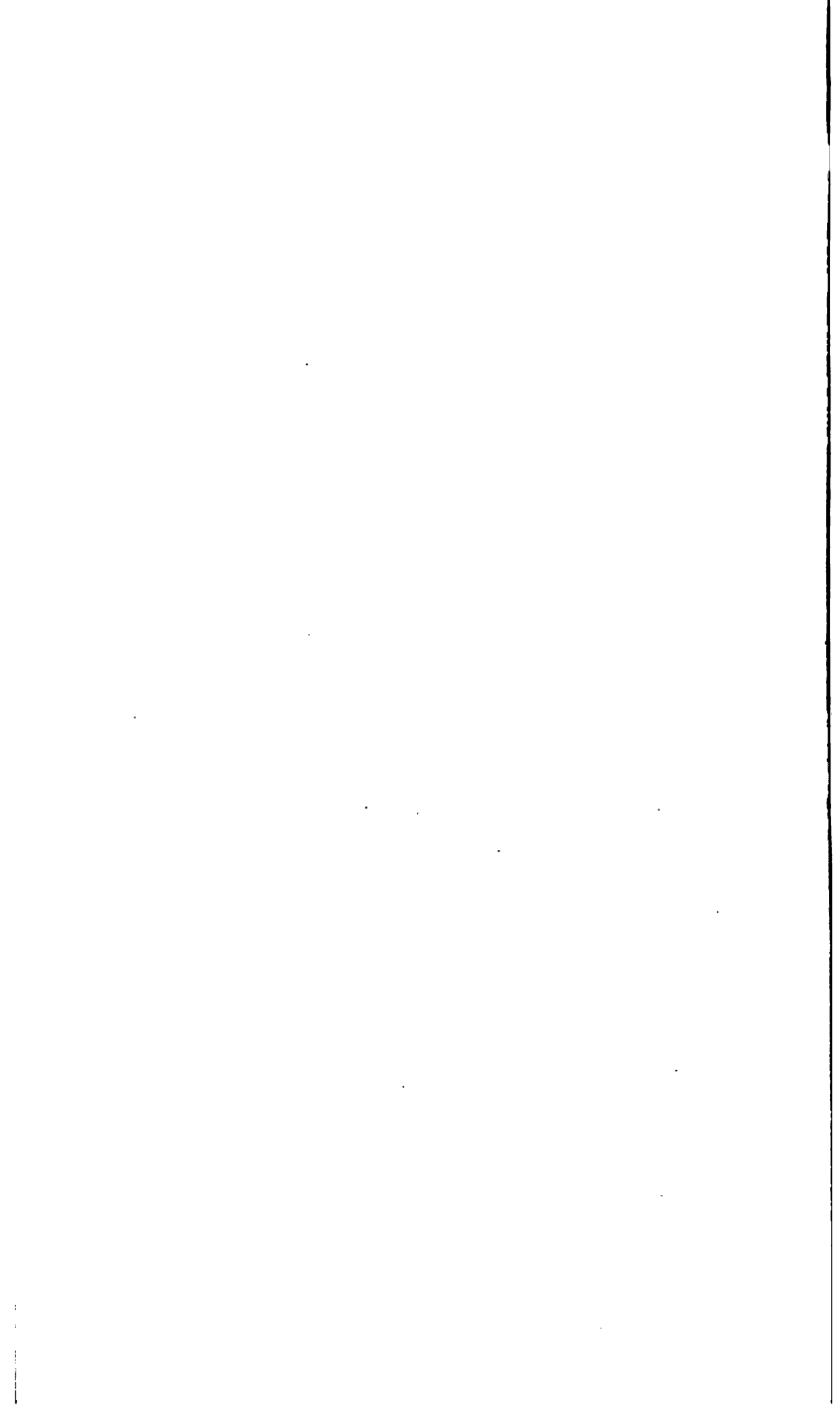
Snow. — 1859, Dec. 30th, 1 inch. 1860, Feb. 1st, 3 inches; 15th, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 18th, 1 inch.

Frost. — 1859, Oct. 11th and 16th. 1860, April 7th, 12th, 14th, 25th, and 30th.

Ice. — 1859, Oct. 21st, a skim; 22d, do.; Dec. 12th, 2 inches; 26th, 3 inches. 1860, Jan. 2d, 4 inches; 3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 4th, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 6th, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Feb. 2d, therm. 4° below zero; 10th, ice 4 to 5 inches; March 10th and 11th, a skim; 14th to 16th, do.; 21st to 28th, do.; April 2d, do.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC,
FOR
1861.

PART II.



UNITED STATES.

I. PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

		Term Began.	Term Ended.
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789,	March 3, 1797.
2. JOHN ADAMS,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1797,	March 3, 1801.
3. THOMAS JEFFERSON,	Virginia,	March 4, 1801,	March 3, 1809.
4. JAMES MADISON,	Virginia,	March 4, 1809,	March 3, 1817.
5. JAMES MONROE,	Virginia,	March 4, 1817,	March 3, 1825.
6. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1825,	March 3, 1829.
7. ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1829,	March 3, 1837.
8. MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	March 4, 1837,	March 3, 1841.
9. WILLIAM H. HARRISON,*	Ohio,	March 4, 1841,	April 4, 1841.
10. JOHN TYLER,	Virginia,	April 4, 1841,	March 3, 1845.
11. JAMES KNOX POLK,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1845,	March 3, 1849.
12. ZACHARY TAYLOR,*	Louisiana,	March 4, 1849,	July 9, 1850.
13. MILLARD FILLMORE,	New York,	July 9, 1850,	March 3, 1853.
14. FRANKLIN PIERCE,	New Hampshire,	March 4, 1853,	March 3, 1857.
15. JAMES BUCHANAN,	Pennsylvania,	March 4, 1857.	

II. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE 18th Presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1857; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1861. An election in each State throughout the United States for Electors of President and Vice-President, for the 19th Presidential term of four years from the 4th of March, 1861, was held on the 6th November, 1860, and resulted in the choice, by the people, of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, for Vice-President.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania,	<i>President,</i>	Salary. \$ 25,000
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	8,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,	Pennsylvania,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 8,000
PHILIP F. THOMAS,	Maryland,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	8,000
JOHN B. FLOYD,	Virginia,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	8,000
ISAAC TOUCEY,	Connecticut,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	8,000
JACOB THOMPSON,	Mississippi,	<i>Secretary of the Interior,</i>	8,000
JOSEPH HOLT,	Kentucky,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	8,000
EDWARD M. STANTON,	Pennsylvania,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	8,000

* Died in office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Jeremiah S. Black, *Secretary*.William H. Trescot, *Assistant Secretary*, salary, \$3,000.

William Hunter, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , \$2,200	Salary.	Hugh C. McLaughlin, <i>Super-</i>	Salary.
Edward Stubbs, <i>Disburs. Agent</i> , 2,000		<i>intendent of Statistics</i> ,	\$2,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Philip F. Thomas, *Secretary*.Philip Clayton, *Assistant Secretary*, salary, \$3,000.

Gilbert Rodman, <i>Chief Clerk</i> of the Treasury Department, \$2,200		<i>Appraisers-General.</i>	
		Wm. P. Williams, <i>New Orleans.</i>	
		Geo. F. Emery, <i>Boston.</i>	
		Moses F. Odell, <i>New York.</i>	
		Chas. V. Hagner, <i>Philadelphia.</i>	
		J. W. Baughman, <i>Baltimore.</i>	
		Richard Roman, <i>for the Pacific</i>	
		<i>Coast, San Francisco,</i>	\$6,000
		<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>	
		Wm. C. Price, <i>Treasurer,</i>	3,000
		W. B. Randolph, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
		<i>Assistant Treasurers.</i>	
		Edward C. Pratt, <i>Boston,</i>	2,500
		John J. Cisco, <i>New York,</i>	4,000
		Jas. H. Walton, <i>Philadelphia,</i>	2,500
		B. C. Pressly, <i>Charleston,</i>	2,500
		Ant. J. Guirot, <i>New Orleans,</i>	2,500
		Isaac H. Sturgeon, <i>St. Louis,</i>	2,500
		Jacob R. Snyder, <i>California.</i>	
		<i>Register's Office.</i>	
		Finley Bigger, <i>Register,</i>	3,000
		Charles T. Jones, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
		<i>Solicitor's Office.</i>	
		Junius Hillyer, <i>Solicitor,</i>	3,500
		B. F. Pleasants, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
		<i>Coast Survey.</i>	
		Alex. D. Bache, <i>Superintendent,</i>	6,000

William Medill, <i>1st Comp.,</i>	3,500
W. H. Jones, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
James M. Cutts, <i>2d Comp.,</i>	3,000
Thos. J. Cathcart, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000

<i>Comptrollers.</i>	
Thos. L. Smith, <i>1st Auditor,</i>	3,000
David W. Mahon, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
Thos. J. D. Fuller, <i>2d Auditor,</i>	3,000
William Mechlen, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
Robt. J. Atkinson, <i>3d Auditor,</i>	3,000
Samuel S. Rind, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
Taliaferro Hunter, <i>4th Auditor,</i>	3,000
Geo. M. Head, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
B. Fuller, <i>5th Auditor,</i>	3,000
Thos. M. Smith, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
Thomas M. Tate, <i>Auditor of</i>	
<i>Treasury for P. O. Depart.,</i>	3,000
H. St. Geo. Offutt, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000

<i>Commissioner of Customs.</i>	
Samuel Ingham,	3,000
Thomas Feran, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Edward M. Stanton,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Alfred B. McCalmont,	<i>Assistant,</i>	salary, \$3,000.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

John B. Floyd, *Secretary.*

Salary.		Salary.
W. R. Drinkard, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,200	<i>Medical Bureau.</i>
<i>Adjutant-General's Office.</i>		Thomas Lawson, <i>Brev. Brig.-Gen., Surg.-Gen.</i>
Samuel Cooper, <i>Col., Adjutant-General.</i>		Robert C. Wood, <i>Surgeon Assistant to the Surgeon-General.</i>
E. D. Townsend, <i>Major, Assist. Adj.-Gen.</i>		R. Johnson, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>
J. L. Addison, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>	1,800	<i>Engineer Bureau.</i>
<i>Quartermaster-General's Office.</i>		René E. De Russy, <i>Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.</i>
Joseph E. Johnston, <i>Brig Gen., Quartermaster-General.</i>		H. G. Wright, <i>Capt., Assistant.</i>
E. S. Sibley, <i>Major, Quartermaster.</i>		F. N. Barbarin, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>
Wm. A. Gordon, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>	1,800	<i>Topographical Bureau.</i>
<i>Paymaster-General's Office.</i>		John J. Abert, <i>Col., Chief Top. Engineer.</i>
Benj. F. Larned, <i>Col., Paymaster-Gen.</i>		I. C. Woodruff, <i>Capt., Assistant.</i>
W. D. Beall, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>	1,800	Geo. Thompson, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>
<i>Subsistence Office.</i>		<i>Ordnance Bureau.</i>
Joseph P. Taylor, <i>Col., Acting Com.-Gen. of Subsistence.</i>		Henry K. Craig, <i>Col., Chief of Ordnance.</i>
A. E. Shiras, <i>Capt., Assistant.</i>		W. Maynadier, <i>Capt., Assist.</i>
Richard Gott, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>	1,800	Geo. Bender, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Isaac Toucey, *Secretary.*

Charles W. Welsh, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,200
Joseph Smith, <i>Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Navy-Yards,</i>	3,500
Geo. A. Magruder, <i>do. do. Ordnance and Hydrography,</i>	3,500
John Lenthall, <i>do. do. Construct., Equip., & Repairs,</i>	3,500
Horatio Bridge, <i>do. do. Provisions and Clothing,</i>	3,500
William Whelan, <i>do. do. Med. and Surgery,</i>	3,500
Commander M. F. Maury, <i>Super. of Observatory at Washington,</i>	3,000
Samuel Archbold, <i>Engineer in Chief,</i>	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Jacob Thompson, *Secretary.*

Moses Kelly, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,200	W. V. H. Brown, <i>Principal Clerk of Public Lands,</i>	\$1,800
Peter Lammond, <i>Disbursing Clerk,</i>	2,000	S. J. Dallas, <i>Principal Clerk of Surveys,</i>	1,800
<i>General Land-Office.</i>		Julius N. Granger, <i>Recorder,</i>	2,000
Jos. S. Wilson, <i>Commiss.,</i>	3,000	J. B. Leonard, <i>Sec. to Pres. to sign Land Patents,</i>	1,500
J. W. De Krafft, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000		

	Salary.		Salary.
<i>Indian Office.</i>			
A. B. Greenwood, <i>Commiss.</i> ,	\$3,000	A. M. Smith, <i>Assist. Exam.</i> ,	\$1,800
Charles E. Mix, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	H. N. Taft, <i>do.</i>	1,800
<i>Pension Office.</i>			
Geo. C. Whiting, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	3,000	A. T. Jenckes, <i>do.</i>	1,800
John Robb, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	I. D. Toll, <i>do.</i>	1,800
<i>Patent Office.</i>			
———, <i>Commiss.</i> ,	3,000	Jos. H. Adams, Jr., <i>do.</i>	1,800
S. T. Shugert, <i>Chief Clerk &</i>		S. E. Coues, <i>do.</i>	1,800
<i>Act. Commis.</i> ,	2,000	Henry Wurtz, <i>do.</i>	1,500
R. R. Rhoades, <i>Examiner</i> ,	2,500	Elias Yulee, <i>do.</i>	1,800
Henry Baldwin, <i>do.</i>	2,500	Alfred Herbert, <i>do.</i>	1,800
Henry King, <i>do.</i>	2,500	A. L. McIntire, <i>Draughtsman</i> ,	1,600
James S. French, <i>do.</i>	2,500	T. G. Clemson, <i>Agricult. Clerk</i> ,	2,000
Titian R. Peale, <i>do.</i>	2,500	Samuel P. Bell, <i>Machinist</i> ,	1,600
R. D. Clarke, <i>do.</i>	2,500	W. E. Jillson, <i>Librarian</i> ,	1,600
A. B. Little, <i>do.</i>	2,500	<i>Public Buildings.</i>	
De Witt C. Lawrence, <i>do.</i>	2,500	John B. Blake, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	2,000
J. M. Henry, <i>do.</i>	2,500	<i>Penitentiary.</i>	
William B. Taylor, <i>do.</i>	2,500	C. P. Sengstack, <i>Warden</i> ,	1,800
Edward Foreman, <i>do.</i>	2,500	Peter Force, <i>Inspector</i> ,	250
H. P. K. Peck, <i>do.</i>	2,500	Robert Ould, <i>do.</i>	250
J. Van Santvoord, <i>Assist. Exam.</i> ,	1,800	George Parker, <i>do.</i>	250
Thos. Antisell, <i>do.</i>	1,800	<i>United States Insane Asylum.</i>	
Edward Shaw, <i>do.</i>	1,800	C. H. Nichols, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	2,500
		W. P. Young, Jr., <i>Ass't Physician</i> ,	700

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Holt, *Postmaster-General.*

Horatio King,	1st Assistant Postmaster-Gen.,	Appointment Office,	3,000
Wm. H. Dundas,	2d do. do.,	Contract Office,	3,000
A. N. Zevely,	3d do. do.,	Finance Office,	3,000
B. N. Clements,	Chief Clk P. O. Dep't, and Chief of Inspection Office,		2,200
Thomas M. Tate,	Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office,		3,000
H. St. George Offutt,	Chief Clerk of the Auditor,		2,000

POSTMASTERS IN THE CHIEF TOWNS AND CITIES.*

[Corrected in the Post-Office Department, November 5, 1860.]

Place.	Postmaster.	Place.	Postmaster.
-Abingdon, Va.	Henry W. Baker.	Andover, Mass.	H. Clark.
Adrian, Mich.	C. B. Backus.	Annapolis, Md.	Aug. Gassaway.
*Albany, N. Y.	C. Comstock.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	H. D. Bennett.
*Alexandria, La.	E. R. Biossat.	Apalachicola, Fla.	B. F. Simmons.
Alexandria, Va.	T. W. Ashby.	Ashville, N. C.	W. L. Hilliard.
Alton, Ill.	R. W. English.	Astoria, Oregon,	T. P. Powers.
Amherst, Mass.	Seth Nims.	Athens, Ga.	Thos. Crawford.

* The places marked thus (*) are distributing offices, and those thus marked were all the distributing offices, November 1, 1860.

Place.	Postmaster.	Place.	Postmaster.
Auburn, N. Y.	C. W. Pomeroy.	Cooperstown, N. Y.	C. J. Stillman.
*Augusta, Ga.	J. M. Smythe.	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Wm. J. Moore.
Augusta, Me.	Wm. S. Badger.	Cumberland, Md.	Sam. H. Taylor.
Austin, Tex.	William Rust.	Cumb'd Gap, Tenn.	J. G. Newlee.
*Baltimore, Md.	Jacob G. Davies.	Darien, Ga.	Wm. T. Thorp.
Bangor, Me.	L. Jones.	Dayton, Ohio,	Edward A. King.
Batavia, N. Y.	Wm. Seaver.	Dedham, Mass.	L. W. Tower.
Bath, Me.	Joseph C. Snow.	*Detroit, Mich.	Alex. W. Buel.
Baton Rouge, La.	Jos. McCormick.	Donaldsonville, La.	A. Gingry.
Benicia, Cal.	T. T. Hooper.	Dover, N. H.	P. H. Burns.
Bennington, Vt.	Truman Heiling.	Dover, Del.	Tim. C. Killen.
Binghampton, N. Y.	Virgil Whitney.	*Dubuque, Ia.	H. H. Heath.
*Boston, Mass.	Nahum Capen.	Easton, Pa.	W. H. Hutten.
Brattleboro', Vt.	Asher Spencer.	Eastport, Me.	W. Hathaway.
Bridgeport, Conn.	E. B. Goodsell.	Elmira, N. Y.	Daniel Stephens.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wm. H. Peck.	Erie, Pa.	B. F. Sloan.
Brunswick, Me.	Robert P. Dunlap.	Evansville, Ind.	C. B. Rudd.
*Buffalo, N. Y.	Israel T. Hatch.	Exeter, N. H.	D. Melcher.
Burlington, Iowa.	James Tizzard.	Fayetteville, N. C.	James G. Cook.
Burlington, N. J.	H. Hollenback.	Fitchburg, Mass.	J. W. Mansur.
Burlington, Vt.	D. A. Danforth.	Florence, Ala.	John A. Smith.
*Cairo, Ill.	A. G. Holden.	Fort Gibson, Ark.	Thomas Lanigan.
Calais, Me.	Edgar Whidden.	Frankfort, Ky.	Benj. F. Johnson.
Cambridge, Mass.	Wm. Caldwell.	Frederick, Md.	C. B. McCaffray.
Cambridgeport, Ms.	Samuel James.	Fredericksburg, Va.	R. T. Thom.
Camden, S. C.	Thos W. Pegues.	Galena, Ill.	B. B. Howard.
Canandaigua, N. Y.	G. M. Chapman.	*Galveston, Tex.	John B. Root.
Carlisle, Pa.	John B. Bratton.	Geneva, N. Y.	S. H. Parker.
Castine, Me.	Charles Rogers.	Georgetown, D. C.	H. W. Tilley.
Catskill, N. Y.	J. Joesbury.	Georgetown, S. C.	Wm. McNulty.
Chambersburg, Pa.	John Ligget.	Greenfield, Mass.	D. N. Carpenter.
*Charleston, S. C.	Alfred Huger.	Greensboro', Ala.	H. Kohnen.
Charlestown, Mass.	Chas. B. Rogers.	Greensboro', N. C.	B. C. Graham.
Charlestown, N. H.	J. H. Hubbard.	Hagerstown, Md.	Saml. Ridenour.
Charlottesville, Va.	W. M. Kellinger.	Hallowell, Me.	T. W. Newman.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	H. T. Phillips.	Hanover, N. H.	S. W. Cobb.
*Chicago, Ill.	Isaac Cook.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Geo. W. Porter.
Chillicothe, Ohio,	John Hough. *	Hartford, Conn.	W. J. Hamersley.
*Cincinnati, Ohio,	John L. Vattier.	Hillsboro', N. C.	J. M. Palmer.
Clarksburg, Va.	B. S. Griffin.	Hollidaysburg, Pa.	W. G. Murray.
*Cleveland, Ohio,	Benj. Harrington.	Houston, Tex.	O. L. Cochran.
Columbia, S. C.	James B. Glass.	Hudson, N. Y.	Henry C. Miller.
Columbia, Tenn.	E. F. Lee.	Huntsville, Ala.	W. P. A. Murray.
*Columbus, Ga.	Henry M. Jeter.	Independence, Mo.	P. McClanahan.
*Columbus, Ohio,	Jeseph Dowdall.	*Indianapolis, Ind.	John M. Talbot.
Concord, N. H.	Benjamin Grover.	Ithaca, N. Y.	O. B. Curran.

Place.	Postmaster.	Place.	Postmaster.
Jackson, Mich.	J. P. Shoemaker.	Nashua, N. H.	George Bowers.
Jackson, Miss.	C. R. Dickson.	*Nashville, Tenn.	S. R. Anderson.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Samuel Hunt.	Natchez, Miss.	Richard Elward.
Jefferson Bar., Mo.	E. Thompson.	Natchitoches, La.	John W. F. Taber.
Jefferson City, Mo.	John M. Dixon.	New Albany, Ind.	F. M. Gwin.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Wm. H. De Yoe.	Newark, N. J.	Charles T. Gray.
*Kanawha C.H., Va.	D. H. Snyder.	Newark, Ohio,	James E. Lewis.
Kaskaskia, Ill.	P. W. Unger.	New Bedford, Ms.	John Fraser.
Keene, N. H.	J. D. Colony.	Newbern, N. C.	J. C. Stevenson.
Kensington, Pa.	Peter Rambo.	N. Brunswick, N.J.	Henry Sanderson.
Key West, Fa.	J. C. Whalton.	Newburg, N. Y.	Jos. Casterline, Jr.
Knoxville, Tenn.	C. W. Charlton.	Newburyport, Ms.	Geo. W. Jackman.
Lafayette, Ind.	Thomas Wood.	Newcastle, Del.	J. Dunkin, Jr.
Lancaster, Pa.	H. M. Reigart.	New Haven, Ct.	L. A. Thomas.
Lansing, Mich.	J. M. Griswold.	New London, Ct.	Stanley G. Troth.
Lawrence, Mass.	Benj. F. Watson.	*New Orleans, La.	John L. Riddell.
Lecompton, Kan.	T. Jas. S. Rucker.	Newport, R. I.	James Atkinson.
Lexington, Ky.	Jesse Woodruff.	*New York, N. Y.	John A. Dix.
Litchfield, Conn.	G. H. Baldwin.	*Norfolk, Va.	A. M. Vaughan.
*Little Rock, Ark.	John E. Reardon.	Northampton, Ms.	H. H. Chilson.
Lockport, N. Y.	Asher Torrance.	Northumberland, Pa.	Jacob Ulp.
*Louisville, Ky.	F. S. J. Ronald.	Norwich, Conn.	John W. Stedman.
Lowell, Mass.	F. A. Hildreth.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Thomas Bacon.
Lynchburg, Va.	Robt. H. Glass.	Olympia, Wash.	T. Rufus Willard.
Lynn, Mass.	Leonard B. Usher.	Omaha City, Neb.	T. W. W. Wyman.
Macon, Ga.	E. L. Strohecker.	Oswego, N. Y.	Alfred B. Letty.
Madison, Ind.	Rolla Doolittle.	Owego, N. Y.	H. A. Beebe.
Madison, Wisc.	John N. Jones.	Oregon City, Or.	W. W. Buck.
Manchester, N. H.	Thos. P. Pierce.	Pass Christian, Mi.	Archibald Clark.
Marietta, Ohio,	A. W. McCormick.	Paterson, N. J.	William D. Quin.
Marysville, Cal.	W. C. Dougherty.	Pawtucket, R. I.	C. A. Leonard.
Maysville, Ky.	Benj. O. Picket.	Pensacola, Fa.	Dillon Jordon.
Meadville, Pa.	J. E. McFarland.	Peoria, Ill.	Geo. W. Raney.
*Memphis, Tenn.	M. C. Galloway.	Petersburg, Va.	Wm. E. Bass.
Middlebury, Vt.	Wm. P. Russell.	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Nath. B. Browne.
Middletown, Ct.	Sam. Babcock, Jr.	*Pittsburg, Pa.	Robt. Anderson.
Milledgeville, Ga.	E. S. Chandler.	Pittsfield, Mass.	Phineas Allen, Jr.
Milwaukee, Wisc.	Mitchell Steever.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Chas. S. Mooers.
Mobile, Ala.	Loyd Bowers.	Plymouth, Mass.	C. A. S. Perkins.
Monterey, Cal.	Wm. Curtis.	Pontiac, Mich.	S. W. Denton.
*Montgomery, Ala.	Thomas Welch.	Port Gibson, Miss.	W. S. Morris.
Montpelier, Vt.	T. P. Redfield.	Portland, Me.	S. Jordan.
Muscatine, Iowa,	Robt. Williams.	Portsmouth, N. H.	G. H. Rundlett.
Murfreesboro', Ten.	Wm. R. Butler.	P't Townsend, W.T.	F. W. Pettygrove.
Nantucket, Mass.	Charles P. Swain.	Pottsville, Pa.	Henry L. Acker.
*Napoleon, Ark.	Jas. T. Porter.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	G. P. Pelton.

Place.	Postmaster.	Place.	Postmaster.
Princeton, N. J.	Robert L. Clow.	St. Paul, Min.	Win. M. Corcoran.
Providence, R. I.	Albert S. Gallup.	Syracuse, N. Y.	H. J. Sedgwick.
Quincy, Ill.	W. H. Carlin.	Tallahassee, Fla.	Miles Nash.
*Raleigh, N. C.	George T. Cooke.	Taunton, Mass.	A. M. Ide, Jr.
Reading, Pa.	Philip K. Miller.	Terre Haute, Ind.	B. H. Cornwell.
*Richmond, Va.	Thos. B. Bigger.	Thomaston, Me.	A. Lermond.
Robbinston, Me.	J. W. Cox.	*Toledo, Ohio,	John E. Hunt.
Rochester, N. Y.	Nicholas E. Paine.	Trenton, N. J.	W. A. Benjamin.
Rome, N. Y.	D. E. Wager.	Troy, N. Y.	James R. Fonda.
Rutland, Vt.	Isaac McDaniels.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Joseph C. Guild.
Saco, Me.	Charles Nutter.	Tuscumbia, Ala.	Samuel Finley.
Sacramento, Cal.	J. R. Hardenberg.	Uniontown, Pa.	A. Hadden.
Salem, Mass.	John Ryan.	Utica, N. Y.	Joseph M. Lyon.
Salt Lake City, Ut.	Elias Smith.	Vicksburg, Miss.	Wm. B. Sloan.
San Diego, Cal.	J. W. Robinson.	Vincennes, Ind.	John Moore.
Sandusky, Ohio,	John M. Brown.	Ware, Mass.	Addison Sanford.
Sandwich, Mass.	Charles B. Hall.	*Washington, D.C.	William Jones.
*San Francisco, Cal.	Chas. L. Weller.	Watertown, N. Y.	W. H. Sigourney.
San José, Cal.	Chas. E. Allen.	Waterville, Me.	E. L. Getchell.
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	D. V. Whiting.	West Point, N. Y.	Mary Berard.
Saratoga Sp., N. Y.	Thos. G. Young.	*Wheeling, Va.	F. H. Feeney.
*Savannah, Ga.	Solomon Cohen.	Whitehall, N. Y.	H. W. Buel.
Schenectady, N. Y.	Luke Dodge.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	E. R. Collings.
Sharon, N. Y.	H. Beekman.	Williamstown, Ms.	John M. Cole.
Shawneetown, Ill.	Sarah J. Seabolt.	Wilmington, Del.	Henry F. Askew.
Springfield, Ill.	Morris Lindsay.	Wilmington, N. C.	Daniel Dickson.
Springfield, Mass.	A. W. Chapin.	Winchester, Va.	Geo. B. Graves.
Steubenville, Ohio,	Thos. Brashears.	Windsor, Vt.	P. G. Skinner.
*St. Josephs, Mo.	Wm. A. Davis.	Worcester, Mass.	E. Bannister.
*St. Louis, Mo.	John Hogan.	Yorkville, S. C.	J. R. Alexander.
Stockton, Cal.	Wm. Lauius.	Zanesville, Ohio,	J. B. Roberts.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS IN THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

[Corrected in the Treasury Department, November 5, 1860.]

Port.	Collector.	Port.	Collector.
Alexandria, Va.	Edwd. S. Hough.	Boston, Ms.	Jas. S. Whitney.
Annapolis, Md.	J. T. Hammond.	Bridgetown, N. J.	Wm. S. Bowen.
Apalachicola, Fla.	Nathan Baker.	Bristol, R. I.	G. H. Reynolds.
Astoria, Oregon,	John Adair.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Warren Bryant.
Baltimore, Md.	J. T. Mason.	Burlington, Vt.	Chas. Linsley.
Bangor, Me.	D. F. Leavitt.	C. Vincent, N. Y.	Theop. Peugnet.
Barnstable, Ms.	S. B. Phinney.	Castine, Me.	John R. Redman.
Bath, Me.	Jas. H. Nichols.	Charleston, S. C.	Wm. F. Colcock.
Beaufort, N. C.	J. E. Gible.	Chicago, Ill.	B. F. Strother.
Beaufort, S. C.	B. R. Bythewood.	Cleveland, Ohio,	Benj. Brownell.
Belfast, Me.	J. D. Dickerson.	Darien, Geo.	Woodford Maybry.
Benicia, Cal.	T. B. Storer.	Detroit, Mich.	Robt. W. Davis.

Port.	Collector.	Port.	Collector.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	O. F. Dickenson.	Oxford, Md.	Tench Tilghman.
Eastport, Me.	Robert Burns.	Pembina, Min. T.	J. McPetridge.
Eastville, Va.	John S. Parker.	Pensacola, Fa.	Joseph Sierra.
Edenton, N. C.	Edmund Wright.	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Amos Robins.
Edgartown, Ms.	Ira Darrow.	Petersburg, Va.	Timothy Rives.
Elizabeth City, N. C.	L. D. Starke.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph B. Baker.
Ellsworth, Me.	Thomas D. Jones.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Henry B. Smith.
Erie, Pa.	Murray Whallon.	Plymouth, Ms.	W. Wadsworth.
Fairfield, Ct.	Wm. S. Pomeroy.	Plymouth, N. C.	Joseph Ramsey.
Fall River, Ma.	P. W. Leland.	Point Isabel, Tex.	F. W. Latham.
Fernandina, Fa.	Felix Livingston.	Portland, Me.	M. Macdonald.
Franklin, La.	R. N. McMillan.	Port Leon, Fa.	A. B. Noyes.
Galveston, Texas,	Hamilton Stuart.	Port Orford, Oreg.	Benj. Brattain.
Gardiner, Oreg.	B. J. Burns.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Augustus Jenkins.
Georgetown, D. C.	H. C. Mathews.	Port Townsend, W. T.	M. H. Frost.
Georgetown, S. C.	John N. Merriman.	Providence, R. I.	James A. Aborn.
Gloucester, Ms.	G. Babson.	Richmond, Va.	W. M. Harrison.
Jacksonville, Fa.	Thos. Ledwith.	Rochester, N. Y.	P. M. Bromley.
Kennebunk, Me.	John Cousens.	Sackett's H'r, N. Y.	Wm. Howland.
Key West, Fa.	John P. Baldwin.	Saco, Me.	Thos. K. Lane.
Lamberton, N. J.	H. J. Ashmore.	Sacramento, Cal.	Lewis Sanders, Jr.
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	S. J. Jones.	Sag Harbor, N. Y.	J. M. Terbell.
La Salle, Texas,	D. M. Stapp.	Salem & Beverly, Ms.	Wm. B. Pike.
Lewiston, N. Y.	G. P. Eddy.	San Diego, Cal.	Henry Hancock.
Machias, Me.	A. F. Parlin.	Sandusky, Ohio,	Geo. S. Patterson.
Marblehead, Ms.	Wm. Bartoll.	San Francisco, Cal.	B. F. Washington.
Michil'ck, Mich.	J. A. T. Wendell.	San Pedro, Cal.	P. H. Downey.
Middletown, Ct.	Patrick Fagan.	Savannah, Ga.	John Boston.
Milwaukee, Wis.	G. W. Clason.	Shieldsboro', Miss.	Robert Eager.
Mobile, Ala.	Thad. Sanford.	Somerspoint, N. J.	Thos. D. Winner.
Monterey, Cal.	James A. Watson.	St. Augustine, Fa.	Paul Arnau.
Nantucket, Ms.	E. W. Allen.	St. Mary's, Ga.	John J. Dufour.
Natchez, Miss.	John Hunter.	Stockton, Cal.	Andrew Lester.
Newark, N. J.	Edwd. T. Hillyer.	Stonington, Ct.	E. Williams, Jr.
New Bedford, Ms.	C. B. H. Fessenden.	Tappahannock, Va.	Geo. T. Wright.
Newbern, N. C.	W. G. Singleton.	Toledo, Ohio,	E. D. Potter.
Newburyport, Ms.	James Blood.	Tuckerton, N. J.	I. S. Jennings.
New Haven, Ct.	M. A. Osborn.	Vicksburg, Miss.	John Robb.
New London, Ct.	J. P. C. Mather.	Vienna, Md.	Wm. S. Jackson.
New Orleans, La.	F. H. Hatch.	Waldoboro', Me.	J. H. Kennedy.
Newport, R. I.	Gilbert Chase.	Washington, N. C.	H. F. Hancock.
New York, N. Y.	Augustus Schell.	Wilmington, Del.	Jesse Sharpe.
Norfolk, Va.	J. J. Simkins.	Wilmington, N. C.	Jas. T. Miller.
Ocracoke, N. C.	Oliver S. Dewey.	Wiscasset, Me.	T. Cunningham.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Horace Moody.	York, Me.	Geo. G. Bowden.
Oswego, N. Y.	John B. Higgins.	Yorktown, Va.	Wm. F. Presson.

NAVAL OFFICERS in Office, November, 1860.

District.	Name.	District.	Name.
Baltimore, Md.	Levi K. Bowen.	Philadelphia, Pa.	C. McKibben.
Boston, Ms.	Charles G. Greene.	Portsmouth, N.H.	S. B. Lord.
Charleston, S. C.	John Laurens.	Providence, R.I.	Thos. J. Gardiner.
Newburyport, Ms.	Nicholas Brown.	Salem, Ms.	John Ryan.
New Orleans, La.	Joseph Genois.	San Francisco, Cal.	F. Tilford.
Newport, R. I.	William Rider.	Savannah, Ga.	S. P. Hamilton.
New York, N. Y.	A. Birdsall.	Wilmington, N.C.	Wm. N. Peden.
Norfolk, Va.	C. C. Robinson.		

REGISTERS, RECEIVERS, SURVEYORS, AND GEOLOGISTS CONNECTED WITH
THE LAND-OFFICE.*Names of Registers and Receivers in Office, November 5, 1860.*

State.	Place.	Register.	Receiver.
ALABAMA,	St. Stephens,	Elijah H. Gordy,	John Peebles.
"	Greenville,	George L. Henry,	T. E. Herbert.
"	Huntsville,	James H. Ware,	John S. Nance.
"	Tuscaloosa,	Monroe Donoho,	James W. Warren.
"	Elba,	Joseph P. Baldwin,	Richard F. Cook.
"	Demopolis,	Lewis B. McCarty,	S. M. Torbert.
"	Montgomery,	Thos. O. Glascock,	E. M. Hastings.
"	Centre,	N. M. Warren,	L. M. Stiff.
ARKANSAS,	Batesville,	Wm. W. Lewis,	Wm. A. Bevans.
"	Little Rock,	Henry A. Powers,	Peter T. Crutchfield.
"	Washington,	William Moss,	Daniel Griffin.
"	Huntsville,	L. B. Cunningham,	J. L. Dickson.
"	Clarksville,	Oliver Bashan,	Moreau Rose.
"	Champagnole,	William J. Owen,	Wm. T. Sargent.
CALIFORNIA,	Los Angeles,	Matthew Keller,	A. Olvera.
"	San Francisco,	Ira Munson,	P. Bequette.
"	Marysville,	E. O. F. Hastings,	J. Hopkins.
"	Humboldt,	W. McDaniel,	G. W. Hook.
"	Stockton,	A. C. Bradford,	W. B. Norman.
"	Visalia,	E. P. Hart,	Thomas Baker.
FLORIDA,	Tallahassee,	E. T. L. Blake,	A. L. Woodward.
"	St. Augustine,	James M. Gould,	F. P. Ferreira.
"	Newnansville,	A. H. McDonell,	Hy. Bradford.
"	Tampa,	Jesse Carter,	Madison Post.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	W. E. Keefer,	A. G. Herndon.
INDIANA,	Indianapolis,	George McOuat,	C. C. Campbell.
"	Vincennes,	George E. Greene,	George E. Greene.
IOWA,	Fort Dodge,	J. M. Stockdale,	T. Sargent.
"	Sioux City,	S. P. Yeomans,	Robert Means.
"	Fort Des Moines,	J. W. Griffith,	Isaac Cooper.
"	Council Bluffs,	L. S. Hills,	A. H. Palmer.
LOUISIANA,	New Orleans,	Lewis Palms,	Henry W. Palfrey.
"	Opelousas,	Robt. Benguerel,	John Posey.
"	Monroe,	R. W. Jamison,	George Purvis.
"	Greensburg,	Thomas Bennet,	J. B. McClendon.

State.	Place.	Register.	Receiver.
LOUISIANA,	Natchitoches,	Samuel M. Hyams,	John La Place.
MICHIGAN,	Detroit,	C. F. Heyerman,	George S. Frost.
"	East Saginaw,	M. B. Hess,	W. L. P. Little.
"	Ionia,	J. C. Blanchard,	H. J. Wilson.
"	Marquette,	Peter White,	
"	Traverse City,	Jacob Barns,	Oscar A. Stevens.
MISSISSIPPI,*	Washington,	J. G. G. Garrett,	Wm. N. Whitehurst.
"	Paulding,	Drury Bynum,	A. R. Carter.
"	Jackson,	Joseph Bell,	R. A. Clarke.
"	Columbus,	Francis G. Baldwin,	Robert D. Haden.
MISSOURI,	St. Louis,	Paris Pipkin,	J. S. Dougherty.
"	Booneville,	H. L. Brown,	E. E. Buckner.
"	Jackson,	Charles A. Davis,	J. J. Turnbaugh.
"	Warsaw,	M. L. Means,	Nathl. B. Holden.
"	Springfield,	W. H. Graves,	T. J. Bishop.
OHIO,	Chillicothe,	Thomas Walker,	Thomas McNally.
WISCONSIN,	Menasha,	D. R. Curran,	Samuel Ryan.
"	Falls of St. Croix,	Orpheus Everts,	J. D. Reymert.
"	Stevens Point,	H. Brawley,	Albert G. Ellis.
"	La Crosse,	Charles S. Benton,	Theo. Rodolf.
"	Bay Field,	Wm. McAboy,	T. R. Spencer.
"	Eau Claire,	W. T. Galloway,	John E. Perkins.
MINNESOTA,	Sunrise City,	Hy. N. Setzer,	William H. Mower.
"	St. Cloud,	Joel D. Cruttendon,	Samuel E. Adams.
"	Chatfield,	John R. Bennett,	J. H. McKenney.
"	Forest City,	T. E. Massey,	George E. Bradley.
"	St. Peter,	S. Plumer,	B. F. Tillotson.
"	Henderson,	J. C. Dow,	Christ. Graham.
"	Portland,	J. B. Culver,	John Whipple.
"	Ottertail City,	Oscar Taylor,	William Sawyer.
OREGON,	Oregon City,	B. Jennings,	A. L. Lovejoy.
"	Roseburg,	Lafayette Mosher,	William J. Martin.
KANSAS TER.	Lecompton,	James E. Jones,	William Brindle.
"	Kickapoo,	J. W. Whitfield,	D. Woodson.
"	Fort Scott,	J. Morin,	G. J. Clark.
"	Junction City,	S. B. Garrett,	F. Patterson.
NEBR. TER.	Omaha City,	John A. Parker, jr.,	P. F. Wilson.
"	Brownsville,	G. H. Nixon,	C. B. Smith.
"	Nebraska City,	George Donelan,	E. A. Deslonde.
"	Dahkota City,	J. N. H. Patrick,	G. B. Graff.
WASH. TER.	Olympia,	Isaac W. Smith,	J. S. M. Vancleave.
NEW MEXICO	Santa Fé,	O. P. Richardson.	W. A. Street.

Surveyors-General of the Public Lands, November 5th, 1860.

District.	Surveyor.	Residence.
Illinois and Missouri,	John Loughborough,	St. Louis, Mo.
Louisiana,	Wm. J. McCulloh,	Donaldsonville.
Wisconsin and Iowa,	Warner Lewis,	Dubuque, Iowa.
Florida,	F. L. Dancy,	St. Augustine.
California,	J. W. Mandeville,	San Francisco.
Oregon,	W. W. Chapman,	Salem, Oregon.

* R. W. Edmundson, Clerk of the Courts, Pontotoc, Mississippi, is Keeper of the Archives of the old Pontotoc Land District.

District.	Surveyor.	Residence.
New Mexico,	Alex. P. Wilbar,	Santa Fé, N. M. Ter.
Washington Territory,	J. Tilton,	Olympia, W. Ter.
Kansas and Nebraska,	Ward B. Burnett,	Leconington, K. Ter.
Utah Territory,	S. C. Stambaugh,	Salt Lake City.
Minnesota,	C. L. Emerson,	St. Paul, Min.

Recorder of Land Titles.

Adolphe Renard, St. Louis, Mo.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.*

[Corrected in Office of Indian Affairs, November, 1860.]

Superintendencies.

Superintendency.	Superintendent.	Bond.	Salary.
Northern,	W. J. Cullen,	\$ 100,000	\$ 2,000
Central,	A. M. Robinson,	75,000	2,000
Southern,	Elias Rector,	75,000	2,000
Utah,	Benj. Davies,	50,000	2,000

Agencies.

Designation of Agency.	Tribes in each Agency.	Name of Agent.	Bond.	Salary.
<i>Central Superintend.</i>				
Delaware,	Delawares,	Thomas B Sykes,	\$75,000	\$ 1,500
Kansas,	Kansas,	M. C. Dickey,	10,000	1,500
Upper Arkansas,	Upper Arkansas,	A. G. Boone,	20,000	1,500
Kickapoo,	Kickapoos,	Wm. P. Badger,	20,000	1,500
Blackfeet,	Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes,	A. J. Vaughan,	20,000	1,500
Upper Platte,	Arapahoes, Cheyennes, &c.,	Thos. S. Twiss,	10,000	1,500
Pottawatomie,	Pottawatomies,	W. E. Murphy,	20,000	1,500
Sac and Fox,	Sacs and Foxes, Ottawas of Swan Creek, and Black River Chippewas,	Perry Fuller,	15,000	1,500
Upper Missouri,	Sioux, &c., &c.,	Bern'd Schoonover,	20,000	1,500
Ozage River,	Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, and Miamies,	Seth Clover,	20,000	1,500
Shawnee,	Shawnees and Wyandotts,	B. J. Newsom,	75,000	1,500
Great Nemaha,	Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri,	Danl. Vanderslice,	10,000	1,500
Omaha,	Omahas,	George B. Graff,	20,000	1,500
Otoe and Missouri,	Otoes, Missourias, and Pawnees,	W. W. Dennison,	15,000	1,500
<i>Southern Superintend.</i>				
Yancton Sioux,	Yancton Sioux,	A. H. Redfield,	50,000	1,500
Choctaw & Chickasaw,	Choctaws and Chickasaws,	Douglas H. Cooper,	70,000	1,500
Creek,	Creeks,	Wm. H. Garrett,	20,000	1,500
Cherokee,	Cherokees,	R. J. Cowart,	20,000	1,500
Neosha,	Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees,	Andrew J. Dorn,	40,000	1,500
Seminole,	Seminoles,	S. M. Rutherford,	5,000	1,500
	Wichitas,	Matthew Leeper,		
<i>Northern Superintend.</i>				
Winnebago,	Winnebagoes,	C. H. Mix,	20,000	1,500
Chippewa,	Chippewas of the Mississippi,	J. W. Lynde,	20,000	1,500
Saint Peters,	Sioux of Minnesota,	J. R. Brown,	50,000	1,500
Green Bay,	Menomonees, Oneidas, Stock bridges, and Munsees,	A. D. Bonesteel,	10,000	1,000
	Lake Superior Indians,	C. K. Drew,	20,000	1,500
<i>Miscellaneous Agencies.</i>				
Mackinac,	Ottawas and Chippewas, and Chippewas of Lake Superior,	A. M. Fitch,	40,000	1,500
New York,	Indians in New York,	B. H. Colegrove,	5,000	1,000

* The number of Indians within the territory of the United States in 1860 was estimated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at 350,000.

New Mexico.

James L. Collins, *Sup. of Ind. Affairs.* Salary \$2,000. Bond \$30,000.

Agent.	Salary.	Bond.	Agent.	Salary.	Bond.
Christopher Carson,	\$ 1,550	\$ 5,000	D. Archuleta,	\$ 1,550	\$ 5,000
Michael Steck,	1,550	5,000	Silas F. Kendrick,	1,500	10,000
John T. Russell,	5,000	10,000	J. Walker,	1,500	10,000

Utah.

Benj. Davies, <i>Superintend. of Ind. Affairs.</i>	Salary \$ 2,000	Bond \$ 50,000
Andrew Humphreys, <i>Agent,</i>	" 1,550	20,000
Frederick Dodge,	" 1,000	" 5,000
W. H. Rogers,	" 1,000	" 5,000

California.

The Indian Superintendency, Agencies, and Sub-agencies, in California, were abolished by the Act of Congress of June 19, 1860 (ch. 157, Abstracts Pub. Laws, No. 51, *post*, p. 163.)

Washington and Oregon Territory.

E. R. Geary, <i>Superintendent of Ind. Affairs,</i>	Salary \$2,500	Bond \$ 70,000
John F. Miller, <i>Agent,</i>	" 1,500	" 5,000
Daniel Newcomb,	" 1,500	" 10,000
A. P. Dennison,	" 1,500	" 10,000
M. T. Simmons,	" 1,500	" 10,000
R. H. Lansdale,	" 1,500	" 20,000
Andrew J. Cain,	" 1,500	" 10,000

Joshua B. Sykes, G. H. Abbott, and John Owen, *Sub-agents*, with salary each of \$1,000, and each giving bonds in \$2,000.

S. P. Ross and M. Leeper are *Special Agents*, for Indians in Texas. Their bonds are \$5,000 each, and their salary is \$1,500 per annum.

ARMY PENSION-AGENTS in Office, November, 1860.

Place.	Name.	Place.	Name.
Albany, N. Y.	Isaac Vanderpoel.	Jacksonville, Fa.	Arthur M. Reed.
Baltimore, Md.	John S. Gittings.	Jonesboro', Ten.	Wm. K. Blair.
Boston, Mass.	Isaac O. Barnes.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Isaac Lewis.
Bradford, Vt.	B. F. Blodgett.	Little Rock, Ark.	P. T. Crutchfield.
Burlington, Vt.	Chas. F. Warner.	Louisville, Ky.	J. B. Kinkhead.
Charleston, S. C.	Benj. G. Heriot.	Madison, Ind.	J. W. Chapman.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Joel C. Green.	Milwaukee, Wis.	George S. West.
Cleveland, Ohio,	John Friend.	Mobile, Ala.	Lloyd Bowers.
Concord, N. H.	George Minot.	Morgantown, N.C.	R. C. Pierson.
Detroit, Mich.	H. C. Kibbee.	Nashville, Tenn.	Joel M. Smith.
Fayetteville, N.C.	W. G. Broadfoot.	New Albany, Ind.	B. C. Kent,
Fort Gibson, Ark.	Thos. Lanigan.	New Orleans, La.	S. W. Dalton.
Hartford, Ct.	Seth Belden.	New York, N. Y.	V. B. Livingston.
Huntsville, Ala.	Wm. H. Moore.	Oregon City, Or.	A. L. Lovejoy.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Wm. Henderson.	Ottumwa, Iowa,	P. C. Jeffries.
Jackson, Miss.	D. N. Barrows.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph E. Devitt.
Jackson, Tenn.	Jos. B. Freeman.	Pittsburg, Pa.	John Grayson.

Place.	Name.	Place.	Name.
Portland, Me.	George F. Emery.	St. Louis, Mo.	Thos. H. Clarke.
Portsmouth, N.H.	A. H. Hoyt.	Tallahassee, Fla.	Francis H. Flagg.
Providence, R. I.	A. M. Warner.	Trenton, N. J.	Phil. Dickinson.
Richmond, Va.	M. D. Newman.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Monroe Donoho.
San Francisco, Cal.	P. Bequette.	Washington, D.C.	G. W. Riggs.
Savannah, Ga.	John O. Ferro.	Wheeling, Va.	S. Brady.
Springfield, Ill.	Harry Wilton.		

NAVY PENSION-AGENTS in Office, November, 1860.

Place.	Name.	Place.	Name.
Baltimore, Md.	J. S. Gittings.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph E. Devitt.
Boston, Mass.	Isaac O. Barnes.	Pittsburg, Pa.	John Grayson.
Charleston, S. C.	Benj. G. Heriot.	Portland, Me.	George F. Emery.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Joel C. Green.	Portsmouth, N.H.	A. H. Hoyt.
Detroit, Mich.	H. C. Kibbee.	Providence, R.I.	A. M. Warner.
Hartford, Ct.	Seth Belden.	San Francisco, Cal.	P. Bequette.
Louisville, Ky.	J. B. Kinkhead.	Savannah, Ga.	John O. Ferrill.
New Orleans, La.	S. W. Dalton.	St. Louis, Mo.	Thos. H. Clarke.
New York, N.Y.	V. B. Livingston.	Trenton, N. J.	Phil. Dickinson.
Norfolk, Va.	E. Pendleton.	Washington, D.C.	G. W. Riggs.
Pensacola, Fla.	A. E. Maxwell.		

When a Pension has remained unclaimed for fourteen months after it has become due and payable, it will not then be paid at an agency; but if an Army pension, the claim must be presented to the third Auditor of the Treasury, and if a Navy pension, to the fourth Auditor.

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS, AND THEIR DISTRICTS,
November, 1860.

Salary \$ 1,500 each, and reasonable travelling expenses.

No. of Dist.	Inspector.	District.
1.	William Burnett, of Boston,	Maine to Connecticut, inclusive.
2.	Charles W. Copeland, of New York,	New York to Delaware Bay and tributaries, and the Hudson River as far north as Troy.
3.	John S. Brown, of Baltimore,	Delaware Bay to Cape Sable, Florida.
4.	O. A. Pitfield, of New Orleans,	Cape Sable to the Rio Grande; Mississippi River to Baton Rouge; California & Oregon.
5.	Charles Ross, of Cincinnati,	The Mississippi above Baton Rouge and its tributaries, excluding the Ohio, and including the Missouri River.
6.	John Shalcross, of Louisville,	The waters of the Ohio River to the Kentucky River.
7.	Benjamin Crawford, of Pittsburg,	Waters of the Ohio above the Kentucky River.
8.	Isaac Lewis, of Monroe (Mich.),	The waters north and west of Lake Erie, including the Illinois and Mississippi, above Missouri.
9.	Augustus Walker, of Buffalo,	The waters of Lake Erie, Ontario, and the St. Lawrence to Champlain.

LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

Philip F. Thomas, *Secretary of the Treasury, President ex officio.*

Members

Wm. B. Shubrick, U. S. N.

A. H. Bowman, U. S. Eng. Corps.

A. A. Humphreys, U.S. Topog. Eng.

A. D. Bache, Supt. Coast Survey.

Joseph Henry, Sec'y Smithsonian. Inst.
Edward G. Tilton, U. S. N.

Secretaries.

Raphael Simmes, U. S. N.

W. B. Franklin, U. S. Top. Eng.

III. ARMY LIST. ||

1. WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major-General*, (commissioned June 25, 1841,) *General-in-Chief*. Head-quarters at New York.

*John E. Wool, *Brigadier-General*, commissioned June 25, 1841.
 *David E. Twiggs, " " June 30, 1846.
 William S. Harney, " " June 14, 1858.
 Samuel Cooper, *Col. and Adj.-Gen.*, " " July 15, 1852.
 †Sylvester Churchill, *Col. and Inspector-Gen.*, " " June 25, 1841.
 Jos. K. F. Mansfield, *Col. and Inspector-Gen.*, " " May 28, 1853.
 Jos. E. Johnston, *Brig.-Gen. & Quartermast.-Gen.*, " " June 28, 1860.
 *George Gibson, *Col. and Commissary-Gen.*, " " April 18, 1818.
 †Thomas Lawson, *Col. and Surgeon-Gen.*, " " Nov. 30, 1836.
 Benj. F. Larned, *Col. and Paymaster-Gen.*, " " July 20, 1854.
 †Col. Joseph G. Totten, *Chief Engineer*, " " Dec. 7, 1838.
 Col. J. J. Abert, *Chief Topographical Engineer*, " " July 7, 1838.
 Col. Henry K. Craig, *Chief of Ordnance*, " " July 10, 1851.
 Brevet-Major John F. Lee, *Judge Advocate*, " " Mar. 2, 1849.
 Major Albert J. Myer, *Signal-Officer*, " " June 27, 1860.

2. FIELD OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, AND ORDNANCE, AND OF REGIMENTS.

Engineers.

†Col. Joseph G. Totten,
 †Lieut.-Col. Sylvanus Thayer,
 " René E. De Russy,
 Major Richard Delafield,**
 " Henry Brewerton,
 " Alexander H. Bowman,
 " John G. Barnard.

Topographical Engineers.

Col. John J. Abert,
 Lieut.-Col. James Kearney,
 § Major Stephen H. Long,
 " Hartman Bache,
 § " James D. Graham,
 " Campbell Graham.

Ordnance Department.

Col. Henry K. Craig,
 Lieut.-Col. James W. Ripley,
 Major John Symington,
 " William H. Bell,
 " Alfred Mordecai,
 † " Benjamin Huger.

First Dragoons.

Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy,
 Lieut.-Col. Benjamin L. Beall,
 Major George A. H. Blake,
 " Enoch Steen.

Second Dragoons.

Col. Philip St. G. Cooke,
 Lieut.-Col. Marshall S. Howe,
 † Major Charles A. May,
 " Lawrence P. Graham.

First Cavalry.

Col. Edwin V. Sumner,
 Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Hardee,
 § Major Wm. H. Emory,
 " John Sedgwick.

Second Cavalry.

†Col. Albert S. Johnston,
 †Lieut.-Col. Robert E. Lee,
 Major Geo. H. Thomas,
 " Earl Van Dorn.

Mounted Riflemen.

Col. Wm. W. Loring,
 Lieut.-Col. Geo. B. Crittenden,
 Major John S. Simonson,
 " Charles F. Ruff.

First Artillery.

Col. John Erving,
 †Lieut.-Col. John L. Gardner,
 Major Robert Anderson,
 " Erasmus D. Keyes.

Second Artillery.

Col. Matthew M. Payne,
 †Lieut.-Col. Justin Dimick,
 †Major Harvey Brown,
 § " Martin Burke.

Third Artillery.

Col. William Gates,
 Lieut.-Col. Chas. S. Merchant,
 § Major George Nauman,
 " John B. Scott.

* Major-General by brevet.

† Colonel by brevet.

|| We are greatly indebted to the Adjutant-General for correcting this List to Nov. 1, 1860.

† Lt.-Gen. by brevet, from March 29, 1847, by joint resolution of Feb. 15, 1855.

** Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, with local rank of Colonel.

† Brigadier-General by brevet.

§ Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

Fourth Artillery.

Col. Francis S. Belton,
 †Lieut.-Col. John Munroe,
 Major Giles Porter,
 " William W. Morris.

First Infantry.

Col. Carlos A. Waite,
 Lieut.-Col. Gouverneur Morris,
 Major Samuel P. Heintzelman,
 " Sidney Burbank.

Second Infantry.

Col. Dixon S. Miles,
 Lieut.-Col. J. J. Abercrombie,
 Major Edgar S. Hawkins,
 " Hannibal Day.

Third Infantry.

Col. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville,
 Lieut.-Col. Electus Backus,
 Major Nathaniel C. Macrae,
 " Caleb C. Sibley.

Fourth Infantry.

Col. William Whistler,
 Lieut.-Col. Thompson Morris,
 § Major Robert C. Buchanan,
 " Wm. S. Ketchum.

Fifth Infantry.

Col. Gustavus Loomis,
 Lieut.-Col. Gabriel J. Rains,

Major Thomas P. Gwynne,
 " Seth Eastman.

Sixth Infantry.

†Col. Newman S. Clarke,
 Lieut.-Col. George Andrews,
 § Major William Hoffman,
 " Albemarle Cady.

Seventh Infantry.

Col. Henry Wilson,
 Lieut.-Col. Pitcairn Morrison,
 § " Joseph R. Smith,
 " Isaac Lynde.

Eighth Infantry.

†Col. John Garland,
 Lieut.-Col. Washington Seawell,
 Major Thomas L. Alexander,
 " Theophilus H. Holmes.

Ninth Infantry.

Col. George Wright,
 Lieut.-Col. Silas Casey,
 § Major Edward J. Steptoe,
 " Robert S. Garnett.

Tenth Infantry.

Col. Edmund B. Alexander,
 †Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Smith,
 § Major Wm. H. T. Walker,
 § " Edward R. S. Canby.

3. MILITARY COMMANDS.

Department of the East. — The country east of the Mississippi River; head-quarters at Troy, N. Y. Brev. Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Commander.

Department of the West. — The country west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except that portion included within the limits of the Departments of Texas and New Mexico; head-quarters at St. Louis, Mo. Colonel Edwin V. Sumner, 1st Cavalry, Commander.

Department of Texas. — The State of Texas, and the territory north of it to the boundaries of New Mexico, Kansas, and Arkansas, and the Arkansas River, including Fort Smith. Fort Bliss, in Texas, is temporarily attached to the Department of New Mexico; head-quarters at San Antonio, Texas. Brevet Col. R. E. Lee, 2d Cavalry, Commander.

Department of New Mexico. — The Territory of New Mexico; head-quarters at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy, 1st Dragoons, Commander.

Department of Utah. — The Territory of Utah, except that portion of it lying west of the 117th degree of west longitude; head-quarters, Camp Floyd, U. T. Col. P. St. George Cooke, 2d Dragoons, Commander.

Department of the Pacific. — The country west of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of the departments of Utah and New Mexico, and the district of Oregon; head-quarters at San Francisco, California. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Albert S. Johnston, 2d Cavalry, Commander.

District of Oregon. — The Territory of Washington and the State of Oregon, excepting the Rogue River and Umpqua districts in Oregon; head-quarters at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. The senior officer serving therein, commander.

The head-quarters of the army are in the city of New York. Brevet Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander.

4. ARSENALS.

Arsenal.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commander.	Regiment and Corps.
Kennebec,	Maine,	Augusta,	1st Lieut. J. W. Todd,	Ordnance.
Watertown,	Massachusetts,	Watertown,	Capt. R. A. Wainwright,	Ordnance.
Watervliet,	New York,	West Troy,	Maj. A. Mordecai,	Ordnance.
New York,	New York,	New York,	Bvt. Maj. W. A. Thornton,	Ordnance.
Allegheny,	Pennsylvania,	Pittsburg,	Maj. John Symington,	Ordnance.
Frankford,	"	Bridesburg,	Bvt. Maj. P. V. Hagner,	Ordnance.
Pikesville,	Maryland,	Pikesville,	Bvt. Col. B. Huger,	Ordnance.
Washington,	Dist. of Columbia,	Washington,	Bvt. Maj. G. D. Ramsay,	Ordnance.
Fort Monroe,	Virginia,	Old P. Comfort,	Capt. A. B. Dyer,	Ordnance.
North Carolina,	North Carolina,	Fayetteville,	Capt. J. A. J. Bradford,	Ordnance.
Charleston,	South Carolina,	Charleston,	Capt. Josiah Gorgas,	Ordnance.
Mount Vernon,	Alabama,	Mount Vernon,	Bvt. 2d Lt. G. C. Strong,	Ordnance.
Baton Rouge,	Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	1st Lt. W. R. Boggs,	Ordnance.
Texas,	Texas,	San Antonio,	Capt. R. H. K. Whiteley,	Ordnance.
St. Louis,	Missouri,	St. Louis,	Maj. W. H. Bell,	Ordnance.
Benicia,	California,	Benicia,	Capt. F. D. Callender,	Ordnance.

There is a national armory at Springfield, Mass., Isaac H. Wright, Civil Superintendent, and one at Harper's Ferry, Va., Henry W. Clowe, Civil Superintendent. The Detroit Arsenal, at Dearbornville, Mich.; the Champlain Arsenal and Ordnance Depot at Vergennes, Vt.; the Rome, at Rome, N. Y.; the Augusta, at Augusta, Ga.; the Appalachicola, at Chattahoochee, Fla.; the Little Rock Arsenal, Ark.; and the Santa Fé, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, are under charge of military storekeepers. The Bellona Arsenal is not used at present. An Ordnance Sergeant is at the post in charge of the buildings and grounds.

5. MILITARY POSTS. — November, 1860.

The places designated by asterisks (*) are upon the St. Louis and California overland mail route.

Post.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Commanding Officer.	Garrison.
DEPARTMENT OF THE	EAST.			
Augusta Arsenal,	Georgia,	Augusta,	Capt. A. Elzey, 2d art.	2d artillery.
Fort Mackinac,	Michigan,	Mackinac,	Capt. H. C. Pratt, 2 art.	2d artillery.
Plattsburgh Barracks,	New York,	Plattsburgh,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. M. Burke 2 ar.	2d artillery.
Fort Independence,	Massachusetts,	Boston,	Bvt. Maj. L. G. Arnold, 2art.	2d artillery.
West Point,	New York,	West Point,	Col. Rich'd Delafield, engs.	Engineers.
Fort Columbus,	"	New York,	Major T. H. Holmes, 8inf.	Recruits.
Fort Hamilton,	"	Fort Hamilton,	Bvt. Col. H. Brown, 2art.	2d artillery.
Carlisle Barracks,	Pennsylvania,	Carlisle,	Maj. L. P. Graham, 2drag.	Recruits.
Newport Barracks,	Kentucky,	Newport,	Major S. Burbank, 1 inf.	Recruits.
Fort Monroe,	Virginia,	Old P. Comfort,	Bvt. Col. J. Dimick, 2art.	1, 2, 3, & 4 art.
Fort Moultrie,	South Carolina,	Charleston,	Maj. Robt. Anderson, 1 art.	1st artillery.
Barrancas Barracks,	Florida,	Warrington,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. Winder, 1 art.	1st artillery.
Key West Barracks,	"	Key West,	Capt. J. M. Brannan, 1 art.	1st artillery.
DEPARTMENT OF THE	WEST.			
Fort Ripley,	Minnesota,	Fort Ripley,	Lt.-Col. Abercrombie, 2inf.	2d infantry.
Fort Abercrombie,	"	Graham's Pl.	Major H. Day, 2d inf.	2d infantry.
Fort Ridgely,	"	Fort Ridgely,	Maj. W. W. Morris, 4 art.	2d, 3d, & 4th art.
Fort Randall,	Nebraska,	Via Sioux Cit.	v. Iowa, Bvt. Col. Munroe,	4th artillery.
Fort Laramie,	"	Fort Laramie,	Col. E. B. Alexander, 10 inf.	2 drags., 10 inf.
Fort Kearny,	"	Fort Kearny,	Capt. A. Sully, 2d inf.	2d drag., 2d inf.
Fort Leavenworth,	Kansas,	F. Leavenworth	Bvt. Lt.-Col. Magruder, 1 ar.	1st & 2d art.
Fort Riley,	"	Fort Riley,	Bvt. Maj. Weasells, 2 inf.	1st cav., 2d inf.
Fort Wise,	"	V F. Leaven'th,	Maj. J. Sedgwick, 1st cav.	1 cav., 10 inf.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.				
Fort Cobb,	Wichita City,	V F. Arbuckle,*	Capt. J. B. Plummer, 1 inf.	1st cav., 1st inf.
Fort Arbuckle,	Chicotaw Na'n,	Fort Arbuckle,*	Capt. W. E. Prince, 1 inf.	1st cav., 1st inf.
Fort Washita,	Chickasaw "	Fort Washita,*	Capt. E. A. Carr, 1st cav.	1st cavalry.

Post.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Commanding Officer.	Garrison.
Camp Cooper,	Texas,	V. F. Belknap,*	Maj. G. H. Thomas, 2 cav.	2d cav., 1st inf.
Fort Chadbourne,	"	"	Capt. G. W. Wallace, 1 inf.	1st infantry.
Camp Colorado,	"	V. San Antonio,	Capt. E. K. Smith, 2d cav.	2d cavalry.
Camp Stockton,	"	*V. St. Louis, &c.	Capt. S. D. Carpenter, 1 inf.	1st infantry.
Fort Quitman,	"	V. Fort Davis,*	2d Lt. J. G. Taylor, 8th inf.	8th infantry.
Fort Mason,	"	V. San Antonio,	Maj. Earl Van Dorn, 2 cav.	2d cavalry.
Fort Lancaster,	"	Fort Lancaster,	Capt. R. S. Granger, 1 inf.	1st infantry.
Fort Davis,	"	Fort Davis,*	Bvt. Lt.-Col. Bomford, 8 inf.	8th infantry.
Camp Hudson,	"	V. San Antonio,	Bvt. Maj. L. Smith, 8 inf.	8th infantry.
Camp Verde,	"	"	Maj. S. P. Heintzelman, 1 inf.	2d cav., 1st inf.
San Antonio Barracks,	"	San Antonio,	Capt. J. H. King, 1 inf.	1st infantry.
Fort Clark,	"	Fort Clark,	Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, 3 in.	3d infantry.
Fort Inge,	"	V. San Antonio,	Capt. James Oakes, 2 cav.	2d cavalry.
Fort Brown,	"	Brownsville,	Bvt. Maj. H. J. Hunt 2 art.	1st & 2d art.
Fort Duncan,	"	V. San Antonio,	Bvt. Maj. W. H. French, 1 ar.	1st artillery.
Fort McIntosh,	"	Laredo,	Major C. C. Sibley, 3d inf.	3d infantry.
Ringgold Barracks,	"	R. Grande City,		
DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.				
Fort Garland,	New Mexico,	Via Santa Fé,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. Canby, 10 inf.	2 drag., 10 inf.
Fort Fauntleroy,	"	"	Bvt. Maj. N. B. Russell, 5 inf.	5th infantry.
Fort Breckinridge,	"	V. Overl'd M. R.	2d Lt. J. R. Cooke, 8th inf.	8th infantry.
Fort Union,	"	Fort Union.	Lt. Col. Crittenden, Mt. rifl.	Mounted rifles.
Fort Defiance,	"	Via Santa Fé,	Bvt. Maj. Shepherd, 3d inf.	3d infantry.
Fort Marcy,	"	Santa Fé,	1st Lt. J. Pegram, 2d drag.	8 inf., Mtd. rifl.
Albuquerque,	"	Albuquerque,	Capt. H. Little, 7th inf.	5th & 7th inf.
Fort Craig,	"	Fort Craig,*	Bvt. Maj. R. C. Gatlin, 7 inf.	Mtd. rifl. & 7 in.
Fort Stanton,	"	V. Albuquerque,	Capt. C. L. Stevenson, 5 inf.	Mtd. rifl., 5 inf.
Fort Fillmore,	"	Fort Fillmore,*	2d Lt. H. M. Lazelle, 8 inf.	8th infantry.
Fort Bliss,	Texas,	Fort Bliss,*	Capt. T. G. Pitcher, 8th inf.	8th infantry.
Fort Buchanan,	New Mexico,	Fort Buchanan,*	Capt. R. S. Ewell, 1 drags.	1st dragoons.
DEPARTMENT OF UTAH.				
Fort Bridger,	Utah Ter.,	V. St. Joseph, Mo.	Capt. F. Gardner, 10th inf.	10th infantry.
Camp Floyd,	"	"	Bvt. Col. C. F. Smith, 10 inf.	2 dr., 4 art., 10 inf.
DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.				
Harney Depot, Colville Valley,	GON.†			
Camp Pickett, San Juan Island,	Washington T.	V. F. Dalles, Ore.	Bvt. Maj. Lugenbeel, 9 inf.	9th infantry.
Fort Townshend,	"	V. Ft. Towns'd,	Capt. G. E. Pickett, 9 inf.	9th infantry.
Fort Chehalis,	"	Port Townsh'd,	Capt. L. C. Hunt, 4th inf.	4th infantry.
Fort Steilacoom,	"	Grey's Harbor,	Capt. M. Maloney, 4th inf.	4th infantry.
Fort Walla-Walla,	"	V. F. Dalles, Ore.	1st Lt. J. L. White, 3 art.	3d artillery.
Fort Cascades,	"	Steilacoom,	Lieut.-Col. S. Casey, 9 inf.	9th infantry.
Fort Vancouver,	"	V. F. Dalles, Ore.	Bvt. Maj. Grier, 1 drags.	1st drag., 9 inf.
Fort Dalles,	"	V. F. Vancouver,	Capt. H. D. Wallen, 4 inf.	4th infantry.
Fort Yamhill,	Oregon,	Vancouver,	Maj. W. S. Ketchum, 4 inf.	1 drag., 3 art.
Fort Hoskins,	"	Dalles of Col'ba	Capt. H. M. Black, 9 inf.	1 drags., 9 inf.
	"	Dayton,	Capt. D. A. Russell, 4 inf.	4th infantry.
	"	Portland,	Capt. C. C. Augur, 4 inf.	4th infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.†				
Fort Umpqua,	Oregon,	Umpqua City,	Maj. J. B. Scott, 3 art.	3d artillery.
Fort Ter. Waw,	California,	V. Crescent C'y,	1st Lieut. G. Crook, 4 inf.	4th infantry.
Fort Gaston,	"	V. Ft. Humboldt,	Capt. E. Underwood, 4 inf.	4th infantry.
Fort Crook,	"	Via Red Bluff,	Capt. J. Adams, 1 drags.	1st dragoons.
Fort Humboldt,	"	Buckport,	Capt. C. S. Lovell, 6 inf.	4th & 6th inf.
Fort Bragg,	"	Via Red Bluff,	2d Lieut. E. Dillon, 6 inf.	6th infantry.
Benicia Barracks,	"	Benicia,	Lt.-Col. G. Andrews, 6 inf.	6th infantry.
Presidio San Francisco,	"	San Francisco,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. Nauman, 3 ar.	3d artillery.
Fort Mojave,	New Mexico,*	Via San Bernardino, Cal.,*		
Fort Tejon,	California,	V. Los Angeles,*	Capt. R. B. Garnett, 6 inf.	1 dr. 4 & 6 inf.
New San Diego,	"	San Diego,	Lt.-Col. B. L. Beall, 1 dr.	1st dragoons.
Fort Yuma,	"	Fort Yuma,*	1st Lt. Hardcastle, 6 inf.	6th infantry.
Fort Churchill,	Utah Ter.,	V. Carson City,	Major A. Carly, 6th inf.	6th infantry.
			Capt. F. F. Flint, 6th inf.	1 dr., 3 art., 6 inf.

† See page 129.

6. TABLE OF PAY, SUBSISTENCE, FORAGE, ETC. OF ARMY OFFICERS.

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.	PAY. Per Month.	SUBSISTENCE. 30 cents for each Ration.		FORAGE. \$8 p. mo. for each Horse.		SERVANTS. Pay, &c. of a Private.		Total Monthly Pay.
		No. of Rations.	Monthly Com-mutation value.	No. of Horses.	Monthly Com-mutation value.	No. of Servants.	Monthly Com-mutation value.	
Lieutenant-General, Aids-de-camp, and military Secretary to Lieutenant-General, each,	\$270.00	40	\$360	5	4	\$90.00		\$770.00
Major-General,	80.00	5	45	3	24	2	45.00	194.00
Senior Aide-de-camp to General in-chief,	220.00	15	135	3	24	4	90.00	469.00
Aide-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
Brigadier-General,	24.00			1	8			32.00
Aide-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	124.00	12	108	3	24	3	67.50	323.50
Adjutant-General, — Colonel,	20.00			1	8			19.00
Assistant Adj.-General, — Lieut.-Colonel,	110.00	6	54	3	24	2	47.00	235.00
“ “ Major,	95.00	5	45	3	24	2	47.00	211.00
“ “ Captain,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
Judge-Advocate, — Major,	70.00	4	36	1	8	1	23.50	137.50
Inspector-General, — Colonel,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
Quartermaster-General, — Brig.-General,	110.00	6	54	3	24	2	47.00	235.00
Assistant Quarterm.-Gen., — Colonel,	124.00	12	108	3	24	3	67.50	323.50
Deputy Quarterm.-Gen., — Lieut.-Colonel,	110.00	6	54	3	24	2	47.00	235.00
Quartermaster, — Major,	95.00	5	45	3	24	2	47.00	211.00
Assistant Quartermaster, — Captain,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence, — Col.,	70.00	4	36	1	8	1	23.50	137.50
Assist. Commissary-Gen., — Lieut.-Col.,	110.00	6	54	3	24	2	47.00	235.00
Commissary of Subsistence, — Major,	95.00	5	45	3	24	2	47.00	211.00
“ “ Captain,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
Assistant Comm'y, besides pay of Lieut.,	70.00	4	36	1	8	1	23.50	137.50
Paymaster-General, \$2,740 per annum,	20.00							11.00
Deputy Paymaster-General,	228.33							211.00
Paymaster,	95.00	5	45	3	24	2	47.00	211.00
Surgeon-General, \$2,740 per annum,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
Surgeons of 10 years' service,	228.33							228.33
Surgeons of less than 10 years' service,	80.00	8	72	3	24	2	47.00	223.00
Assistant Surgeons of 10 years' service,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
“ “ of 5 years' service,	70.00	8	72	1	8	1	23.50	173.50
Assist. Surg. of less than 5 years' service,	70.00	4	36	1	8	1	23.50	137.50
ENGINEERS, TOPOG. ENGINEERS, AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.	53.33	4	36	1	8	1	23.50	120.83
Colonel,	110.00	6	54	3	24	2	47.00	235.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	95.00	5	45	3	24	2	47.00	211.00
Major,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
Captain,	70.00	4	36	1	8	1	23.50	137.50
First Lieutenant,	53.33	4	36	1	8	1	23.50	120.83
Second Lieutenant (Brevet the same),	53.33	4	36	1	8	1	23.50	120.83
MOUNTED DRAGOONS, CAVALRY, RIFLEMEN, AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.								
Colonel,	110.00	6	54	3	24	2	47.00	235.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	95.00	5	45	3	24	2	47.00	211.00
Major,	80.00	4	36	3	24	2	47.00	187.00
Captain,	70.00	4	36	2	16	1	23.50	145.50
First Lieutenant,	53.33	4	36	2	16	1	23.50	123.83
Second Lieutenant (Brevet the same),	53.33	4	36	2	16	1	23.50	123.83
Adj.& Reg. Q'm'r, besides pay of Lieut.,	10.00							10.00
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.								
Colonel,	95.00	6	54	3	24	2	45.00	218.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	80.00	5	45	3	24	2	45.00	194.00
Major,	70.00	4	36	3	24	2	45.00	175.00
Captain,	60.00	4	36			1	22.50	118.50
First Lieutenant,	50.00	4	36			1	22.50	108.50
Second Lieutenant (Brevet the same),	45.00	4	36			1	22.50	103.50
Adj. and Reg. Q'm'r, besides pay of Lieut.,	10.00			1	8			18.00

Military Storekeepers attached to the Quartermaster's department, at armories and at arsenals of construction, the storekeeper at Watertown arsenal, and storekeepers of ordnance serving in Oregon, California, and New Mexico, \$1,490 per annum, being \$124.16 per month; at all other arsenals \$1,040 per annum, being \$86.66 per month.

On January 1, 1860, the whole number of commissioned officers in the regular army was 1,083; of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, 11,848; total, 12,931.

7. MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the United States Militia, from the Army Register for 1860.

States and Territories.*	For what year.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Field Officers, &c.	Company Officers.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, Privates.	Aggregate.
Alabama,	1851	32	142	775	1,883	2,832	73,830	76,662
Arkansas,	1859	10	39	179	911	1,139	46,611	47,750
California,	1857	18	126	11	175	330	207,400	207,730
Connecticut,	1853	3	9	82	199	293	51,312	51,605
Delaware,	1827	4	8	71	264	447	8,782	9,229
Florida,	1845	3	14	95	508	620	11,502	12,122
Georgia,	1850	39	91	624	4,296	5,050	73,649	78,699
Illinois,	1855							267,420
Indiana,	1832	31	110	566	2,154	2,861	51,062	53,913
Kentucky,	1852	43	145	1,165	3,517	4,870	84,109	88,979
Louisiana,	1859	16	129	542	2,105	2,792	88,532	91,324
Maine,	1856	13	52	36	203	304	73,248	73,552
Maryland,	1838	22	68	544	1,763	2,397	44,467	46,864
Massachusetts,	1859	10	47	111	353	521	157,347	157,868
Michigan,	1854	30	323	147	2,353	2,856	94,236	97,094
Minnesota,	1859							23,972
Mississippi,	1833	15	70	392	348	825	35,259	36,084
Missouri,	1853		17	4	67	88	117,959	118,047
N. Hampshire,	1854	11	202	119	896	1,227	32,311	33,538
New Jersey,	1852							81,864
New York,	1856	93	299	1,501	5,495	7,388	329,847	337,235
North Carolina,	1845	28	133	657	3,449	4,267	75,181	79,448
Ohio,	1858							279,809
Pennsylvania,	1858							350,000
Rhode Island,	1858	2	22	106	26	156	16,555	16,711
South Carolina,	1856	20	135	535	1,909	2,599	33,473	36,072
Tennessee,	1840	25	79	859	2,644	3,607	67,645	71,252
Texas,	1847	15	45	248	940	1,248	18,518	19,766
Vermont,	1843	12	51	224	801	1,088	22,827	23,915
Virginia,	1853							150,000
Wisconsin,	1855	15	8	215	904	1,142	50,179	51,321
D. of Columbia,	1852	3	10	28	185	226	7,975	8,201
Utah Ter.,	1853	2	49	49	235	285	2,536	2,821
Total,		515	2,374	9,834	38,687	51,460	1,876,342	3,070,987

IV. THE MARINE CORPS.†

THE Marine Corps has the organization of a brigade. The pay and allowances of the officers of the Marine Corps are similar to those of officers of the same grades in the infantry of the Army, except the Adjutant and Inspector, who has the same pay and allowances as the Paymaster of the Marines; namely, about \$3,000 per annum. The Marine Corps is subject to the laws and regulations of the Navy, except when detached for service with the Army by the order of the President of the United States. The head-quarters of the Corps are at Washington.

John Harris, *Colonel-Commandant.**General Staff.*

† Henry B. Tyler, <i>Adj. & Inspector.</i>	James Edelin, <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	} <i>Majors.</i>
† Wm. W. Russell, <i>Paymaster.</i>	William Dulaney,	
† William B. Slack, <i>Quartermaster.</i>	Thomas S. English,	
§ W. A. T. Maddox, <i>Assistant Quartermaster.</i>	Ward Marston, Benjamin Macomber,	

* No returns from Iowa and Oregon, and the Territories of New Mexico, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska.

† There are 14 Captains, 20 First Lieutenants, and 20 Second Lieutenants. The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates varies,—it may average 1,100 men.

‡ With the rank of Major.

§ With the rank of Captain.

V. NAVY LIST.

1. COMMANDERS OF SQUADRONS. [FLAG OFFICERS.]

G. J. Pendergrast,	Home Squadron.	Charles H. Bell,	Mediterranean.
Joshua R. Sands,	Coast of Brazil.	Cornelius K. Stribling,	East Indies.
J. B. Montgomery,	Pacific Ocean.	William Inman,	Coast of Africa.

2. COMMANDERS OF NAVY YARDS.

George F. Pearson,	Portsmouth.	Charles H. Bell,	Norfolk.
William L. Hudson,	Boston.	James Armstrong,	Pensacola.
S. L. Breese,	New York.	R. B. Cunningham,	Mare Isl., Cal.
Charles Stewart,	Philadelphia.	Josiah Tatnall,	Sackett's Har-
Franklin Buchanan,	Washington.		bor, N. Y.

3. NAVAL ASYLUM.

William C. Nicholson,	Governor,	Philadelphia.
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4. NAVAL ACADEMY.

George S. Blake,	Superintendent,	Annapolis, Md.
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5. OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Senior Flag Officer. — 1.

CHARLES STEWART.

Captains. (Active List.) — 78.

Wm. B. Shubrick.	John C. Long.	James Glynn.	John Pope.
Lawrence Kearny.	Josiah Tatnall.	Victor M. Randolph.	Levin M. Powell.
Joseph Smith.	William Inman.	Frederick Engle.	Charles Wilkes.
Lawrence Rousseau.	William J. McCluney.	John Rudd.	Thomas O. Selfridge.
George W. Storer.	John B. Montgomery.	Robert Ritchie.	Henry Eagle.
Francis H. Gregory.	Cornelius K. Stribling.	Wm. W. McKean.	Andrew K. Long.
Charles S. McCauley.	Joshua R. Sands.	Franklin Buchanan.	G. J. Van Brunt.
E. A. F. Lavallette.	Charles H. Bell.	Samuel Mercer.	William M. Glendy.
John H. Aulick.	Joseph R. Jarvis.	Charles Lowndes.	George S. Blake.
Silas H. Stringham.	Wm. M. Armstrong.	L. M. Goldsborough.	Samuel Barron.
Isaac Mayo.	G. J. Pendergrast.	George N. Hollins.	Andrew A. Harwood.
William Mervine.	William C. Nicholson.	Duncan N. Ingraham.	Theodorus Bailey.
Thomas Crabbe.	Joseph B. Hull.	John Marston.	Hugh Y. Purviance.
James Armstrong.	John S. Chauncey.	Henry A. Adams.	Cadwalader Ringgold.
Samuel L. Breese.	John Kelly.	William S. Walker.	Wm. F. Lynch.
Hiram Paulding.	William H. Gardner.	George F. Pearson.	Henry W. Morris.
Uriah P. Levy.	David G. Farragut.	John S. Nicholas.	Isaac S. Sterett.
French Forrest.	Stephen B. Wilson.	Samuel F. Du Pont.	Francis B. Ellison.
William Ramsay.	T. Aloysius Dornin.	William L. Hudson.	
Thomas A. Conover.	Rob. B. Cunningham.	George A. Magruder.	

Captains. (Reserved List.) — 15.

George C. Read.	William D. Salter.	Charles Boarman.	Stephen Champlin.
Jesse Wilkinson.	Thomas M. Newell.	William Jamesson.	Lewis E. Simonds.
John D. Sloat.	John Percival.	John H. Graham.	Harrison H. Cocke.
Philip F. Voorhees.	William K. Latimer.	Hugh N. Page.	

Commanders. (Active List.) — 114.

Edw. B. Boutwell.	Thomas T. Craven.	Charles H. McBlair.	Arthur Sinclair.
Sidney Smith Lee.	Andrew H. Foote.	John W. Livingston.	Robert B. Hitchcock.
Wm. C. Whittle.	Wm. W. Hunter.	William E. Hunt.	C. H. A. H. Kennedy.
T. Darrah Shaw.	Edward G. Tilton.	Archibald B. Fairfax.	Thomas W. Brent.
Robert D. Thorburn.	James H. Ward.	Henry K. Thatcher.	Joseph Lanman.
Samuel Lockwood.	Henry K. Hoff.	William D. Porter.	John K. Mitchell.
William S. Ogden.	Murray Mason.	William McBlair.	Thomas Turner.
Charles C. Turner.	Charles H. Davis.	John S. Misroon.	Charles H. Poor.
James L. Lardner.	Ebenezer Farrand.	Richard L. Page.	James F. Schenck.
Robert G. Robb.	Henry H. Bell.	Frederic Chatard.	Matthew F. Maury.
John Colbourn.	William Smith.	Benjamin J. Totten.	Timothy A. Hunt.

Sylvanus Wm. Godon.	Edward R. Thomson.	Thomas R. Rootes.	Benjamin F. Sands.
James S. Palmer.	Guert Gansevoort.	Edward M. Yard.	Henry French.
William Radford.	Robert Handy.	Alexander Gibson.	Henry S. Stellwagen.
Samuel F. Hazard.	Charles Green.	William S. Young.	James L. Henderson.
John M. Berrien.	Edward L. Handy.	Joseph F. Green.	Daniel B. Ridgely.
George A. Prentiss.	Melancion Smith.	John De Camp.	William T. Muse.
John C. Carter.	Cicero Price.	Charles W. Pickering.	Charles Steedman.
Alfred Taylor.	J. R. Goldsborough.	Overton Carr.	James Alden.
Samuel Phillips Lee.	Charles S. Boggs.	William M. Walker.	Augustus L. Case.
John P. Gillis.	A. H. Kilty.	John A. Winslow.	Roger Perry.
Simon B. Bissell.	William Chandler.	Benjamin M. Dove.	Alex. M. Pennock.
Samuel Swartwout.	Theodore P. Green.	Henry Walke.	George F. Emmons.
John J. Glasson.	John R. Tucker.	Thornton A. Jenkins.	Edward Middleton.
Raphael Semmes.	Richard W. Meade.	John Rodgers.	Thomas T. Hunter.
James P. McKinstry.	Thomas J. Page.	John B. Marchand.	Gustavus H. Scott.
Oliver S. Glisson.	George Minor.	Wm. Rogers Taylor.	David McDougal.
John A. Dahlgren.	Percival Drayton.	Henry J. Hartstene.	Chas. F. McIntosh.
Stephen C. Rowan.	Robert F. Pinkney.		

Commanders. (Reserved List.) — 14.

John J. Young.	Joseph Myers.	Oscar Bullus.	Frederick A. Neville.
Samuel W. Lecompte.	Henry Bruce.	Charles H. Jackson.	John Manning.
Charles T. Platt.	Elisha Peck.	Lloyd B. Newell.	Amasa Paine.
Ed. W. Carpenter.	William Green.		

6. PAY OF THE NAVY, per annum.*

NOTE.—One ration per day only is allowed to each officer when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of the 3d of March, 1835, regulating the pay of the navy.

	Pay.		Pav.
CAPTAINS, the senior flag officer,	\$4,500	SURGEONS, 20 yrs. and upw'ds, of com.	\$2,800
“ commanding squadrons,	5,000	“ on leave or waiting orders,	
“ all others on duty at sea,	4,200	“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	1,600
“ on other duty,	3,600	“ 2d “ “ “	1,800
“ on leave or waiting orders,	3,000	“ 3d “ “ “	1,900
COMMANDERS on duty at sea,		“ 4th “ “ “	2,100
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	2,825	“ 20 yrs. and upwards, “	2,300
“ 2d “ “ “	3,150	PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS,	
“ on other duty,		“ on duty at sea,	1,500
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	2,662	“ on other duty,	1,400
“ 2d “ “ “	2,825	“ on leave or waiting orders,	1,100
“ all others,	2,250	ASSISTANT SURGEONS,	
LIEUTENANTS, commanding at sea,	2,550	“ on duty at sea,	1,250
“ on duty at sea,	1,500	“ on other duty,	1,050
“ after 7 yrs. sea serv. in navy,	1,700	“ on leave or waiting orders,	800
“ “ 9 “ “ “	1,900	PAYMASTERS on duty at sea,	
“ “ 11 “ “ “	2,100	“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	2,000
“ “ 13 “ “ “	2,250	“ 2d “ “ “	2,400
“ on other duty,	1,500	“ 3d “ “ “	2,600
“ after 7 yrs. sea serv. in navy,	1,600	“ 4th “ “ “	2,900
“ “ 9 “ “ “	1,700	“ 20 yrs. and upwards, “	3,100
“ “ 11 “ “ “	1,800	“ on other duty,	
“ “ 13 “ “ “	1,875	“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	1,800
“ on leave or waiting orders,	1,200	“ 2d “ “ “	2,100
“ after 7 yrs. sea serv. in navy,	1,266	“ 3d “ “ “	2,400
“ “ 9 “ “ “	1,333	“ 4th “ “ “	2,600
“ “ 11 “ “ “	1,400	“ 20 yrs. and upwards, “	2,800
“ “ 13 “ “ “	1,450	“ on leave or waiting orders,	
SURGEONS, FLEET,	3,300	“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	1,400
SURGEONS on duty at sea,		“ 2d “ “ “	1,600
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	2,200	“ 3d “ “ “	1,800
“ 2d “ “ “	2,400	“ 4th “ “ “	2,000
“ 3d “ “ “	2,600	“ 20 yrs. and upwards, “	2,250
“ 4th “ “ “	2,800	CHAPLAINS, same pay as Lieutenants.	
“ 20 yrs. and upwards, “	3,000	PROFESSORS of Mathematics, on duty,	1,800
“ on other duty,		“ on leave or waiting orders,	960
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	2,000	MASTERS in the line of promotion, on	
“ 2d “ “ “	2,200	“ duty as such at sea,	1,200
“ 3d “ “ “	2,400	“ on other duty,	1,100
“ 4th “ “ “	2,600	“ on leave or waiting orders,	825

* See Titles and Abstracts of Public Laws, No. 23, post, p. 160.

	Pay.		Pay.
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN, on duty as such		3d ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, on duty,	\$ 750
" at sea,	\$ 1,000	" on leave or waiting orders,	600
" on other duty,	800	BOATSWAINS, on duty at sea	
" on leave or waiting orders,	650	GUNNERS, 1st three yrs. sea serv.	1,150
MIDSHIPMEN, at sea,	550	CARPENTERS, after date of warrant,	1,000
" on other duty,	500	SAILMAKERS, 2d 3 yrs. aft. date war.,	1,250
" leave, of abs or waiting orders,	450	" 3d 3 yrs. after date of war.,	1,350
CHIEF ENGINEERS, on duty,		" 4th " " " " " " "	1,450
" 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	1,800	" 12 years and upward, " "	1,450
" 2d " " " " " " " "	2,200	" on other duty,	
" 3d " " " " " " " "	2,450	" 1st 3 yrs. sea serv. aft. date war.,	800
" 15 years " " " " " " "	2,600	" 2d " " " " " " " "	900
" on leave or waiting orders,		" 3d " " " " " " " "	1,000
" 1st 5 yrs. after date of com.,	1,200	" 4th " " " " " " " "	1,100
" 2d " " " " " " " "	1,300	" 12 yrs. and upwards, " "	1,200
" 3d " " " " " " " "	1,400	" on leave or waiting orders,	
" 15 yrs. " " " " " " " "	1,500	" 1st 3 yrs. sea serv. aft. date war.,	600
1st ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, on duty,	1,250	" 2d " " " " " " " "	700
" on leave or waiting orders,	900	" 3d " " " " " " " "	800
2d ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, on duty,	1,000	" 4th " " " " " " " "	900
" on leave or waiting orders,	750	" 12 yrs. and upwards, " "	1,000

7. VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. — Nov. 10, 1860.

[The officers marked thus (*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (†), *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.]

Name. — Guns. — Ton.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i> 10.			
Penns'vania, 120 3,241	Philadelphia, 1837	*Frederick Chatard,	Rec'g ship, Norfolk.
Columbus, 80 2,480	Washington, 1819	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Ohio, 84 2,757	Brooklyn, 1820	*William Smith,	Rec'g ship, Boston.
N. Carolina, 84 2,633	Philadelphia, 1820	*James H. Ward,	" " N. York.
Delaware, 84 2,633	Gosport, 1820	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Vermont, 84 2,633	Charlestown, 1848	In ordinary,	Boston.
New Orleans, 84 2,905	Sackett's Harbor, 1815	On the stocks,	Sackett's Harbor.
Alabama, 84 2,633	Kittery, 1818	On the stocks,	Kittery, Me.
Virginia, 84 2,633	Charlestown, 1818	On the stocks,	Boston.
New York, 84 2,633	Gosport, 1818	On the stocks,	Norfolk.
<i>Frigates.</i> 10.			
Constitution, 50 1,607	Charlestown, 1797	†Geo. W. Rodgers,	School ship, N. Acad.
United States, 50 1,607	Philadelphia, 1797	*Thos. R. Rootes,	Norfolk.
Potomac, 50 1,726	Washington, 1821	In ordinary,	New York.
Brandywine, 50 1,726	" " 1825	In ordinary,	New York.
Columbia, 50 1,726	" " 1836	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Congress, 50 1,867	Kittery, 1841	L. M. Goldsborough,	Brazil Squadron.
Raritan, 50 1,726	Philadelphia, 1843	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
St. Lawrence, 50 1,726	Gosport, 1847	In ordinary,	Philadelphia.
Santee, 50 1,726	Kittery, 1855	In ordinary,	Kittery, Me.
Sabine, 50 1,726	Brooklyn, 1855	Henry A. Adams,	Home Squadron.
<i>Sloops of War.</i> 21.			
Cumberland, 21 1,726	Charlestown, 1842	John Marston,	Home Squadron.
Savannah, 24 1,726	Brooklyn, 1842	Joseph R. Jarvis,	Home Squadron.
Constellation, 22 1,432	Rebuilt, Gosport, 1854	John S. Nicholas,	African Squadron.
Macedonian, 22 1,341	Gosport, 1836	Fitting for sea,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, 22 1,022	Kittery, 1843	*John Colhoun,	African Squadron.
Plymouth, 22 959	Charlestown, 1843	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
St. Mary's, 22 958	Washington, 1844	*William D. Porter,	Pacific Squadron.
Jamestown, 22 985	Gosport, 1844	Fitting for sea,	Philadelphia.
Germantown, 22 939	Philadelphia, 1846	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Saratoga, 20 882	Kittery, 1842	*Alfred Taylor,	African Squadron.
John Adams, 20 700	Rebuilt, Gosport, 1831	*J. M. Berrien,	East Indies.
Vincennes, 20 700	Brooklyn, 1826	In ordinary,	Boston.
Vandalia, 20 783	Philadelphia, 1828	*Samuel E. Lee,	East Indies.
St. Louis, 20 700	Washington, 1828	*Charles H. Poor,	Home Squadron.
Cyane, 20 792	Charlestown, 1837	*Samuel Lockwood,	Pacific Squadron.
Levant, 20 792	Brooklyn, 1837	*William E. Hunt,	Pacific Squadron.
Decatur, 16 566	" " 1839	In ordinary,	Mare Island, Cal.
Marion, 16 566	Charlestown, 1839	In ordinary,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Dale, 16 566	Philadelphia, 1839	In ordinary,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Preble, 16 566	Kittery, 1839	In ordinary,	Boston.

Name.—Guns.—Ton.		Where and when built.		Commanded by	Where stationed.
Brigs. 3.					
Bainbridge,	6	259	Charlestown, 1842	In ordinary,	Boston.
Perry,	6	230	Gosport, 1843	In ordinary,	New York.
Dolphin,	4	224	Brooklyn, 1836	*Charles Steedman,	Brazil Squadron.
STEAMERS.					
Screw, 1st Class. 8.					
Niagara,	12	4,530	Brooklyn, 1855	William W. McKean,	Special service, Japan.
Roanoke,	40	3,400	Gosport, 1855	In ordinary,	New York.
Colorado,	40	3,400	" 1855	In ordinary,	Boston.
Merrimack,	40	3,200	Charlestown, 1855	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Minnesota,	40	3,200	Washington, 1855	In ordinary,	Boston.
Wabash,	40	3,200	Philadelphia, 1855	Fitting for sea,	New York.
Franklin,	50	3,630	Kittery, 1854	In ordinary,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Stevens' war steamer,	6	4,683	Commenced in 1842	Building,	Hoboken, N. J.
Screw, 2d Class. 6.					
San Jacinto,	13	1,446	Brooklyn, 1850	T. A. Dornin,	African Squadron.
Lancaster,	18	2,360	Philadelphia, 1858	John Rudd,	Pacific Squadron.
Pensacola,	16	2,158	Pensacola, 1858	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Brooklyn,	14	2,070	New York, 1858	William S. Walker,	Home Squadron.
Hartford,	14	1,990	Boston, 1858	Charles Lowndes,	East Indies.
Richmond,	14	1,929	Norfolk, 1858	D. N. Ingraham,	Mediterranean.
Screw, 3d Class. 15.					
Massachusetts,	9	765	Trans'd from W. D.	In ordinary,	Mare Island.
John Hancock,	2	332	Charlestown, 1850	In ordinary,	Mare Island.
Mohican,	6	994	Kittery, 1858	*Sylvanus W. Godon,	African Squadron.
Narragansett,	3	809	Boston, 1858	*Timothy A Hunt,	Pacific Squadron.
Inquois,	6	1,016	New York, 1858	*James S. Palmer,	Mediterranean.
Wyoming,	6	997	Philadelphia, 1858	*John K. Mitchell,	Pacific Squadron.
Pawnee,	6	1,239	Philadelphia, 1858	*H. J. Hartstene,	Home Squadron.
Dacotah,	6	996	Gosport, 1858	*William Radford,	East Indies.
Seminole,	3	801	Pensacola, 1858	*Edw'd R. Thomson,	Brazil Squadron.
Crusader,	8	549	Purchased, 1858	†John N. Maffitt,	Home Squadron.
Mystic,	5	464	" 1858	†William E. LeRoy,	African Squadron.
Mohawk,	6	464	" 1858	†T. Aug Craven,	Home Squadron.
Sumpter,	5	464	" 1858	†James F. Armstrong,	African Squadron.
Wyandott,	6	464	" 1858	†O. H. Berryman,	Home Squadron.
Pocahontas,	5	694	" 1855	*S. F. Hazard,	Pacific Ocean.
Screw Tender. 1.					
Anacostia,	217	Purchased,	1858	†T. S. Fillebrown,	Washing'n & Norfolk.
Side-wheel, 1st Class. 3.					
Mississippi,	10	1,692	Philadelphia, 1841	In ordinary,	Boston.
Susquehanna,	15	2,450	" 1850	George N. Hollins,	Mediterranean.
Powhatan,	9	2,415	Gosport, 1850	Samuel Mercer,	Home Squadron.
Side-wheel, 2d Class. 1.					
Saranac,	6	1,446	Kittery, 1848	Robert Ritchie,	Pacific Squadron.
Side-wheel, 3d Class. 3.					
Fulton,	5	698	Brooklyn, 1837	Fitting for sea.	Pensacola.
Michigan,	1	582	Erie, Penn., 1844	*Joseph Lanman,	On the Lakes.
Saginaw,	3	453	San Francisco, 1859	*James F. Schenck,	East Indies.
Side-wheel Tenders. 2.					
Water Witch,	1	378	Washington, 1845	In ordinary,	Philadelphia.
Pulaski,	395	Purchased,	1858	†Wm. H. Macomb,	Brazil Squadron.
Store Vessels. 3.					
Relief,	2	468	Philadelphia, 1836	*B. M. Dove,	African Squadron.
Supply,	4	547	Purchased, 1846	*Henry Walke,	Home Squadron.
Release,	1	327	" 1855	†James M. Frailley,	Mediterranean.
Permanent Store and Receiving Ships.					
Independence,	2,257	Charlestown, 1814			Pacific, receiving ship.
Alleghany,	989	Pittsburg, Penn., 1847		*W. W. Hunter,	Rec'g ship, Baltimore.
Princeton,	900	Rebuilt, Boston, 1851		*Henry K. Hoff,	Rec'g ship, Philadel'a.
Warren,	691	Charlestown, 1826		†Junius J. Boyle,	Panama.
Fredonia,	800	Purchased, 1846		†James M. Watson,	Pacific Squadron.
Falmouth,	703	Charlestown, 1827		†C. F. Thomas,	Aspinwall.

VI. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1836,	\$ 6,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1829,	6,000
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.,	"	1835,	6,000
John Catron,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	1837,	6,000
Samuel Nelson,	Cooperstown, N. Y.,	"	1845,	6,000
Robert C. Grier,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	"	1846,	6,000
John A. Campbell,	Mobile, Ala.,	"	1853,	6,000
Nathan Clifford,	Portland, Me.,	"	1858,	6,000
Vacancy.				6,000
Edward M. Stanton,	Washington, D. C.,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1860,	8,000
Benj. C. Howard,	Baltimore, Md.,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1843,	1,300
William T. Carroll,	Washington, D. C.,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the city of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the 1st Monday of December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the following nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the Circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the Circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court sits.

	Presiding Judge.
1st Circuit, Maine, Mass., N. Hampshire, and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Clifford.
2d " Connecticut, New York, and Vermont,	Mr. Justice Nelson.
3d " New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Grier.
4th " Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia,	Mr. Ch. Justice Taney.
5th " Alabama, Kentucky,* and Louisiana,	Mr. Justice Campbell.
6th " Georgia, N. Carolina, and S. Carolina,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
7th " Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio,	Mr. Justice McLean.
8th " Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee,	Mr. Justice Catron.
9th " Arkansas and Mississippi,	Vacant.
California Circuit,	Matthew H. McAllister, of San Francisco.

The States of Florida, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Texas, and Wisconsin, have not yet been attached to any Circuit, but the District Courts have the power of Circuit Courts, and the District Judges act as Circuit Judges. There is a local Circuit Court held in the District of Columbia, by three judges specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS †

ALABAMA,	. . .	Mobile, 2d Mon. in April and 4th Mon. in Dec.
ARKANSAS,	. . .	Little Rock, 2d Monday in April.

* The Judge of the 5th Circuit holds the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky in the absence of the Judge of the 8th Circuit. Stat. 1849, Ch. 120.

† For the Terms in the States not attached to any Circuit, see Terms of the District Courts in those States. For the Terms in the District of Columbia and the Territories, see post, Part III.

- CALIFORNIA, N. Dist., *San Francisco*, 1st Monday in January and July.
 CALIFORNIA, S. Dist., *Los Angeles*, 1st Monday in March and September.
 CONNECTICUT, . . . *New Haven*, 4th Tuesday in April; — *Hartford*, 3d Tuesday in September.
 DELAWARE, . . . *Wilmington*, 3d Tuesday in June and October.
 GEORGIA, N. Dist., *Marietta*,* 2d Monday in March and September.
 GEORGIA, S. Dist., . *Savannah*, 2d Monday in April; — *Milledgeville*, Thursday after 1st Monday in November.
 ILLINOIS, N. Dist., *Chicago*, 1st Mon. in July and 3d Mon. in Dec.
 ILLINOIS, S. Dist., *Springfield*, 1st Monday in January and June.
 INDIANA, *Indianapolis*, 3d Monday in May and November.
 KENTUCKY, . . . *Covington*, 2d Monday in Jan. and Sept.; — *Louisville*, 4th Monday in April and Sept.; — *Frankfort*, 3d Monday in May and Oct.; — *Paducah*, twice a year, when Judge appoints.
 LOUISIANA, . . . *New Orleans*, 4th Mon. in April and 1st Mon. in Nov.
 MAINE, *Portland*, 23d April and 23d September.
 MARYLAND, . . . *Baltimore*, 1st Monday in April and November.
 MASSACHUSETTS, . *Boston*, 15th May and 15th October.
 MICHIGAN, . . . *Detroit*, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in Oct.
 MISSISSIPPI, . . . *Jackson*, 1st Monday in May and November.
 MISSOURI, . . . *St. Louis*, 1st Monday in April and (special) Oct.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE, . *Portsmouth*, 8th May; — *Exeter*, 8th October.
 NEW JERSEY, . . *Trenton*, 4th Tuesday in March and September.
 N. YORK, S. Dist., . *New York*, 1st Monday in April and 3d Monday in October; and a special term for criminal cases and suits in equity on the last Monday in February.
 N. YORK, N. Dist., *Albany*, 3d Tuesday in October and 3d Tuesday in May; — *Canandaigua*, Tuesday next after 3d Monday in June.
 NORTH CAROLINA, . *Raleigh*, 1st Mon. in June and last Mon. in Nov.
 OHIO, N. Dist., . . *Cleveland*, 2d Tuesday in July and November.
 OHIO, S. Dist., . . *Cincinnati*, 3d Tuesday in April and October.
 PENN., E. Dist., . *Philadelphia*, 1st Monday in April and October.
 PENN., W. Dist., . *Pittsburg*, 2d Monday in May and November; — *Williamsport*, 3d Monday in June and September.
 RHODE ISLAND, . *Newport*, 15th June; — *Providence*, 15th November.
 SOUTH CAROLINA, . *Charleston*, 1st Monday in April; — *Columbia*, 4th Monday in November.
 TENNESSEE, M. Dist., *Nashville*, 3d Monday in April and October.
 TENNESSEE, E. Dist., *Knoxville*, 3d Mon. in May and 4th Mon. in Nov.
 TENNESSEE, W. Dist., *Jackson*, 1st Monday in April and October.
 VERMONT, *Windsor*, 4th Tuesday in July; — *Rutland*, 3d Oct.
 VIRGINIA, E. Dist., *Richmond*, 1st Mon. in May and 4th Mon. in Nov.
 VIRGINIA, W. Dist., *Lewisburg*, 1st Monday in August.

* This court is held by the District Judge, with special authority to exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a Judge of the Circuit Court.

* DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

	District.	Judge.	Residence.	Attorney.	Residence.
1					
2	Ala. { N. Dist.			{ M. J. Turnley,	Talladega,
3	{ M. Dist.	{ W. G. Jones,	Mobile,	↑	
4	{ S. Dist.			{ A. J. Requier,	Mobile,
5	Ark. { E. Dist.	{ Daniel Ringo,	Little Rock {	Alfred M. Wilson,	Little Rock,
6	{ W. Dist.	Ogden Hoffman,	S. Francisco,	Cathoun Benham,	Fayetteville,
7	Cal. { N. Dist.	Isaac S. K. Ogier,	Los Angeles,	J. R. Gitchell,	San Francisco,
8	{ S. Dist.	Wm. D. Shipman,	Hartford,	Tilton E. Doolittle,	Los Angeles,
9	Connecticut,	Willard Hall,	Wilmington,	Daniel M. Bates,	Hartford,
10	Delaware,	McQueen McIntosh,	Jacksonville,	Chandler C. Yonge,	Wilmington,
	Fa. { N. Dist.				Martana,
11	{ S. Dist.	William Marvin,	Key West,	J. L. Tatum,	Tampa,
12	Geo. { N. Dist.				
13	{ S. Dist.	{ John C. Nicoll,	Savannah,	Hamilton Cowper,	Savannah,
14	Ill. { N. Dist.	Thos. Drummond,	Chicago,	H. S. Fitch,	Chicago,
15	{ S. Dist.	Sam. H. Treat, Jr.,	Springfield,	Elliot B. Herndon,	Springfield,
16	Indiana,	E. M. Huntington,	Cannelton,	D. W. Voorhees,	Terrehaute,
17	Iowa,	James M. Love,	Keokuk,	Joseph C. Knapp,	Keosauqua,
18	Kentucky,	Thomas B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	C. C. Rogers,	Lexington,
19	La. { E. Dist.	Theo. H. McCaleb,	N. Orleans,	Henry E. Miller,	New Orleans,
20	{ W. Dist.	Henry Boyce,	Alexandria,	Leon D. Marks,	Shreveport,
21	Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	George F. Shepley,	Portland,
22	Maryland,	Wm. F. Giles,	Baltimore,	Wm. M. Addison,	Baltimore,
23	Massachusetts,	Peleg Sprague,	Boston,	Chas. L. Woodbury,	Boston,
24	Michigan,	Ross Wilkins,	Detroit,	Joseph Miller, Jr.,	Kalamazoo,
25	Minnesota,	R. R. Nelson,	St. Paul,	E. M. Wilson,	Winona,
26	Miss. { N. Dist.			{ F. J. Lovejoy,	Pittaboro',
27	{ S. Dist.	{ Samuel J. Gholson,	Aberdeen,	Carnot Posey,	Vicksburg,
28	Mo. { E. Dist.	Samuel Treat,	St. Louis,	Calvin F. Burnes,	St. Louis,
29	{ W. Dist.	Robert M. Wells,	Jeff'son City,	A. M. Lay,	Jefferson City,
30	N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Concord,	A. S. Marshall,	Concord,
31	New Jersey,	Philemon Dickerson,	Paterson,	Garrett S. Cannon,	Bordentown,
32	N. Y. { N. Dist.	Nathan K. Hall,	Buffalo,	Jas. C. Spencer,	Ogdensburg,
33	{ S. Dist.	Samuel R. Betts,	New York,	J. J. Roosevelt,	New York,
34	North Carolina,	Asa Biggs,	Williamston,	Robert P. Dick,	Greensboro,
35	{ N. Dist.	H. V. Willson,	Cleveland,	G. W. Belden,	Canton,
36	Ohio, { S. Dist.	H. H. Leavitt,	Cincinnati,	Stanley Matthews,	Cincinnati,
37	Oregon,	M. P. Deady,	Winchester,	Vacant,	Portland,
38	{ E. Dist.	John Cadwalader,	Philadelphia,	Geo. M. Horton,	Philadelphia,
39	Pa. { W. Dist.	W. McCandless,	Pittsburg,	R. Biddle Roberts,	Pittsburg,
40	Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	George H. Browne,	Providence,
41	South Carolina,	A. G. Magrath,	Charleston,	James Conner,	Charleston,
42	{ W. Dist.			{ Alex. W. Campbell,	Jackson,
43	Tenn. { M. Dist.	{ W. H. Humphreys,	Nashville,	Thos. B. Childress,	Nashville,
44	{ E. Dist.			{ J. C. Ramsey,	Knoxville,
45	Tex. { E. Dist.	John C. Watrous,	Galveston,	George Mason,	Galveston,
46	{ W. Dist.	Thomas H. Duval,	Austin,	Jas. F. Warren,	Tyler,
47	Vermont,	David A. Smalley,	Burlington,	H. E. Soughton,	Bellows Falls,
48	Va. { E. Dist.	Jas. D. Hallyburton,	Richmond,	P. H. Aylett,	Richmond,
49	{ W. Dist.	J. W. Brockenbrough,	Lexington,	Fleming B. Miller,	Fincastle,
50	Wisconsin,	Andrew J. Miller,	Milwaukee,	D. A. J. Upham,	Milwaukee,

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT COURTS.†

ALABAMA, N. Dist., *Huntsville*, 3d Monday in May and November.ALABAMA, Mid. Dist., *Montgomery*, 4th Monday in May and November.ALABAMA, S. Dist., *Mobile*, 4th Monday in April and 2d Monday after 4th Monday in November.ARKANSAS, E. Dist., *Little Rock*, 1st Monday in April and October.* Corrected at the office of the Attorney-General, November, 1860. For the Judges, &c., of the Territories and District of Columbia, see the Territories, &c., respectively, *post*, Part III.

† The Attorney for the Northern District acts for this District.

‡ For the District of Columbia and the Territories, see *post*, Part III.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

Marshal.	Residence.	Pay.	Clerks.\$	Residence.	Pay.
1 Benj. Patteson,	Huntsville,	\$200†	B. F. Moore,	Tuscaloosa,	Fees.
2 †			P. H. S. Gayle,	Montgomery,	"
3 Cade M. Godbold,	Mobile,	200†	R. B. Owens,	Mobile,	"
4 Jno. S. Halliburton,	Little Rock,	200†	R. Searcy,	Little Rock,	"
5 Benj. J. Jacoway,	Van Buren,	200†	John B. Ogden,	Van Buren,	"
6 Perrin L. Solomon,	Sonora,	200†	W. H. Cheevers,	San Francisco,	"
7 J. C. Pennie,	San José,	200†	C. Sims,	Los Angeles,	"
8 Curtiss Bacon,	Middletown,	200†	Alfred Blackman,	New Haven,	"
9 Wm. Morrow,	Wilmington,	200†	L. E. Wales,	Wilmington,	"
10 Elias E. Blackburn,	Monticello,	200†	{ B. Wright,	St. Augustine,	"
11 Fernando J. Moreno,	Key West,	200†	{ Hugh A. Corley,	Tallahassee,	"
12 { J. M. Spullock,	Savannah,	*	{ Jos. B. Browne,	Key West,	"
13 {			{ W. H. Hunt,	Marietta,	"
14 Thomas Hoyne,	Chicago,	200†	{ Charles S. Henry,	Savannah,	"
15 Wm. L. Dougherty,	Springfield,	200†	W. H. Bradley,	Chicago,	"
16 Elisha G. English,	Lexington,	200†	S. A. Corneau,	Springfield,	"
17 Laurel Summers,	Le Claire,	200†	John H. Rea,	Indianapolis,	"
18 Thos. R. Dohoney,	Columbia,	200†	J. C. Burns,	Jowa City,	"
19 Robert A. Hunter,	New Orleans,	200†	John A. Munroe,	Frankfort,	"
20 Wm. B. Marshall,	Big Bend,	200†	N. R. Jennings,	New Orleans,	"
21 William K. Kimball,	Paris,	200†	A. Lastrappes,	Opelousas,	"
22 John W. Watkins,	Baltimore,	*	Wm. P. Preble, Jr.	Portland,	"
23 Watson Freeman,	Boston,	*	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	"
24 J. S. Bagg,	Detroit,	200†	Seth E. Sprague,	Boston,	"
25 W. B. Gere,	Chatfield,	200†	John Winder,	Detroit,	"
26 W. H. H. Tison,	Pontotoc,	200†	G. W. Prescott,	St. Paul,	"
27 Richard Griffith,	Jackson,	200†	R. W. Edmundson,	Pontotoc,	"
28 Hancock Jackson,	Huntsville,	200†	W. H. Brown,	Jackson,	"
29 S. L. Jones,	Memphis,	200†	Thos. H. Reynolds,	St. Louis,	"
30 S. W. Dearborn,	Exeter,	200†	Jason Harrison,	Jefferson City,	"
31 George H. Nelden,	Newton,	200†	Albert R. Hatch,	Portsmouth,	"
32 James B. Howe,	Clarkson,	200†	Philemon Dickerson,	Paterson,	"
33 Isaiiah Rynders,	New York,	*	Aurelian Conkling,	Buffalo,	"
34 Wesley Jones,	Raleigh,	200†	Geo. F. Betts,	New York,	"
35 Matthew Johnson,	Cleveland,	200†	John M. Jones,	Williamston,	"
36 L. W. Sifford,	Cincinnati,	200†	F. W. Green,	Cleveland,	"
37 Dolphes B. Hannan,	Portland,	200†	J. M. McLean, Jr.,	Cincinnati,	"
38 Jacob S. Yost,	Philadelphia,	*	G. R. Fox,	Philadelphia,	"
39 James G. Campbell,	Pittsburg,	200†	J. S. Bailey,	Pittsburg,	"
40 Francis C. Gardiner,	Providence,	200†	Henry Pitman,	Providence,	"
41 D. H. Hamilton,	Charleston,	200†	H. Y. Gray,	Charleston,	"
42 Hamden McClanahan,	Jackson,	200†	James L. Talbott,	Jackson,	"
43 Jesse B. Clements,	Nashville,	200†	Jacob McGavock,	Nashville,	"
44 Wm. M. Lowry,	Greenville,	200†	C. W. Crozier,	Knoxville,	"
45 Henry E. McCulloch,	Galveston,	200†	James Love,	Galveston,	"
46 William C. Young,	Sherman,	200†	Matthew Hopkins,	Austin,	"
47 Lewis L. Partridge,	Norwich,	200†	William H. Hoyt,	Burlington,	"
48 John F. Wiley,	Amelia C. H.	200†	John T. Francis,	Norfolk,	"
49 J. T. Martin,	Moundsville,	200†	J. W. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	"
50 J. H. Lewis,	Milwaukee,	200†	John M. Miller,	Milwaukee,	"

* Fees, &c.

† And fees.

‡ The Marshal for the Southern District acts for this District.

§ Besides the above list of clerks, John T. Francis is Clerk at Norfolk, Va.; John L. Gardner at Newbern, N. C., and J. S. Cantwell at Wilmington, N. C.; M. P. de Riboo at Pensacola, Fla.; Samuel W. Spencer at Apalachicola, Fla., and James D. Westcott at Tallahassee, Fla.; B. F. Hays at Alexandria, La.; R. J. Wilson at Monroe, La.; W. H. Garretson at St. Joseph, La.; G. Lewis at Tyler, Texas, and F. J. Parker at Brownsville, Texas. — The Clerks of the Circuit Courts, where there are not also Clerks of the District Courts, are as follows: Portland, Me., Geo. F. Emery; Boston, Mass., Henry W. Fuller; New York, N. Dist., A. A. Boyce, Utica; S. Dist., Kenneth G. White, New York; Pennsylvania, E. Dist., Ben. Patton, Philadelphia; W. Dist. Henry Sproul, Pittsburgh; North Carolina, Henry R. Bryan, Raleigh; Louisiana, E. Dist., J. W. Gurley, New Orleans; Indiana, Horace Bassett, Indianapolis; Illinois, P. F. Enos, Springfield; Michigan, W. D. Wilkins, Detroit; Missouri, B. F. Hickman, St. Louis; California, C. McAllister, San Francisco.

- ARKANSAS, W. Dist., *Van Buren*, 2d Monday in May and November.
 CALIFORNIA, N. Dist., *San Francisco*, 1st Monday in June and December.
 CALIFORNIA, S. Dist., *Monterey*, 1st Monday in June; — *Los Angeles*, 1st Monday in December.
 CONNECTICUT, . . . *New Haven*, 4th Tuesday in February and August; — *Hartford*, 4th Tuesday in May and November.
 DELAWARE, . . . *Wilmington*, 2d Tuesday of January, April, June, and September.
 FLORIDA, N. Dist., . *Apalachicola*, 1st Monday in March; — *Tallahassee*, 1st Monday in May; — *Pensacola*, 1st Monday in July; — *St. Augustine*, 1st Monday in June.
 FLORIDA, S. Dist., . *Key West*, 1st Monday in May and November.
 GEORGIA, N. Dist., . *Marietta*, 2d Monday in March and September.
 GEORGIA, S. Dist., . *Savannah*, 2d Tuesday in February, May, August, and November.
 ILLINOIS, N. Dist., . *Chicago*, 1st Monday in July and 3d Monday in December.
 ILLINOIS, S. Dist., . *Springfield*, 1st Monday in January and June.
 INDIANA, *Indianapolis*, 3d Monday in May and November.
 IOWA, N. Division, *Dubuque*, 3d Tuesday in April and October.
 IOWA, W. Division, *Des Moines*, 2d Tuesday in November.
 IOWA, S. Division, *Keokuk*, 3d Tuesday in March and September.
 KENTUCKY, *Covington*, 2d Monday in Jan. and Sept.; — *Louisville*, 4th Monday in April and Sept. — *Frankfort*, 3d Monday in May and October; — *Paducah*, twice a year, when Judge appoints.
 LOUISIANA, E. Dist., *New Orleans*, 3d Monday in February, May, and November.
 LOUISIANA, W. Dist., *Opelousas*, 1st Monday in August; — *Alexandria*, 1st Monday in September; — *Shreveport*, 1st Monday in October; — *Monroe*, 1st Monday in November; — *St. Joseph*, 1st Monday in December.
 MAINE, *Wiscasset*, 1st Tuesday in September; — *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in February and December; — *Bangor*, 4th Tuesday in June.
 MARYLAND, *Baltimore*, 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.
 MASSACHUSETTS, . *Boston*, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
 MICHIGAN, *Detroit*, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in Oct.
 MINNESOTA, *Preston*, 1st Monday in June; — *St. Paul*, 1st Monday in October.
 MISSISSIPPI, N. Dist., *Pontotoc*, 1st Monday in June and December.
 MISSISSIPPI, S. Dist., *Jackson*, 4th Monday in January and June.
 MISSOURI, E. Dist., *St. Louis*, 3d Monday in February, May, and November.
 MISSOURI, W. Dist., *Jefferson City*, 1st Monday in March and September.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE, . *Portsmouth*, 3d Tuesday in March and September; — *Exeter*, 3d Tuesday in June and December.
 NEW JERSEY, . . . *Trenton*, 3d Tuesday in January, April, June, and September.
 NEW YORK, N. Dist., *Albany*, 3d Tuesday in January; — *Utica*, 2d Tuesday in July; — *Rochester*, 3d Tuesday in May; — *Auburn*, 3d Tuesday in August; — *Buffalo*, 2d Tuesday in November; — one term annually in the county of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, at such time and place as the Judge may direct.

- NEW YORK, S. Dist., *New York*, 1st Tuesday in each month.
- NORTH CAROLINA, . *Edenton*, 3d Monday in April and October; — *Newbern*, 4th Monday in April and October; — *Wilmington*, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in April and October.
- OHIO, N. Dist., . . . *Cleveland*, 2d Tuesday in July and November.
- OHIO, S. Dist., . . . *Cincinnati*, 3d Tuesday in April and October.
- OREGON, *Salem*, 2d Monday in May and September.
- PENNSYLVANIA, E. Dist., *Philadelphia*, 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
- PENNSYLVANIA, W. Dist., *Pittsburg*, 1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October; — *Williamsport*, 3d Monday in June and 1st Monday in October.
- RHODE ISLAND, . . *Newport*, 2d Tues. in May and 3d Tues. in October; — *Providence*, 1st Tuesday in February and August.
- SOUTH CAROLINA, E. Dist., *Charleston*, 1st Monday in January, May, July, and October.
- SOUTH CAROLINA, W. Dist., *Greenville Court-House*,* 1st Monday in Aug.
- TENNESSEE, E. Dist., *Knoxville*, 3d Mond. in May and 4th Mond. in Nov.
- TENNESSEE, M. Dist., *Nashville*, 3d Monday in April and October.
- TENNESSEE, W. Dist., *Jackson*, 1st Monday in April and October.
- TEXAS, E. Dist., . *Galveston*, 1st Monday in May and December; — *Brownsville*, 1st Monday in March and October.
- TEXAS, W. Dist., . *Austin*, 1st Monday in January and June; — *Tyler*, 4th Monday in April and 1st Monday in November.
- VERMONT, *Rutland*, 6th October; — *Windsor*, Monday next after 4th Tuesday in July.
- VIRGINIA, E. Dist., *Richmond*, 12th May and 12th November; — *Norfolk*, 30th May and 1st November.
- VIRGINIA, W. Dist., *Staunton*, 1st May and 1st October; — *Wythe Court-House*, 4th Monday in May and October; — *Charleston*, 19th April and 19th September; — *Clarksburg*, 24th March and 24th August; — *Wheeling*, 6th April and 6th September.
- WISCONSIN, . . . *Milwaukee*, 1st Monday in January; — *Madison*, 1st Monday in July.

COURT OF CLAIMS.†

Judges.		Appointed.	Salary.
Geo. P. Scarborough, of Virginia,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	1855,	\$ 4,000
Edward G. Loring, of Massachusetts,	<i>Judge,</i>	1858,	4,000
James Hughes, of Indiana,	"	1860,	4,000
Ransom H. Gillett, of New York,	<i>Solic. for U. States,</i>	1858,	3,500
Daniel Ratcliffe, of Dist. of Columbia,	<i>Assist. Solicitor,</i>	1856,	3,500
J. D. McPherson, of Maryland,	<i>Deputy Solicitor,</i>	1856,	2,500
S. H. Huntington, of Connecticut,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1855,	3,000
Edgar M. Garnett, of Florida,	<i>Assistant Clerk,</i>	1856,	2,000

* This Court has Circuit Court jurisdiction, except in appeals and writs of error.

† This Court holds its sessions in the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

VII. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

By the Act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1856, "To regulate the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States," (see Public Laws, No. 56, Ch. CXXVII., American Almanac for 1857, pp. 147-152,) the Ministers and other Diplomatic Agents of the United States in foreign countries are paid by salaries, and the outfit is abolished.

I. MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Corrected at the Department of State, November 5, 1860.]

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

	Appointed.	Salary.	Foreign State.	Capital.
George M. Dallas, Pa.	1856	\$17,500	Great Britain,	London.
John Appleton, Maine,	1860	12,000	Russia,	St. Petersburg.
Charles J. Faulkner, Va.	1859	17,500	France,	Paris.
William Preston, Ky.	1858	12,000	Spain,	Madrid.
Joseph A. Wright, Ind.	1857	12,000	Prussia,	Berlin.
Robert M. McLane, Md.	1859	12,000	Mexico,	Mexico.
Richard K. Meade, Va.	1857	12,000	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
John Bigler, Cal.	1857	10,000	Chile,	Santiago.
John R. Clay, Pa.	1847	16,000	Peru,	Lima.
John E. Ward, Ga.	1858	12,000	China,	Canton.

Ministers Resident.

James Williams, Tenn.	1858	\$7,500	Turkey,	Constantinople.
Theodore S Fay, Mass.	1853	7,500	Switzerland,	Berne.
Henry C. Murphy, N. Y.	1857	7,500	Netherlands,	Hague.
John M. Daniel, Va.	1853	7,500	Sardinia,	Turin.
James M. Buchanan, Md.	1858	7,500	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
J. Glancy Jones, Pa.	1858	9,000	Austria,	Vienna.
Elisha Y. Fair, Ala.	1858	7,500	Belgium,	Brussels.
Joseph R. Chandler, Pa.	1858	7,500	Naples,	Naples.
Benj. F. Angel, N. Y.	1857	7,500	Sweden & Nor.	Stockholm.
George W. Morgan, Ohio,	1858	7,500	Portugal,	Lisbon.
John P. Stockton, N. J.	1858	7,500	Rome,	Rome.
John C. Smith, Conn.	1858	7,500	Bolivia,	La Paz.
Chas. R. Buckalew, Pa.	1858	7,500	Ecuador,	Quito.
John F. Cushman, Ga.	1859	7,500	Argentine Conf.	Paraná.
George W. Jones, Iowa.	1859	7,500	New Granada,	Bogotá.
Edward A. Turpin, N. Y.	1858	7,500	Venezuela,	Caraccas.
Vacant.		7,500	Guatemala,	G. & Honduras.
Alexander Dimitry, La.	1859	*7,500	Nicaragua,	N. & Costa Rica.
Townsend Harris, N. Y.	1859	7,500	Japan,	Yedo.

Commissioner.

James W. Borden, Ind.	1858	\$7,500	Sandwich Isl.	Honolulu.
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Secretaries of Legation.†

	Salary.			Salary.
Philip N. Dallas, England,	\$2,625	G. W. Ryckman,	Chile,	\$1,500
J. A. Mitchell, Russia,	1,800	Robert W. Woolley,	Spain,	1,800
W. Wallace Ward,‡ China,	3,000		Arg. Confed.,	1,500
W. R. Calhoun, France,	2,625	Romaine Dillon,	Brazil,	1,800
E. G. W. Butler, Jr., Prussia,	1,800	Charles de L. Elgee,	Mexico,	1,800
Geo. W. Lippitt, Austria,	1,800	Z. B. Caverly,	Peru,	1,500
John P. Brown, Sec'y of Legation and Dragoman,		Turkey,		\$3,000.

* 50 per cent of statute salary in addition for superadded office.

† Secretaries of Legation are authorized in each country where there is a Minister Plenipotentiary or Minister Resident. Appointments have been made only to the above-named places. Assistant Secretaries are authorized at London and Paris. The Assistant Secretary at London is Benjamin Morau, salary \$1,500; at Paris, J. G. Clarke, salary \$1,500.

‡ S. Wells Williams is Interpreter in China, salary \$5,000; Frederic Jenkins at Shanghai, salary \$1,500; T. Hart Hyatt, Jr., at Amoy, salary \$1,000. An Interpreter is authorized at Ningpo, salary \$1,500.

2. LIST OF CONSULS-GENERAL, CONSULS, AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THE PLACES OF THEIR RESIDENCE.

[Corrected at the Department of State, November 15, 1860.]

Those marked thus (*) are Commercial Agents. Consuls only at places marked thus (†) are at liberty to transact business.

AFRICA.		Salary.	CHILI.		Salary.
—	Algiers,	fees.	J. B. Gordon,	Valparaiso,	\$ 3,000
*W. H. Browne,	†Monrovia,	\$ 1,000	Albert G. Blakey,	†Talcahuano,	1,000
Daniel H. Mansfield,	†Zanzibar,	1,000	J. C. Green,	†Coquimbo,	fees.
—	†Gaboon,	1,000	CHINA.		
W. Walker,†	Gaboon.		Oliver H. Perry,	Canton,	4,000
W. D. Miller,	†St. Paulo de Loando,	1,000	Thomas H. Hyatt,	Amoy,	3,000
*Daniel R. B. Upton,	†Bathurst, P.,	fees.	Charles W. Bradley,	Ningpo,	3,000
John Seys, <i>Agent</i> ,	†Liberia,	1,500	S. L. Gouverneur, Jr.,	Fouchou,	3,500
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, OR BUENOS			W. L. G. Smith,	Shanghai,	4,000
AYRES.			W. Breck,	Swatow,	fees.
Wm. H. Hudson,	Buenos Ayres,	2,000	G. Nye,†	†Macao,\$	fees.
Wm. H. Smiley,	†Rio Negro,	fees.	James Keenan,	†Hong Kong,†	3,500
*Benjamin Upton,	Rosario,	fees.	COSTA RICA.		
AUSTRIA.			Marquis L. Hine,	†San José,	fees.
Stephen S. Remak,	Trieste,	2,000	DENMARK.		
Edward C. Stiles,	Vienna,	1,500	J. P. M. Epping,	Elseneur,	1,500
J. J. Sprenger,	†Venice,	750	—	†Copenhagen,	fees.
BADEN.			L. A. Hecksher,||	Copenhagen,	
—	†Carlsruhe,	fees.	Diedrich Kohlstat,	†Altona,	fees.
BARBARY STATES.			West Indies.		
Geo. V. Brown,	Tangiers, Morocco,	3,000	Robert P. Waring,	St. Thomas,	4,000
G. W. S. Nicholson,	Tunis, Tunis,	3,000	Robert A. Finlay,	†Santa Cruz,	750
Marcus J. Gaines,	Tripoli, Tripoli,	3,000	ECUADOR.		
*Juda Sol. Levy,	†Tetuan, Barbary,	fees.	J. N. Casanova,	†Guayaquil,	750
—	†Laraché & Arzila, Morocco,	fees.	EGYPT, <i>Pachalic of</i> .		
BAVARIA.			Edw. DeLeon, <i>Com.-Gen.</i> ,	Alexandria,	3,500
Andrew Ten Brook,	Munich,	1,000	FRANCE.		
Chas. Obermayer,	†Augsburg,	fees.	Henry W. Spencer,	Paris,	5,000
Philip Geisse,	†Nuremberg,	fees.	F. J. Grund,	Havre,	6,000
BELGIUM.			Alexander Derbes,	Marseilles,	2,500
Jas. W. Quiggle,	Antwerp,	2,500	Gabriel G. Fleurot,	Bordeaux,	2,000
—	Brussels,	1,500	Thos. W. Rountree,	La Rochelle,	1,500
R. M. Livingston,	Ghent,	fees.	Joel W. White,	Lyons,	1,500
BOLIVIA.			—	†Sedan,	fees.
Lewis Joel,	†Cobija,	500	Hypolite Roques,	†Nantes,	fees.
BORNEO.			—	†Bayonne,	fees.
—	†Bruni,	fees.	Charles Audouy,	†Napoleon Vendeo,	fees.
BRAZIL.			West Indies.		
Robert G. Scott, Jr.,	Rio Janeiro,	6,000	Charles W. Kimball,	{ †Pointe-à-Pitre,	fees.
R. A. Edes,	Pernambuco,	2,000	—	{ Guadalupe,	
Eben P. Bailey,	†Para,	1,000	Alex. Campbell,	†Martinique,	fees.
Robt. S. Cathcart,	†St. Catherine's Isl.	fees.	America.		
George F. Upton,	†Rio Grande,	1,000	Samuel E. Fabens,	{ †Cayenne, Fr.	fees.
J. S. Gillmer,	†Bahia de San Salv.	1,000	—	{ Guiana,	
Wm. H. McGrath,	†Maranham Isl.	1,000	*George Hughes,	{ †St. Pierre, Mi-	fees.
W. T. Wright, Jr.,	†Santos,	fees.	—	{ quelon,	
BRUNSWICK.			Africa.		
Augustus Alers,	†Brunswick,	fees.	—	†Algiers,	fees.

† Vice Com. Agent. § Portuguese Colony. ¶ English Colony. || Vice-Consul.

**FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN. See
HANSEATIC OR FREE CITIES.**

GREAT BRITAIN.

England.

	Salary.
Robt. B. Campbell, London,	\$ 7,500
Beverly Tucker, Liverpool,	7,500
Duncan Macauley, Manchester,	2,000
William Thomson, Southampton,	2,000
Albert Davy, Leeds,	2,000
Samuel Ward, †Bristol,	fees.
—, †Falmouth,	fees.
Thos. W. Fox, Jr., †Plymouth,	fees.
—, †Newcastle,	fees.

Scotland.

George Vail, Glasgow,	3,000
Joseph B. Holderby, Dundee,	2,000
James McDowell, †Leith,	fees.

Ireland.

Theodore Frean, Belfast,	2,000
Robert Dowling, Cork,	2,000
Samuel W. Talbot, †Dublin,	fees.
Alex. Henderson, †Londonderry,	fees.
Thomas M. Persse, †Galway,	fees.

In and near Europe and Africa.

Geo. H. Fairfield, Port Louis, Mauritius,	2,500
D. M. Huckins, †Cape-Town, C.G.H.,	1,000
Horatio J. Sprague, †Gibraltar,	fees.
Wm. Winthrop, †Island of Malta,	fees.
William Carrol, †Is. of St. Helena,	fees.

North America.

Wyman B. S. Moor, Con.-	} Montreal, 4,000
Gen. Br. N. A. Prov.,	
C. Dorwin, Dep. Con.-Gen.,	Montreal,
Albert Pillsbury, Halifax, N. S.,	2,000
Albert G. Catlin, P. E. Island,	1,000
—, †St. John, N. B.,	fees.
Benj. H. Norton, Pictou, N. S.,	fees.
Wm. S. H. Newman, †St. John, N. F.,	fees.
—, †Gaspé Basin, C.E.,	fees.

West Indies.

Isaac J. Merritt, Nassau, N. P.,	2,000
A. G. Carothers, Turk's Island,	2,000
Isaac Winston, Kingston, Jam.,	2,000
Fred'k B. Wells, †Bermuda,	fees.
*Emile S. Delisle, †St. Christopher's,	fees.
*R. S. Higinbotham, †Antigua,	fees.
J. F. Smith, †Barbadoes,	fees.
Rich'd S. Newbold, †Is. of Trinidad,	fees.

South America.

T. C. Jenkins, Demerara, B. G.,	2,000
*Wm. H. Smiley, †Falkland Isles,	1,000

Australia.

James F. Maguire, Melbourne,	4,000
Robert D. Merrill, †Sydney, N.S.W.	fees.

Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land. Salary.

—, †Hobart Town, fees.

New Zealand.

G. H. Leavenworth, †Bay of Islands,	\$ 1,000
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East Indies.

Chas. Hufnagle, Con.-	} Calcutta, 5,000
Gen. of British India,	

A. H. Rhodes, Jr., Vice Con.-Gen.	Calcutta,
John P. O'Sullivan,	Singapore, 2,500

Luther H. Hatfield,	†Bombay, fees.
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*John Black,	†Is. of Ceylon, fees.
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China.

James Keenan,	Hong Kong, 3,500
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GREECE.

John D. Diomatiari,	†Athens, 1,000
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GUATEMALA.

James S. Peacock,	†Guatemala, fees.
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HANOVER.

J. S. Hutton,	†Hanover, fees.
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HANSEATIC OR FREE CITIES.

Saml. Ricker, Con.-Gen.,	Frankfort, 3,000
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John B. Miller,	Hamburg, 2,000
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Isaac R. Diller,	Bremen, 2,000
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**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. See PACIFIC
ISLANDS, Independent.**

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

*Joseph N. Lewis,	Port au Prince, 2,000
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*Wm. W. Richmond, St. Domingo,	1,500
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*Richmond Loring,	†Aux Cayes, 500
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*G. Eustis Hubbard,	†Cape Haytien, 1,000
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HESSE-DARMSTADT. †

Samuel Ricker,	†Frankfort, fees.
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HONDURAS.

A. Follin,	†Omar & Truxillo, 1,000
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*W. C. Burchard,	} †Comayagua & Tegucigalpa, fees.
*Gilbert S. Miner,	

Amos S. York,	†Zante, fees.
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IONIAN REPUBLIC.

—, Con.-Gen.,	Simoda, 5,000
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*Elisha E. Rice,	†Hakodadi, fees.
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LIBERIA. See AFRICA.

**MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN AND
STRELITZ.**

—, †Schwerin,	fees.
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MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

L. Winder Emory,	Vera Cruz, 3,500
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John T. Pickett,	Acapulco, 2,000
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John Black,	†Mexico, 1,000
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Richard Fitzpatrick,	†Matamoras, 1,000
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Franklin Chase,	†Tampico, 1,000
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—, †Chihuahua,	fees.
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Edward Conner,	†Mazatlan, fees.
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A. C. Allen,	†Minatitlan, fees.
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† Including Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Hesse-Homburg.

	Salary.		Salary.
—, †San Blas,	fees.	John T. Lansing, †Arica,	fees.
—, †Monterey,	fees.	PORTUGAL.	
E. P. Johnson, †Tabasco,	\$500	John F. Porteous, Oporto,	\$1,500
Rafael Preciat, †Campeché,	fees.	—, †Lisbon,	fees.
—, †Agua Calientes,	fees.	<i>Islands.</i>	
Robert Rose, †Guayamas,	fees.	John H. March, Funchal, Madeira,	1,500
Dav. R. Diffenderfer, †Paso del Norte,	fees.	Chas. W. Dabney, †Fayal, Azores,	750
Charles R. Webster, †Tehuantepec,	fees.	—, †Macao,	fees.
R. J. y Patrullo, †Merida & Sisal,	fees.	Clarimundo Martins, †Bissao,	fees.
—, †Laguna,	fees.	—, †Mozambique,	fees.
A. Morrell, †Manzanillo,	fees.	W. H. Morse, { †St. Jago, Cape	750
*Thomas Sprague, †La Paz,	fees.	de Verds,	
MOLDAVIA.		*J. G. Willis, { †St. Paulo de Loando,	1,000
H. T. Romertze, †Galatz,	fees.	W. Africa,	
MUSCAT, <i>Dominion of the Sultan of.</i>		F. de Asis Belard, St. Thomas,	fees.
Daniel H. Mansfield, †Isl. of Zanzibar,	1,000	PRUSSIA.	
—, †Muscat,	fees.	Abel French, Aix-la-Chapelle,	2,500
THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.		Rudolph F. Schillow, †Stettin,	1,000
Wm. S. Campbell, Rotterdam,	2,000	ROME, OR PONTIFICAL STATES.	
R. G. Barawell, Amsterdam,	1,000	Horatio de V. Glentworth, †Rome,	fees.
<i>Colonies.</i>		—, †Ancona,	fees.
Henry Sawyer, †Paramaribo,	fees.	—, †Ravenna,	fees.
*Moses Jesurun, †Curaçoa,	fees.	—, †Carrara, Modena,	fees.
Henry Anthon, Jr., †Batavia, Java,	1,000	RUSSIA.	
Stephen Higginson, Padang,	fees.	Francis S. Claxton, Moscow,	2,000
*Charles Rey, †Isl. St. Martin's,	fees.	—, Odessa,	2,000
NEW GRANADA.		Charles A. Leas, Revel,	2,000
Amos B. Corwine, Panamá,	3,500	Caleb Crosswell, St. Petersburg,	2,000
Dani. A. Robinson, Jr., Aspinwall,	2,500	—, †Riga,	fees.
Henry L. Jessup, †Bogotá,	fees.	Edmund Brandt, †Archangel,	fees.
Albert Mathieu, †Carthage,	500	Reynold Frenckell, †Helsingfors,	fees.
John Capela, Jr., †Turbo,	fees.	H. T. Romertze, †Galatz, Moldavia,	fees.
—, †Santa Martha,	fees.	*Perry McD. Collins, †Amoor River,	1,000
—, †Sabanilla,	500	SANDWICH ISLANDS. <i>See PACIFIC</i>	
Nicolas Danies, †Rio Hacha,	fees.	ISLANDS, <i>Independent.</i>	
*E. M. Uribe, †Medellin,	fees.	SAN SALVADOR.	
NICARAGUA.		Joseph W. Livingston, †La Union,	fees.
*Thomas S. Bell, { San Juan del Norte	2,000	SARDINIA.	
& Punta Arenas,		W. L. Patterson, Genoa,	1,500
Ran Runnells, San Juan del Sur,	2,000	—, †Nice,	fees.
OLDENBURG.		Robert H. Leese, †Spezzia,	1,000
—, †Oldenburg,	fees.	SAXE-MEININGEN HILDBURGHAUSEN.	
PACIFIC ISLANDS, <i>Independent.</i>		Louis Lindner, †Sonneberg,	fees.
John A. Parker, Honolulu, S. Isl.,	4,000	SAXONY.	
Charles Richmond, Lahaina, "	3,000	P. A. Stockton, Leipsic,	1,500
Thomas Miller, †Hilo, "	fees.	—, †Dresden,	fees.
—, †Lanthala, Fej. Isl.,	1,000	SIAM.	
*Saml. M. Wolfe, { †Apia, Navigators'	1,000	J. H. Chandler, †Bangkok,	fees.
& Friendly Isl.,		SPAIN.	
Vicesimus Turner, †Tahiti, Soc. Isl.,	1,000	T. T. Tunstall, Cadiz,	1,500
PARAGUAY.		J. Somers Smith, Malaga,	1,500
Louis Bamberger, †Asuncion,	fees.	Wm. L. Giro, †Alicante,	fees.
PERU.		—, †Bilboa,	fees.
William Trevitt, Callao,	3,500	John Morand, †Denia,	fees.
Fayette M. Ringgold, †Paita,	500	Ernest Volger, †Barcelona,	fees.
Leonard G. Sanford, †Tumbex,	500	Manuel Barcena, †Vigo,	fees.

		Salary.			Salary.
Peter Moraud,	†Valencia,	fees.	Wm. F. Giles, Jr.,	Geneva,	\$ 1,500
Spiridion Ladico,	{ †Port Mahon,	fees.	Geo. H. Goundie,	†Zurich,	fees.
Louis Gallo,	{ †Santander,	fees.	TURKEY.		
John Cunningham,	†Seville,	fees.	J. Hosford Smith, <i>Con.-Gen.</i> ,	Constantinople,	3,000
	<i>Cuba.</i>		Jerem. A. Johnson,	Beyrout,	2,000
Chas. J. Helm, <i>Con.-Gen.</i> ,	Havana,	\$ 6,000	W. R. Page,	Jerusalem,	1,500
T. Savage, <i>Dep. Con.-Gen.</i> ,	Havana,		E. S. Offley,	Smyrna,	2,000
Hugh Martin, Jr.,	Matanzas,	2,500	W. L. Ellsworth,	†Cyprus,	1,000
John R. Kooker,	Trinidad de Cuba,	2,500	Augustus Canfield,	†Candia,	1,000
Stephen Cochran,	Santiago de Cuba,	2,500	Edward P. Peters,	†Trebizond,	fees.
	<i>Puerto Rico.</i>		TUSCANY.		
Charles De Ronceray, <i>St. John's</i> ,		2,000	J. A. Binda,	Leghorn,	1,500
James C. Gallaher,	Ponce,	1,500	*E. J. Mallett,	†Florence,	fees.
	<i>Other Spanish Islands.</i>		TWO SICILIES.		
Felipe Bodmann,	†Teneriffe, Canary,	fees.	Alex. Hammett,	Naples,	1,500
Chas. Griswold,	†Manilla, Philipp.,	fees.	Henry H. Barstow,	Palermo,	1,500
	<i>SUMATRA.</i>		C. H. Morgan,	Messina,	1,500
—,	†Padang,	fees.	URUGUAY, OR CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.		
	<i>SWEDEN AND NORWAY.</i>		Richard H. Gayle,	†Monte Video,	1,000
A. W. Frestadius, Jr.,	†Stockholm,	fees.	VENEZUELA.		
Egmont Rohes,	†Gothenburg,	fees.	Andrew J. Smith,	Laguayra,	1,500
—,	†Bergen, Nor.,	fees.	William Bliss,	†Puerto Cabello,	fees.
—,	†Porsgrund, Nor.,	fees.	R. H. Swift,	†Maracaibo,	fees.
	<i>SWITZERLAND.</i>		Henry Tay,	†Ciudad Bolivar,	fees.
John Endlich,	Basel, or Bâle,	2,000	WURTEMBERG.		
			Tapley W. Young,	†Stuttgart,	1,000

3. FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR SECRETARIES,

Accredited to the Government of the United States.

Foreign State.	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.	Secretaries, &c.
Belgium,	M. Blondeel Van Cuelebrouk.	M. Alfred Berghmans, <i>Sec. Leg.</i> M. Valere de Brabandère, <i>Attaché.</i>
Brazil,	The Counsellor Señ. M. M. Lisboa.	Señor H. de Toledo Montezuma, <i>Sec. of Legation.</i> Señ. Benjamin Franklin Torreao de Barros, <i>Attaché.</i>
Costa Rica,	Señor Luis Molina.	
Ecuador,	Don Antonio Flores, <i>Special Mission.</i>	
France,	M. Henry Mercier.	M. le Vte. Treilhard, <i>1st Sec. of Leg.</i> Chas. de Hell, <i>Sec. Leg.</i> M. Paul Hocmelle, <i>Attaché.</i> M. de Vaugrigneuse, <i>Chancelier.</i> Hon. W. Douglas Irvine, <i>Sec. Leg.</i> Hon. Ed. Monson, <i>Priv Sec.</i> Frederick Warre, Esq., <i>1st Attaché.</i> George Jenner, Esq., <i>Attaché.</i> H. F. Manley, <i>Attaché.</i>
Gt. Britain,	Lord Lyons.	
Guatemala,	Señor A. J. de Yrisarri, <i>Min. Plen.</i>	
Honduras,	Señor Louis Molina.	
Mexico,	Señ. J. M. Mata.	Señor Matias Romero, <i>Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.</i>
New Granada,	Señor Gen. P. A. Herran.	Señ. Rafael Pombo, <i>Sec. Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.</i>
Prussia,	Baron Fr. Von Gerolt.	Baron Guido de Grabow, <i>Sec. Leg.</i> Alexander Gau, <i>Sec. de Chancell.</i>
Portugal,	The Commander J. C. de Figanieri e Moraó.	

Foreign State.	Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.	Secretaries, &c.
Russia,	Edward de Stoeckl,	Baron d'Osten Sacken, <i>1st Sec. Leg.</i> M. Waldemar de Bodisco, <i>2d Sec.</i>
Salvador,	Señor A. J. de Yrisarri,	<i>Min. Plen.</i>
Spain,	Señor Don Gabriel Garcia y Tassara.	Don Carlos Villalba, <i>1st Sec. Leg.</i> Don F. Moreno, <i>Attaché.</i> Don F. Barreyro, <i>Priv. Sec.</i>
Venezuela,	Señ. General José A. Paez.	Señ. Simon Camacho, <i>Secretary.</i>
	Ministers Resident.	
Austria,	Chev. J. G. Hülsemann.	
Bremen,	J. M. R. Schleiden.	
Netherlands,	Theodore Marinus Roest van Limburg.	
Peru,	Señor Cipriano Coronel	Señor Nicolas Lizarzaburn, <i>Sec.</i>
	Zegarra.	
Sweden,	Baron Wetterstedt.	
	Chargés d'Affaires.	
Denmark,	W. de Raasloff.	
Sandwich Islands,	Schuyler Livingston.	
Sardinia,	Chevalier Bertinatti	
Two Sicilies,	Giuseppe Anfora, and <i>Consul-General.</i>	
Nicaragua,	Señor Luis Molina.	

4. FOREIGN CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.†

Those marked thus (*) are *Consuls-General*; thus (†) *Vice-Consuls*; the rest are *Consuls*.

<i>Anhalt-Dessau, Duchy of.</i>		<i>Baden.</i>	
New York,	Herman Gelpcke.	New York,	*J. W. Schmidt.
<i>Argentine Republic.</i>		Baltimore,	W. Dresel.
New York,	*Schuyler Livingston.	Cincinnati,	C. F. Adae.
Baltimore,	Carlos M. Stewart.	Louisville,	John Smidt.
Boston,	S. C. Bello, <i>act.</i>	Milwaukee,	Emil. Spangenberg.
Charleston,	Motte A. Pringle.	New Orleans,	Jacob H. Eimer.
Philadelphia,	J. Costas y Pusil.	New York,	†Leopold Schmidt.
<i>Austria.</i>		Philadelphia,	C. F. Hagedorn.
New York,	*Chas. F. Loosey.	St. Louis,	E. C. Angelrodt.
N. York,	Henry Kohen, <i>Chancellor.</i>	<i>Bavaria.</i>	
Apalachicola,	†J. M. Wright.	Philadelphia,	*C. Fred. Hagedorn.
Baltimore,	†J. D. Kremelberg.	Baltimore,	W. Dresel.
Boston,	†F. A. Hirsch.	Cincinnati,	Chas. F. Adae.
Charleston,	†B. S. Wilkins, <i>act.</i>	Louisville,	John Smidt.
Galveston,	†Julius Kauffman.	Milwaukee,	L. von Baumbach.
Mobile,	†J. E. Dumont.	New Orleans,	J. H. Eimer.
New Orleans,	Jacob H. Eimer.	New York,	*G. Heinrich Siemon.
Norfolk,	†E. T. Hardy.	St. Louis, Mo.,	E. C. Angelrodt.
Philadelphia,	†S. Morris Waln.	<i>Belgium.</i>	
Richmond,	†E. W. de Voss.	New York,	*Henry W. T. Mali.
San Francisco,	C. Fischer, <i>Cons. Agt.</i>	Atlanta, Ga.,	L. de Give.
Savannah,	†Andrew Low.	Apalachicola,	†William G. Porter.
St. Louis,	†E. C. Angelrodt.	Baltimore,	G. O. Gorter.

† This list is corrected from the record of their *exequaturs* in the department of State, Washington, November, 1860, and by correspondence.

Boston,	Ives G. Bates.	San Francisco,	C. A. C. Duisenberg.
Boston,	E. Bates, <i>Cons. Agt.</i>	Savannah,	Heinrich Müller.
Charleston,	C. E. Stewart.	St. Louis,	J. Wolff.
Chicago,	J. F. Henrotin.	<i>Brunswick and Luneburg.</i>	
Cincinnati,	J. F. Meline.	New York,	*G. J. Bechtel.
Galveston,	D. H. Klaener,	Cincinnati,	—.
Green Bay,	J. B. A. Massé.	Chicago,	F. A. Hoffman.
Key West,	Oliver O'Hara.	Cleveland,	A. Rettberg.
Mobile,	Hy. V. H. Voorhees.	Louisville,	H. Beckurts.
New Orleans,	Joseph Deynoodt.	Milwaukee,	Jacob Mahler.
New Orleans,	†A. P. Noblom.	Mobile,	—.
Norfolk,	Duncan Robertson.	New Orleans,	F. W. Freudenthal.
Philadelphia,	G. E. Saurmann.	Philadelphia,	C. F. Hagedorn.
Richmond,	E. O. Nölting.	St. Louis,	E. C. Angelrodt.
San Francisco,	Jules May.	St. Paul,	James Wenz.
Savannah,	Wm C. O'Driscoll.	<i>Buenos Ayres.</i>	
St. Louis,	Charles Hunt.	Baltimore,	C. M. Stewart.
	<i>Brazil.</i>	Boston,	—.
New York,	*L. H. F. de Aguiar.	New York,	C. F. Zimmerman.
Baltimore,	†C. Oliver O'Donnell.	Philadelphia,	†N. Frazier.
Boston, Mass.,	} Archibald Foster, N. H., & Maine, } <i>Honorary Consul.</i>	<i>Chile.</i>	
Charleston,		Baltimore,	R. B. Fitzgerald.
New Orleans,	†Eugenio Esdra.	Boston,	H. V. Ward.
New York,	†Andres F. Walls.	New York,	E. F. Fallon.
Norfolk,	†L. F. de Figanieri.	Philadelphia,	F. V. Cleeman.
Pensacola,	†Myer Myers.	San Francisco,	C. B. Polhemus.
Philadelphia,	†W. Henry Judah.	Washington,	Jas. H. Causten.
Richmond,	†Edw. S. Sayres.	<i>Costa Rica.</i>	
Savannah,	†Heman R. Baldwin.	New York,	*Royal Phelps.
Washington,	†Edwin E. Hertz.	Boston,	Patrick Grant.
Georg., & Al-	} †Adolph T. Kieck- exandria, Va., } hoefcr.	New Orleans,	—.
Wilmington, N. C.,		Philadelphia,	S. Morris Waln.
	†O. G. Parsley.	San Francisco,	Samuel H. Greens.
	<i>Bremen.</i>	<i>Denmark.</i>	
Baltimore,	*Alb. Schumacher.	Alexandria,	†James Dempsey.
Boston,	F. A. Hirsch.	Baltimore,	†Hen. G. Jacobsen.
Charleston,	J. L. H. Thiermann.	Boston, Mass., Me.,	} E. C. Hammer.
Galveston,	Julius Kauffman.	N. H., & R. I.,	
Indianola, Tex.	H. A. H. Runge,	Charleston,	†Wm. H. Ladson.
New Orleans,	Fred. Rodewald.	Chicago,	†G. V. Hanson.
New York,	F. W. Keutgen.	Cincinnati,	†J. F. Meline.
Norfolk,	Myer Myers, <i>Cons. Agt.</i>	Mobile,	R. B. Searing.
Philadelphia,	John T. Plate.	New Orleans,	Henry Frellsen.
Richmond,	E. W. de Voss.	N. Y., Conn., and part	} H. Dollner.
		of N. J., N. York,	

† Charged with the affairs of the Legation at Washington.

Philadelphia, †Godfrey Weber.
 San Francisco, G. O'Hara Taafe.
 St. Louis, †J. E. Schuetze.
 St. Paul, †Theodore Borup.
 Wash'ton, D.C., G. P. Todson.
 Wilmington, N.C., †P. K. Dickinson

Ecuador.

Washington, *Aaron H. Palmer.†
 Baltimore, James J. Fisher. *
 Boston, Seth Bryant.
 New Orleans, J. Gardette.
 New York, Gregorio Dominguez.
 Philadelphia, Edward J. Fisher.
 San Francisco, Daniel Wolff.
 Washington, James H. Causten.

France.

N. Y., *C.F.F. Marquis de Montholon.
 New York, M. Chabert.
 Baltimore, †M. Arbeltier.
 Boston, J. E. Souchard.
 Charleston, M. St. Croix de Belligny.
 Charleston, †M. G. de Sibourg, *Chanc.*
 Chicago, Ravin d'Elpeux, *Cons. Agt.*
 Cincinnati, †J. F. Meline.
 Galveston, B. Theron, *Cons. Agt.*
 Key West, W. Pinkney, *Cons. Agt.*
 Louisville, J. J. Perrin, *Cons. Agt.*
 Mobile, M. Portz, *Cons. Agt.*
 Monterey, Cal., J. Lombard, *Cons. Agt.*
 New Orleans, M. le Comte de Mejon
 New Orleans, †M. Faucounet, *Chanc.*
 Newport, †Fauvel Gouraud.
 Norfolk, †Leon Schisano, *Cons. Agt.*
 Philadelphia, F. C. A. L. de la Forest.
 Portland, E. P. le Prohon, *Cons. Agt.*
 Richmond, Alfred Paul.
 San Francisco, Albert F. Gautier.
 San Francisco, †E. Guys, *Chancelier.*
 Savannah, M. Smetz, *Cons. Agt.*
 St. Louis, M. Paris, *Cons. Agt.*

Frankfort on the Main.

Chicago, F. A. Hoffman.
 Cincinnati, C. F. Adae.
 Milwaukee, A. C. Willmans.
 New York, Fred. Wissmann.

Philadelphia, J. H. Harjes.
 St. Louis, F. A. Reuss.

Great Britain.

Alexandria, †James P. Smith.
 Baltimore, Hy. W. Ovenden.
 Baltimore, †Walter Barclay.
 Boston, for Mass. } Francis Lousada.
 and R. I., }
 Buffalo, Denis Donahoe.
 Charleston, †Henry P. Walker.
 Charleston, N. } Robert Bunch.
 C. and S. C., }
 Chicago, Ill., John E. Wilkins.
 Darien, Wm. Cooke, *Cons. Agt.*
 Eastport, †C. D. Sherwood.
 Fredericksburg, Va., Peter Goodrich.
 Galveston, Arthur T. Lynn.
 Key West, †P. W. Welch.

Mobile, Flor. } Charles Tulin.
 and Ala., }
 Nantucket, W. Barney, *Cons. Agt.*
 N. Haven (N.Y.), †Fred. A. Bartlett.
 New Orleans, William Mure.
 New York, Edward M. Archibald.
 New York, †Pierrepoint Edwards.
 Norfolk, Va., †Myer Myers.
 Ogdensburg (N.Y.), †Chas. W. Bartlett.
 Oswego (N.Y.), †C. H. H. Castle.
 Pensacola, †David P. Heap.
 Philadelphia, C. E. K. Kortright.
 Portland, Me. } Henry John Murray.
 and N. H., }
 Portland, †George H. Starr.
 Richmond, Va., George Moore.
 San Francisco, Wm. Lane Booker.
 Savannah, Ga., Edmund Molyneux.
 St. Paul, †John Edward Adshead.
 Wilmington, †Donald McRae.

Greece.

Boston, C. W. Dabney.
 New Orleans, Nicholas Benacchi.
 New York, D. Botassia.

Guatemala.

New York, *Bartolomeo Blanco.
 Boston, Patrick Grant.
 Key West, E. J. Gomez.
 New Orleans, Joseph Mitchell.

† Charged with the affairs of the Legation at Washington.

Philadelphia, S. Morris Waln.	Galveston, Th. Wagner.
San Francisco, Samuel H. Greene.	New Orleans, R. Thiele.
<i>Hamburg.</i>	New York, Fred. Kühne.
Baltimore, *Alb. Schumacher.	St. Louis, Robert Barth.
Baltimore, F. Rodewald.	<i>Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.</i>
Boston, F. A. Hirsch.	Philadelphia, for } *C. F. Hagedorn.
Charleston, Charles Witte.	Eastern States, }
Cincinnati, J. F. Meline.	St. Louis, for } *E. C. Angelrodt.
Galveston, J. W. Jockusch.	Western States, }
Indianola, Tex. Henry Runge.	Baltimore, W. Dresel.
Mobile, H. A. Schroeder.	Cincinnati, C. F. Adae.
New Orleans, Charles Kock.	Galveston, †J. W. Jockusch.
New York, ———.	Louisville, John Smidt.
Philadelphia, Charles Lorenz.	Milwaukee, for } Emil Spangenberg.
Richmond, Henry Ludlaw.	Wisc. & Min., }
San Francisco, N. T. Stockfleth.	New Orleans, A. Reichard.
Savannah, J. N. Hudtwalker.	New York, F. W. Keutgen.
<i>Hanover.</i>	San Francisco, G. Ziel.
New York, *Adolph Gosling.	<i>Honduras.</i>
New York, †G. W. Hennings.	To reside in } *Wm. V. Wells.
Baltimore, Edward Uhrlaub.	California, }
Boston, ———.	<i>Lippe, Principality of.</i>
Charleston, G. C. Baurmeister.	New York, Frederick Kühne.
Cincinnati, Carl F. Adae.	<i>Lubec.</i>
Cleveland, Ad. Rettberg.	Baltimore, Hermann von Kapff.
Galveston, Julius Frederich.	Boston, H. C. Lauterbach.
Louisville, Theodore Schwartz.	Charleston, J. L. H. Thiermann.
Milwaukee, Ill., }	Cincinnati, J. F. Meline.
Ind., Mich., Min., }	Galveston, Died. H. Klaener.
Iowa, & Wisc., }	New York, Fred. A. Schumacher.
New Orleans, Aug. Reichard.	New York, Geo. E. Kunhardt.
Philadelphia, C. C. Schöttler.	New Orleans, Friedrich Kirchhoff.
Pittsburg, K. Bollman.	Philadelphia, F. H. Harjes.
San Francisco, Otto H. Frank.	San Francisco, H. Ernst.
Savannah, H. Muller.	<i>Mecklenburg-Schwerin.</i>
St. Louis, Adolphus Meier.	Charleston, *Leon Herckenrath.
<i>Hawaiian Islands.</i>	Boston, F. A. Hirsch,
New York, *Sch. Livingston.	Cincinnati, J. F. Meline.
Baltimore, }	Galveston, H. Schultz.
Md. & Del., }	Milwaukee, Ind., }
Boston, H. A. Pierce,	Ill., Mich., Ia., }
Olympia, Or., George T. Allan.	Wis., Min., }
Oregon City, G. F. Allen.	New Orleans, Wilhelm Prehn.
San Francisco, Chas. E. Hitchcock.	New York, H. Gelpcke.
<i>Electorate of Hesse-Cassel and Grand</i>	Philadelphia, }
<i>Duchy of Fulda.</i>	for Pennsylv., }
Cincinnati, C. F. Adae.	N.Y., & Del. }

San Francisco, J. de Fremery.
St. Louis, E. C. Angelrodt.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

New York, Frederick Kühne.
Mexico.

New Orleans, *Francisco Reibaud.
Baltimore, †J. A. Pizarro.
Boston, †S. Cancio Bello.
Brownsville, Tex., C. M. Treviño.
Charleston, †F. Montañez.
Franklin, N. Mex., †Guad. Miranda.
Galveston, Tex., C. F. Gonzales.
Mobile, †Charles L. Le Baron.
New York, J. M. Duran.
Pensacola, Francisco Moreno.
Philadelphia, †Felix Merino.
San Francisco, J. G. de la Torre.

Montevideo.

Baltimore, Frederic B. Graf.
New Orleans, Bartholomew Watts.
Nassau.

New York, *Wil. A. Kobbe.
New York, Frederick Kühne.
Cincinnati, C. F. Adae.
Galveston, F. H. Steil.
Milwaukee, Leon Baumbach, *Act.*
New Braunfels, Tex., F. Moureau.
New Orleans, Fred. W. Freudenthal.
San Francisco, A. von Witzleben.
St. Louis, E. C. Angelrodt.

Netherlands, or Holland.

New York, *R. C. Burlage.
Baltimore, Md. } Claas Vocke.
and D. C., }
Boston, for Mass., } F. A. Hirsch.
Me., N.H., & R.I., }
Charleston, for N.C., } Dan'l Leseane.
S. C., and Ga., }
Cincinnati, Ohio, } J. F. Meline.
Ind., and Ky., }
Galveston, Tex., Edward Kauffman.
Keokuk, Iowa, †N. Ansljij.
Key West, †Oliver O'Hara.
Madison, Wisc., } J. P. Voswinkel
for Mich., Wisc., } Dorselen.
and Minn., }

Mobile, Ala. } J. J. Van Wanroy.
& Florida, }
New Orleans, } Amedée Conturié.
for La. & Mi., }
New York, { †J. E. Zimmerman,
} *Vice-Consul General.*
Norfolk, Va., Myer Myers.
Philadelphia, Pa., G. K. Ziegler.
Philadelphia, †D. L. Kurtz.
St. Louis, Ill., } F. R. Toe Water.
Mo., & Iowa, }
San Francisco, J. P. H. Gildemeester.
Savannah, †Carl Epping.

New Granada.

Baltimore, Robert A. Fisher.
New Orleans, J. E. Beylle.
New York, Greg. Dominguez.
New York, †José J. Ribou.
San Francisco, O. H. Burrows.

Nicaragua.

New York, *Amory Edwards.
Baltimore, C. Oliver O'Donnell.
New Orleans, E. G. Gomez.

Oldenburg.

New York, *J. W. Schmidt.
Baltimore, Henry Oelrichs.
Boston, F. A. Hirsch.
Charleston, Charles T. Lowndes.
Cincinnati, Carl F. Adae.
Galveston, Julius Frederick.
Louisville, Theo. Schwartz.

Milwaukee, }
Wisc., Mich., } E. Spangenberg.
Ia., & Min., }

New Orleans, R. Thiele.
New York, †G. Jansson.
Philadelphia, C. F. Hagedorn.
San Francisco, for Cal., H. Hansmann.
Savannah, Heinrich Muller.
St. Louis, E. C. Angelrodt.

Paraguay.

New York, R. Mullowny.

Parma.

San Francisco, J. M. Satrustegui.

Peru.

Baltimore, R. B. Fitzgerald.

Boston, Santiago C. Bello.
 Charleston, A. A. Cay.
 New Orleans, M. M. de Castillo.
 New York, Felipe N. Casado.
 Philadelphia, A. S. Christian.
 San Francisco, N. Fejerina.
 Wash'n, D.C., C. C. Zegarra, M. R.

Portugal.

New York, *Thos. R. dos Santos.
 Baltimore, Md., †C. Oliver O'Donnell.
 Boston, Mass., } †Archibald Foster.
 N.H., & R.I., }
 Charleston, †Eugenio Esdra.
 Mobile, †Charles L. Baron.
 New Orleans, †Antonio J. de Silva.
 New York, †L. E. Amsinck.
 Norfolk, †Rob. G. dos Santos.
 Philadelphia, }
 Pa., Del., & } †Edw. Smith Sayres.
 N. Jersey, }
 San Francisco, Jona. Searle.
 Savannah, †José J. Martin.

Prussia.

New York, *J. W. Schmidt.
 Baltimore, W. Dresel.
 Boston, F. A. Hirsch.
 Charleston, Wm. H. Trappman.
 Cincinnati, C. Fr. Adae.
 Galveston, J. W. Jockusch.
 Louisville, J. Von Borries.
 Milwaukee, E. Spangenberg.
 Mobile, A. Reichard.
 New Orleans, L. Christ.
 New Bedford, †George Hussey.
 New York, E. von der Heydt.
 Philadelphia, T. Schottler.
 San Francisco, H. Hansmann.
 Savannah, F. N. Hudtwalcker.
 St. Louis, E. C. Angelrodt.

Reuss, Prince of, Senior and Junior Line.

New York, *Hy. Schondorff.

Rome, or Pontifical States.

New York, *Louis B. Binsse.
 Baltimore, ———.

Boston, †Nicholas Reggio.
 Charleston, †E. Mottet.
 Cincinnati, ———.
 New Orleans, C. J. Daron.
 Philadelphia, ———.

Russia.

New York, *J. de Nottbeck.
 Baltimore, †Augustus Kohler.
 Boston, †Robert B. Storer.
 Charleston, †Ed. H. Barnwell, *Ad.*
 Galveston, †F. Wolff.
 Mobile, †Joseph E. Murrell.
 New Orleans, †Leop. Christ, *Act.*
 Philadelphia, ———.
 San Francisco, †Peter Kostromitinoff.
 Savannah, †John R. Wilder.

Salvador.

New York, *Royal Phelps.
 New York, †M. Echeverria.
 San Francisco, R. W. Heath.

Sardinia.

New York, *Chas. J. Bertinatti.
 New York, †Louis Nurisso.
 Baltimore, †C. A. Williamson.
 Boston, Mas., Me. }
 N.H., & R.I., } †Nicholas Reggio.
 Charleston, †E. L. Trenholm.
 Cincinnati, †J. F. Meline.
 Key West, †W. Pinckney.
 Mobile, †L. O. Townsley.
 New Orleans, Joseph Lanata.
 New Orleans, †Wm. Pinckney.
 Norfolk, †D. Robinson.
 Philad., Penn., }
 N. J., and Del., } †Vittorio Sartori.
 San Francisco, B. Davidson.
 Savannah, ———.
 St. Louis, †L. A. J. Baptiste Paris.

Saxe-Altenburg.

New York, C. E. L. Hinrichs.
 New York, †Frederick Kühne.
 St. Louis, E. C. Angelrodt.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

New York, *C. E. L. Hinrichs.

Chicago, Francis A. Hoffman.
 Cincinnati, F. A. Eggers.
 New York, Frederick Kühne.
 Philadelphia, C. F. Hagedorn.
 St. Louis, E. C. Angelrodt.

Saxe-Meiningen.

New York, F. Kuhne for U. S.

Saxe-Weimar.

Chicago, Francis A. Hoffman.
 Cincinnati, F. Augustus Eggers.
 Mobile, A. Reichard.
 New York, H. Gelpcke.
 Philadelphia, C. F. Hagedorn.
 St. Louis, E. C. Angelrodt.

Sazony.

New York, *J. W. Schmidt.
 Baltimore, W. Dresel.
 Cincinnati, C. F. Adae.
 Galveston, J. Kauffman.
 Louisville, John Smidt.
 Milwaukee, F. A. Borchardt.
 New Orleans, T. Hamman.
 Philadelphia, J. T. Plate.
 San Francisco, J. Kreyinhagen.
 St. Louis, Robert Barth.

Schaumburg-Lippe.

New York, C. B. Richard.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

New York, C. E. Borsdorf.

Spain.

New York, *Francis Stoughton.
 Baltimore, †J. A. Pizarro.
 Boston, †L. L. de Arze y Noel.
 Charleston, } V. Anto. Larrañaga.
 N.C. & S.C., }
 Galveston, †Benjamin Theron.
 Key West, Mariano Alvarez.
 Mobile, J. G. Miranda.
 New Orleans, Juan Callejon.
 New Orleans, †A. Farando.
 New York, †Carlos Chacon.
 Norfolk, †Duncan Robertson.
 Pensacola, †Francisco Moreno.
 Philadelphia, C. R. de la Chica.
 Portland, J. Avendaño.
 Portsmouth, †Wm. B. Parker.

San Francisco, Camilo Martin.
 Savannah, †F. M. R. de Moncada.
 St. Louis, †Robt. H. Betts.
 Wilmington, N.C., †Fred. B. Lord.

Sweden and Norway.

Washington, D.C., *N.W. Wetterstedt.
 Alexandria, †James Dempsey.
 Baltimore, †Frederic B. Graf.
 Boston, Mass., }
 Me., & N. H., } †Bartol Schlesinger.
 Charleston, †Carl O. Witte.
 Chicago, †C. F. Sundell.
 Cincinnati, †James P. Meline.
 Key West, †Asa F. Tift.
 Madison, Wisc., †G. Bjornson.
 Mobile, †R. Westfelt.
 New Orleans, †J. D. Sybrandt.
 New York, C. E. Habicht.
 Norfolk, †D. Robertson.
 Philadelphia, †E. S. Sayres.
 San Francisco, G. C. Johnson.
 Savannah, †Fran. H. Wilman.
 St. Louis, ———.
 St. Paul, †Thomas Borup.

Switzerland.

Washington, for }
 D.C., Del., Md, } *John Hitz.
 and Va., }
 Charleston, N. C., }
 S.C., Geo., & Flor., } Henri Meyer.
 Detroit, Mich., Wisc., } Ch. Dominé.
 Iowa, & Min., } †E. Shuilier.
 Galveston, Texas, J. K. Kuhn.
 Highland, Ill., Mo. } C. Rilliet.
 Ill., Kan's & Neb., } †Jos. Suppiger.
 Louisville, Ind., }
 Ohio, Ky., } ———.
 N. Orleans, Ala., Miss., }
 La., Tenn., & Ark., } A. Piaget.
 New York, New }
 England & N.Y. } Louis P. De Luze.
 New York, †A. Iselin.
 Philadelphia, Pa., } R. Koradi.
 N. Jersey, } †P. J. Wiltberger.
 San Francisco, H. Hentsch.
 San Francisco, †A. de Stouz.
Turkey.
 Baltimore, George U. Porter.

Boston, Joseph Iasigi.
 New York, ———.
Tuscany.
 New York, G. B. Talliaferri.
 New York, †W. H. Aspinwall.
 New Orleans, Carlo G. Manzoni.

Two Sicilies.

New York, *C. A. di Licignano.
 Baltimore, †A. C. Rhodes.
 Boston, †N. Reggio.
 Charleston, †J. H. Holmes.
 Dist. Columbia, †N. E. Fowles.
 Key West, †Wm. Pinkney.
 New Haven, †Ira Clisbe.
 New Orleans, †J. T. Barelli.
 New York, †L. Contencin, *Cons. Agt.*
 Norfolk, †L. Schisano.
 Philadelphia, †Vito Viti.
 Richmond, Daniel Groning.
 San Francisco, †W. A. Darling.
 Savannah, †G. C. Michels.

Uruguay.

New York, *G. F. Darby.
 New York, †J. H. Snyder.
 Baltimore, P. Murguiondo.

Boston & Salem, †C. Soule, Jr.
 Galveston, Tex., ———.
 Mobile, †C. G. Mansony.
 New Orleans, †A. F. Valls.
 Philadelphia, John F. Cabot.
 San Francisco, T. P. Hamilton.

Venezuela.

New York, *F. L. Barrera.
 New York, J. C. de las Casas.
 Baltimore, S. B. Daniels.
 Boston, L. Lopez Arce.
 Charleston, P. A. Avelhe.
 New Orleans, Geo. B. Dieter.
 Norfolk, ———.
 Philadelphia, W. G. Boulton.

Wurtemberg.

Baltimore, W. Dresel.
 Cincinnati, Carl. Fred. Adae.
 Louisville, John Smidt.
 Milwaukee, L. von Baumbach.
 New Orleans, Ch. Honold.
 New York, Leopold Bierwirth.
 Philadelphia, W. L. Kiderlen.
 San Francisco, Friedrich Frank.
 St. Louis, E. C. Angelrodt.

VIII. TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 36TH CONGRESS.

[The references by Chapters are to Little, Brown, & Co.'s authorized edition of the *Laws* of the United States. The omitted Chapters are private laws.]

General Appropriations for the Years ending June 30, 1860, and June 30, 1861.

	June 30, 1860.	June 30, 1861.
General Deficiencies for the year ending June 30, 1860,		\$ 647,993.08
Military Academy,	179,588.00	\$ 183,392.00
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses,	6,976,835.77	5,911,522.73
Consular and Diplomatic Expenses,	1,047,745.00	1,158,360.00
Civil Expenses,	3,374,537.37	4,662,820.94
Naval Service Appropriation,	10,527,163.55	10,461,030.33
Army Appropriation,	15,279,845.76	14,966,537.66
Post-Office Deficiency Appropriation for 1859,		4,295,009.26
Post-Office Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1860,		20,035,153.72
Post-Office Appropriation,		19,021,022.75
Ocean Mail Steamers,	341,229.16	
Indian Department and Treaty Stipulations with Indian Tribes,	2,418,468.52	2,576,603.43
Invalid and other Pensions,	852,000.00	849,000.00
Military and Wagon Roads in Territories,		110,000.00
Lighthouses, Light-Boats, Buoys, &c.,	331,507.70	630,456.58
New Post Routes,		425,160.00
Returning Captured Africans,		250,000.00
Relief of Sundry Individuals,	88,504.76	433,237.99
Miscellaneous,	26,400.00	264,694.08
Total definite Appropriations for the years 1860 and 1861,	\$ 41,443,825.59	\$ 86,886,404.55

Some of the principal items of the appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for the two years are as follows :—

<i>Legislative.</i> —Congress, pay of members and mileage,	\$ 1,557,861.72	\$ 804,388.28
“ “ Officers and Clerks of both Houses,	157,639.60	160,912.16
“ Contingent expenses of Senate, including engraving, reporting, stationery, newspapers, &c.	216,191.28	196,436.00
“ Contingent expenses of House, including as above,	237,305.00	257,198.60
“ Paper and printing of both Houses,	170,000.00	170,000.00
“ Library of Congress. — Books and expenses,	17,000.00	17,000.00
<i>Executive.</i> — President of the United States,	31,450.00	31,450.00
Vice-President,	8,000.00	8,000.00
Department of State,	85,625.00	81,025.00
Treasury Department,	670,153.50	676,044.72
Department of the Interior (exclusive of Surveyor-Gen. & clerks),	518,870.00	414,820.00
Surveyors-General and their Clerks,	102,870.00	127,187.06
War Department,	126,720.00	124,320.00
Navy Department,	102,140.00	102,140.00
Post-Office Department,	172,800.00	172,800.00
Attorney-General's office,	18,967.00	81,300.00
Territorial Governments,	125,275.22	134,500.00
Mint and Branches, and Assay Office,	606,423.50	428,287.66
Independent Treasury,	46,300.00	83,800.00
Office of Superintendent of Public Printing,	13,615.92	12,564.00
Paper and Printing for Executive Departments,	58,500.00	55,000.00
Public Lands, Collection of Revenue from,	356,800.00	322,700.00
Executive Buildings,	54,463.00	64,463.00
<i>Judicial.</i> — Judges, Attorneys, and Marshals,	209,100.00	233,750.00
Law Expenses and Prosecutions for Crime,	835,000.00	1,010,000.00
Penitentiary,	22,530.00	20,656.25
Auxiliary Guard and Police,	44,930.52	32,400.00
Court of Claims,	36,300.00	31,300.00

No. 1. Ch. 1. *An Act making Appropriations to defray the Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal Year ending June 30, 1859, and in part for the Support of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal Year ending June 30, 1860.* For the deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1859, \$ 4,296,009.26 are appropriated : for the year ending June 30, 1860, \$ 6,400,000. Interest at 6 per cent is to be paid on certain sums found due contractors for services between May 1, 1859, and February 15, 1860 ; it is to be paid only to the contractors themselves, and to be in full for all damages. \$ 1,000 are appropriated for temporary clerks in the department, to expedite the payment of creditors. Post-Office blanks are to be printed by contract, which is to be awarded to the lowest bidder, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing. Feb. 15, 1860.

No. 2. Ch. II. *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$ 849,000 are appropriated. March 2, 1860.

No. 3. Ch. III. *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Registers to Schooners Helen Blood and Sarah Bond, of Oswego, in the State of New York.* March 2, 1860.

No. 4. Ch. V. *An Act to extend the Provisions of "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the Swamp Lands within their Limits" to Minnesota and Oregon, and for other Purposes.* The act named is the act of 1850, ch. 84. The selections under said act, and the act of 1849, ch. 87, of lands already surveyed, must be made within two years of the adjournment of the legislature of each State at its next session after the date of this act ; and of lands to be surveyed within two years from such adjournment, at the next session after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governor of the State, that the surveys have been completed and confirmed. March 12, 1860.

No. 5. Ch. VII. *An Act to repeal the third Section of an Act entitled "An Act to increase and regulate the Terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of the State of New York," approved July 7, 1838.* The section repealed provided for the subdivision of the district into three divisions for the trials of issues of fact. March 24, 1860.

No. 6. Ch. VIII. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels," approved March 3, 1855, for the better Protection of Female Passengers, and other Purposes.* Any officer or seaman, or other person employed on board any vessel of the United States, who, during the voyage, by promises or threats or solicitation or gifts, seduces and has illicit connection with any female passenger, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be punished by imprisonment for not over twelve months, or by a fine of not over \$ 1,000. If the punishment imposed is a fine, the Court may order it to be paid for the benefit of the female seduced and her child or children, if any. The indictment must be found within two years from the arrival of the vessel at her then port of destination. The subsequent intermarriage of the parties seducing and seduced may be pleaded in bar of a conviction. The uncorroborated testimony of the female seduced is not sufficient to convict.

The frequenting, without permission, the part of the vessel assigned to emigrant passengers works a forfeiture of wages; and a master who permits persons to frequent such part of such vessel is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to a fine of \$ 50 for each offence. Notices hereof in the English, French, and German languages must be conspicuously posted in the vessel, under a penalty on the master of not over \$ 500 for neglect thereof. March 24, 1860.

No. 7. Ch. IX. *An Act to establish Mail Routes in the Territory of Kansas.* March 27, 1860.

No. 8. Ch. X. *An Act making Appropriations for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the Ponca Indians, and with certain Bands of Indians in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, for the Year ending June 30, 1860.* \$ 589,750 are appropriated. March 29, 1860.

No. 9. Ch. XI. *An Act authorizing Publishers to print on their Papers the Date when Subscriptions expire, and in relation to the Postage on Drop Letters.* After publication of printed matter, there may be printed or written thereon, or upon the cover or wrapper, "the name, the date when the subscription expires, and the address of the person to whom it is to be sent," and no other word or communication. April 3, 1860.

No. 10. Ch. XIII. *An Act in relation to the Return of undelivered Letters in the Post-Office.* Any uncalled-for letter, with the address of the writer thereof indorsed thereon, may be sent to such writer after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or such time as the writer may direct. Such letters are not to be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the Post-Office of the writers, and there remaining uncalled for one quarter. April 6, 1860.

No. 11. Ch. XXVII. *An Act to settle the Titles to Lands along the Boundary Line between the States of Georgia and Florida.* When the dividing line between those States is determined, all claims under grants or sales of lands by Georgia falling within Florida, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are confirmed, if Georgia first confirms sales and grants by the United States of lands in Florida then falling within the new limits of Georgia. April 13, 1860.

No. 12. Ch. XXXI. *An Act to incorporate "The United States Agricultural Society."* The corporation may hold property to the amount of not over \$ 100,000 in all. The annual meeting must be held at Washington on the 2d Wednesday of January, when, or at some subsequent time within the year, the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of seven members, must be elected to hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected. The President and Secretary are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee, and the President is Chairman thereof. Not less than fifteen members of the Society constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn from time to time. The business office of the Secretary must be at Washington. The terms of membership are the payment of such a sum as may be prescribed in the Constitution or By-Laws. April 19, 1860.

No. 13. Ch. XXXV. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish a Criminal Court in the District of Columbia.'"* When the Judge of the Criminal Court is unable to hold court, the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Dis-

strict shall in turn perform his duties; and if any Circuit Judge so acting is disabled, another Circuit Judge shall supply his place. The Circuit Judges get no additional compensation for these services. The Clerk of the Criminal Court may in certain cases adjourn it from day to day for not exceeding a week. April 30, 1860.

No. 14. Ch. XXXVII. *An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the Members of the House of Representatives and provide for the future Apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850.* One chief Clerk and other clerks may be employed in the census office. May 5, 1860.

No. 15. Ch. XXXIX. *An Act authorizing the Corporation of Washington City to make a loan and issue Stock for two hundred thousand Dollars, for building a Market-house.* Certain land is also given for the construction of a Market-house thereon, to belong to the city only so long as the building is used for a Market. May 9, 1860.

No. 16. Ch. XL. *An Act to provide Payment for Depredations committed by the Whites upon the Shawnee Indians in Kansas Territory.* \$36,711 are appropriated. May 9, 1860.

No. 17. Ch. XLVIII. *An Act to carry into Effect a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.* The President is to appoint a Commissioner to act with a Commissioner appointed by Paraguay to determine the amount of the claims which the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" have against Paraguay. He is to appoint a Secretary to the Commissioner. The Commissioners may make rules for conducting their business. Pay of Commissioner, \$1,500; of Secretary, \$1,000.

The papers necessary for the proof and decision of the case are to be sent from the State Department to the Commissioners, and returned thither. Whatever amount is paid in pursuance of this act is to be retained from that received from Paraguay. May 16, 1860.

No. 18. Ch. XLIX. *An Act to furnish additional Mail Facilities.* \$25,160 is appropriated for mail service on the routes established by the act of March 27, 1860, see ante, No. 7, p. 158.

No. 19. Ch. L. *An Act to create an additional Land District in Washington Territory.* The "Columbia River District" is established, its boundaries defined, and the appointment of a register and receiver authorized. May 16, 1860.

No. 20. Ch. LVI. *An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending June 30, 1860.* \$647,993.08 are appropriated. One item is for the expenses of delegates appointed by the President to attend the International Statistical Congress at London in July, 1860. The employment of draughtsmen and clerks in the office of the House of Representatives upon land maps is to cease after June 30, 1860. May 24, 1860.

No. 21. Ch. LVII. *An Act making Appropriations for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Washington.* \$110,000 are appropriated to be expended under the direction of the War Department, as follows: \$100,000 for a road from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla; \$10,000 to be expended on that portion of the road from Stella-coom to Fort Vancouver, between Cowlitz River and Monticello. May 25, 1860.

No. 22. Ch. LX. *An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1861, and for other Purposes.* \$1,156,380 are appropriated. May 26, 1860.

No. 23. Ch. LXI. *An Act to settle the Titles to certain Lands set apart for the Use of certain Half-Breed Kansas Indians, in Kansas Territory.* The interest of the United States in the lands set apart for their use by treaty is vested in such of the said reservees as are now living, and in the heirs of those deceased. Any contract, in writing or otherwise, for the sale of such lands by any of said reservees or their heirs is not made of any force hereby. If any reservee does not desire to occupy the land to which he is entitled hereby, the Secretary of the Interior may sell the same for their benefit; and he may sell, for the benefit of the Kansas tribe, the lands of those who have died without heirs; and patents shall issue therefor. May 26, 1860.

No. 24. Ch. LXII. *An Act to authorize the President of the United States, in Conjun-*

tion with the State of California, to run and mark the Boundary Lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California. The boundaries are to commence at the intersection of latitude 42° N. with longitude 120° W. from Greenwich, running south on said meridian until it intersects the parallel of 39° N., thence southeasterly in a straight line to the Colorado, where it intersects the parallel of 35° N. Landmarks are to be placed at the point of beginning and at the corners, and on the line. Those employed by California to be paid by her: the United States to employ only a Superintendent, in addition to those making the surveys and erecting the monuments. May 26, 1860.

No. 25. Ch. LXIV. *An Act authorizing the "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" to enter a certain Tract of Land in the State of Wisconsin.* The Mission Farm on the Fox River, near Green Bay, may be entered at \$1.25 per acre. June 1, 1860.

No. 26. Ch. LXV. *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$183,892 are appropriated. June 1, 1860.

No. 27. Ch. LXVI. *An Act to amend an Act entitled an "Act to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy and of the District of Columbia in the said District."* Insane persons of the army, navy, and revenue-cutter service may be received and detained until cured or removed by the authority ordering their reception. June 1, 1860.

No. 28. Ch. LXVII. *An Act to increase and regulate the Pay of the Navy of the United States.* For the pay of the several grades of officers under this act, see *ante*, pp. 135, 136. Pay of chiefs of bureaus and of Superintendent of Naval Observatory not modified hereby. No service shall be regarded as sea service except what is performed at sea under orders of a Department, and in vessels employed by authority of law. The increased pay of Masters shall apply to those not in the line of promotion, either on the active or reserved list. Officers on reserved list, when in active service, shall receive the rate of pay for such service while engaged therein. The pay of officers on the reserved list, either on leave or furlough, is not affected hereby; nor the existing power of the Secretary of the Navy to furlough officers. June 1, 1860.

No. 29. Ch. LXXVII. *An Act directing the Conveyance of a Lot of Ground for the Use of the Public Schools of the City of Washington.* June 5, 1860.

No. 30. Ch. LXXIX. *An Act for the Relief of certain Settlers in the State of Iowa.* Lands heretofore reserved for Fort Atkinson and an Indian Agency are made subject to the ordinary disposition of the public lands. June 7, 1860.

No. 31. Ch. LXXXIV. *An Act to pay to the State of Missouri the Amount expended by said State in repelling the Invasion of the Osage Indians.* \$19,084.08 are appropriated. June 9, 1860.

No. 32. Ch. LXXXV. *An Act to change the Times for holding the Terms of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.* For the terms of said court, see *ante*, p. 140. June 9, 1860.

¶ No. 33. Ch. CXIV. *An Act to liquidate the Unadjusted Contracts of the Tennessee River Improvement.* All such contracts made by duly authorized officers of the government to be audited and paid. June 12, 1860.

No. 34. Ch. CXV. *An Act to authorize the Levy Court to issue Tavern and other Licenses in the District of Columbia.* June 12, 1860.

No. 35. Ch. CXXVIII. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Define and Regulate the Jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States in California in regard to the Survey and Location of confirmed Private Land Claims."* Notice of a survey of any private land claim, and the approval of the plat thereof by the Surveyor-General, to be published. The District Court may, upon application, in its discretion, order any survey of any private land claim to be returned into court for examination and adjudication, or may refuse such application. When such survey is returned into Court, the parties may take testimony in such manner as the Court shall direct; and upon the proof presented the Court may annul or correct the location, if erroneous; and the Surveyor-General shall make a new survey and location conformably to the decree of the Court, and shall return the same into Court for approval.

If no application is made to annul or modify any survey, or when, after application, the Court has passed its decree, and the survey has been made to conform thereto, the plat or survey shall be sent to the General Land-Office, and a patent shall issue therefor. There shall be no appeal from the decree of the District Court, unless applied for within six months from the date of the decree. Former surveys and locations, returned into either District Court, or concerning which proceedings are now pending, are made subject to this act; but in such cases no publication shall be necessary on the part of the Surveyor-General. The cost of surveys and publication shall be borne by the United States; the costs of litigation in the District Courts to abide the result thereof; and the Court may require security therefor. The salary of the Judge of the Northern District Court, for his additional services, is increased to \$6,000, — to be computed from January 1, 1852; of the Judge of the Southern District, to \$3,500, — to be computed from the date of his appointment, and to continue not over two years from the passage of this act. June 14, 1860.

No. 36. Ch. CXXIX. *An Act to Incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia.* June 15, 1860.

No. 37. Ch. CXXX. *An Act providing for additional Terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.* For the time and place of holding the regular terms of these Courts, see *ante*, pp. 139, 142. Special terms may be held at Lexington, Covington, and Paducah, as the Court shall order. A Clerk's office shall be kept at Lexington, at Covington, and at Paducah, and a Deputy-Clerk shall reside at or near each of those places. June 15, 1860.

No. 38. Ch. CXXXI. *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$14,016,598 are appropriated. In addition, \$5,007,424.75 are appropriated, if the revenue is insufficient. The maximum pay of route agents shall not exceed \$800 a year; nor shall that of special agents be over \$1,600. A detailed statement shall be made to Congress each year of the payments, under the head of "Miscellaneous Payments," in the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General. No part of this appropriation to be used in defence of officers of the Post-Office Department, in suits for misfeasance or non-feasance. The mails may be transported between the United States and any foreign port, or ports, or between home ports, touching at a foreign port by steamship, for the sea and United States inland postage on the mails conveyed, if by an American vessel, or for the sea postage only, if by a foreign vessel: the preference always to be given to American steamers over foreign, when leaving the same port for the same destination within three days of each other. The appropriation for inland mail service from San Francisco to Puget's Sound may be applied to land service whenever such service is substituted for ocean service.

After June 30, 1860, the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers shall not exceed one cent each, and the whole shall be paid them for their services.

"The Postmaster-General may establish boxes for the delivery of letters at the outside stations in the suburbs of cities, provided it can be done without loss to the Department or injury to the service; and any net revenue derived from the rent of said boxes may be applied by him towards the payment of the expense of collecting letters or towards the increase of the carrier's fund, as he may deem just or equitable."

"When packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any Post-Office directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the Postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners." June 15, 1860.

No. 39. Ch. CXXXII. *An Act authorizing the Sale of the Western Military Asylum in Harrodsburg, Kentucky.* The sale shall not be made until after at least sixty days public notice, nor for a price less than \$25,000. June 15, 1860.

No. 40. Ch. CXXXIV. *An Act to change the Location of the Custom-House for the District of Brazos de Santiago, from Point Isabel to Brownsville, in the State of Texas.* Brownsville is made the port of entry for the District. A Deputy-Collector is authorized at Brazos de Santiago, who may enter and clear vessels. The transshipment of goods transported in bond, at Brazos harbor for Brownsville, is allowed. June 16, 1860.

No. 41. Ch. CXXXV. *An Act to amend an Act regulating the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States.* The Minister to Sardinia may be of the grade of "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary," with a salary of \$12,000; and there may be a Secretary of Legation, with a salary of \$1,800. June 16, 1860.

No. 42. Ch. CXXXVI. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the Slave-Trade."* The President is authorized to contract with any person, or society, or body corporate, for a term of not over five years, to receive upon the coast of Africa from the agents of the United States all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade, by the commanders of armed vessels of the United States, and to provide such negroes, &c., with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions for a period of not over one year from the date of their being landed, and at a cost of not over \$100 for each person so clothed, sheltered, and provided with food. The President may renew the contract from time to time, for periods of not over five years on each renewal. Instructions may be given to commanders of armed vessels of the United States to proceed, immediately upon the capture of any vessels with such negroes, &c., on board, to the coast of Africa, and there deliver the negroes, and then bring the captured vessels and their crews to the United States for trial and adjudication. The act is made to apply also to the captured Africans recently landed in the Southern District of Florida. June 16, 1860.

No. 43. Ch. CXXXVII. *An Act to facilitate Communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by Electric Telegraph.* The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, under the direction of the President, to advertise for sealed proposals, to be received for sixty days after the passage of the act, and the fulfilment thereof to be guaranteed by responsible parties, as in mail contracts, for the use, by the Government, for ten years, of a line or lines of magnetic telegraph, to be constructed within two years from July 31, 1860, from some point or points on the west line of the State of Missouri, by such route or routes as the contractors may select, to San Francisco, California; the lines at the points in Missouri are to be connected by telegraph with the cities in the Atlantic, Southern, and Western States. The contract must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, provided the bid does not require from the United States the payment of over \$40,000 a year. The contract shall not be made until the line is in actual operation, and payments under it shall cease when the contractors fail to comply with their contracts. The contractors may use such unoccupied public lands as may be necessary for the right of way, and for establishing stations; the stations not to average a less distance apart than fifteen miles, and not to occupy more than one quarter section of land each.

The Government is to have priority in sending despatches. With this exception, the line must be open to all citizens, upon payment of the regular charges, and telegrams be transmitted in the order of their reception. The charges shall not exceed three dollars for a single despatch of ten words, with the proportionate deductions upon despatches of greater length. If at the rate paid for the telegrams of individuals, the Government matter would exceed \$40,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify the amount of the excess to Congress. The use of the line is to be free for scientific purposes, to the Coast Survey, Smithsonian Institution, and National Observatory.

The Government reserves the right to connect lines from any of its military posts with this line, and the contractors are authorized to construct a branch line to Oregon. The act confers no exclusive privileges on the contractors, and Congress can at any time alter or amend it. June 16, 1860.

No. 44. Ch. CXXXVIII. *An Act making Appropriation for the Payment of the Expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota.* \$20,000 are appropriated. June 16, 1860.

No. 45. Ch. CXXXIX. *An Act to relinquish the Title of the United States to certain Lands occupied by the City of Baton Rouge, in Louisiana.* June 16, 1860.

No. 46. Ch. CXL. *An Act to change the Name of the Ship Rockall to "Massachusetts."* June 16, 1860.

No. 47. Ch. CXLI. *An Act recognizing the Survey of the Grand Cheniere Island, State of Louisiana, as approved by the Surveyor-General, and for other Purposes.* June 16, 1860.

No. 48. Ch. CXLII. *An Act to amend an Act approved March 3, 1847, entitled, "An Act to establish a Port of Entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas, and for other Purposes."* Surveyorship at Corpus Christi, abolished, and Deputy-Collectorship established, at \$ 500 per annum. June 16, 1860.

No. 49. Ch. CXLIII. *An Act for the Relief of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.* \$ 20,000 to be paid to such society for release of land-claim in Oregon. June 16, 1860.

No. 50. Ch. CXLIV. *An Act for the Relief of Congressional Township Number Two North, of Range Number Nine West, of the fourth principal Meridian, in Adams County, State of Illinois.* School-lands may be selected in lieu of those found worthless, and patents issue therefor. June 16, 1860.

No. 51. Ch. CLVII. *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$ 1,986,753.43 are appropriated. California may be divided into two Indian districts, with a superintending agent for each district, appointed by the President, at an annual salary of \$ 3,600, who shall give bond as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Each superintendent may appoint a supervisor at \$ 1,800, and not over four laborers at not over \$ 50 a month.

No. 52. Ch. CLVIII. *An Act to authorize Divorces in the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.* To the Circuit Court for the District is given jurisdiction to hear and determine applications for divorces, which are to be made by petition, which is to specify with certainty the causes for the divorce asked. Upon the filing of the petition a summons is to issue to the defendant for his appearance and answer; or if he is a non-resident or has been absent six months, notice may be given by publication. The case may be heard and decided at any time when the summons has been served twenty days, or when the publication is made forty days before the commencement of the term. No judgment can be rendered on default without proof; nor shall any admissions in the answer be evidence of the facts charged in the petition; but the same shall in all cases be proved by other evidence. The causes for divorce from the bond of matrimony, and from bed and board, are the usual causes. Divorces cannot be granted for causes that have occurred without the District, unless the party applying for the divorce has resided within the District for two years next preceding the application. The statute has provisions concerning the legitimacy or the illegitimacy of the issue of the marriages thus dissolved, and it authorizes the Court to make orders respecting alimony, dower, the separate property of the wife, and the custody and maintenance of the children.

In case of the desertion of a wife by her husband, the Court, or any judge thereof when the Court is not in session, may pass an order protecting the wife in her earnings and property acquired after the commencement of the desertion, against her husband or his creditors, and permitting such earnings and property to be enjoyed by her as though she were a *feme sole*; such order to be recorded; and in case the husband or any creditor of his seizes such property, after notice and record of such order, the wife may recover such specific property, and also a sum equal to double the value of the property so seized and held. June 19, 1860.

No. 53. Ch. CLXII. *An Act making Appropriations for Lighthouses, Beacons, Buoys, and so forth.* \$ 630,456.58 are appropriated. No part of the appropriation for the erection of any lighthouse or beacon-light is to be expended until plans and contracts are made for the entire completion of the lighthouse or beacon-light, for the sum appropriated. Necessary preliminary surveys for sites for lighthouses, &c., on the seaboard are to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; on the lakes, under that of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers. If the Reports are adverse, they shall be submitted to Congress; if favorable, the work may be commenced as soon as valid titles and State jurisdiction have been obtained. The Secretary of the Treasury may re-establish discontinued lighthouses upon the recommendation of the Lighthouse Board. The light-vessel at Galveston Bay, Texas, is to be restored. Of the above appropriations, \$ 26,000 are for experiments for testing Daboll's and other ear signals. June 20, 1860.

No. 54. Ch. CLXIII. *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$14,966,537.66 are appropriated, of which \$735,000 are for fortifications. One signal officer is to be added to the staff of the army, with rank, pay, etc., of a major of cavalry, to have charge of signal duty, and the books, papers, and apparatus connected therewith. Four surgeons and four assistant-surgeons are to be added to the medical staff of the army. The allowance of sugar and coffee to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates shall be 10 lbs. of coffee and 15 of sugar for every 100 rations. Payments are to be made to Iowa, Texas, and New Mexico for the moneys advanced by them for the support of volunteers for the protection of the frontiers of the respective States, &c.; the Secretary of War to be satisfied of the necessity of calling out the volunteers, the pay, &c., to be no greater than that of the same grades in the army of the United States; and to be only for the time actually employed in military service.

A commission upon the Military Academy at West Point is authorized, to consist of two Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; two members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker; and two officers of the army, to be designated by the President; "which commission shall examine into the organization, system of discipline, and course of instruction, with a view to ascertain what modification or changes, if any, are desirable, in order that the Academy shall best accomplish the objects of its establishment." The commission is to report the result of its examination to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. June 21, 1860.

No. 55. Ch. CLXIV. *An Act providing for the Punishment of Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, or other Ministerial Officers, for permitting the Escape of Prisoners in their Custody.* The punishment, "having respect to the nature of the crime with which the escaped prisoner shall have been charged," shall be a fine of not over \$2,000, or imprisonment not over two years, or both; and the act to apply also to extradition cases. June 21, 1860.

No. 56. Ch. CLXV. *An Act to establish a Mail six Times a Week from Sacramento, in California, to Olympia, in the Territory of Washington.* The present contracts may be so altered as to convey the entire mail by four-horse stages, daily, at a schedule of seven days from April 1 to December 1, and twelve days the rest of the year, from Sacramento, via Yreka, Jacksonville, Roseburg, Oakland, and Salem to Portland, Oregon, for \$90,000 a year, the contract to expire September 15, 1864. Service is to be established six times a week, at a schedule of 36 hours, from Portland via Vancouver, Saint Helen's, and Monticello, to Olympia, the compensation not to exceed the rate per mile from Sacramento to Portland, — with steamer service from Portland to Cowlitz, and from Cowlitz to Olympia by four-horse stages. So soon as this service by this act is established, the ocean service from San Francisco to Olympia, via Portland and Astoria, is to be discontinued. June 21, 1860.

No. 57. Ch. CLXVI. *An Act confirming certain Land Entries under the third (first) Section of the Act of March 3, 1855, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department, during the fiscal Year ending June 30, 1856.* Certain entries of land by contractors, for conveying mails through any of the Territories west of the Mississippi, are confirmed, subject to any *bona fide* legal claims, and patents are to issue, if the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the contractor has performed his contracts, &c. No new rights are to be acquired under the act of March 3, 1855 [1855, ch. 201]; but the Secretary of the Interior may, upon the application of the Postmaster-General, reserve for mail stations certain lands upon the routes from the Mississippi to the Pacific; such stations not to be subject to the pre-emption or other general land laws; and when they are abandoned, the land shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, after at least three months public notice. All laws granting pre-emption rights to mail contractors are repealed. June 21, 1860.

No. 58. Ch. CLXVII. *An Act to confirm certain Private Land Claims in the Territory of New Mexico.* The confirmation only to release the claims of the United States, but not to affect any valid adverse rights. June 21, 1860.

No. 59. CH. CLXXIX. *An Act to carry into Effect Provisions of the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other Functionaries, of the United States in those Countries, and for other Purposes.* The judicial powers given are in addition to the other powers and duties imposed upon them by the said treaties. They are "in regard to crimes and misdemeanors, the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner herein provided; all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in such countries, respectively, and, upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries, and each of them, are hereby authorized to issue all such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution."

In regard to civil rights, whether of property or of the person, those functionaries are invested with judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of the treaties, and also jurisdiction in matters of contract in ports at which the United States are represented by consuls.

The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters is to be executed in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are by the act, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, extended over all citizens of the United States in the said countries (and over all others that the terms of said treaties justify or require), so far as such laws are suitable to carry such treaties into effect. When such laws are not adapted to, or sufficient for, the object, "the common law, including equity and admiralty, shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in the said countries." If defects still remain, "the ministers in the said countries respectively shall, by decrees and regulations, which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies."

The forms of process, of trials, and proceedings after trials, of bail-bonds required of appellants from the decisions of consuls, costs and fees, shall be prescribed by the ministers, with the advice of the consuls. The act provides for certain proceedings in case the consuls dissent from the regulations made by the minister; and all the regulations of the ministers must be transmitted to the Secretary of State, to be by him submitted to Congress for revision.

Consuls may, upon complaint made to or upon facts within their own knowledge, issue their warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with an offence against the law, and may try and sentence any such person. In criminal cases they have jurisdiction without appeal, where the fine imposed is not over \$100, or the imprisonment is not over sixty days; and with the right of appeal from his sentence to the minister, in cases where the fine does not exceed \$500, or the imprisonment is not over ninety days. They may call to their assistance, in certain cases, and in other cases they shall call to their aid, one or more citizens, not exceeding four in number, and in capital cases not less than four, taken by lot from a list of individuals previously submitted to and approved by the minister. If the assistants and the consul agree, their decision, except in capital cases and certain other cases, is final; if they disagree, the case is referred to the minister for his decision.

In civil cases, a consul has jurisdiction where the damage demanded does not exceed \$500; and in such cases, if he decides them without assistance, his decision is final. If he calls in assistants, and he and they agree, the decision is final; if he and they disagree, the opinion of each is noted on the record, and either party may appeal to the minister; but if no appeal is claimed, the decision of the consul is conclusive.

Ministers have authority to decide all cases coming to them by way of appeal, to try capital cases, to grant reprieves, &c.; to prevent citizens of the United States from enlisting either in the military or naval service of either of said countries to make war upon a nation with which his country is at peace. The offences made punishable with death are, "murder and insurrection or rebellion against the government of either of said countries."

In all cases, civil and criminal, the evidence is to be taken down in writing in open court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the

competency or character of the testimony shall be noted, with the ruling, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

The President is authorized to appoint marshals for such of the consular courts in said countries as he may think proper ; not exceeding seven in number, viz. four in China, one in Japan, one in Siam, and one in Turkey ; to execute all process issued by the minister in the country where they reside, or by the consul, at the port where they reside. Prisons for American convicts may also be hired as follows: not more than four in China, one in Japan, one in Siam, and one in Turkey.

The provisions of this act, so far as they relate to crimes and offences committed by citizens of the United States, shall extend to Turkey, under the treaty with that country of May 7, 1830, as to all disputes between citizens of the United States in Persia. They shall extend to Persia ; and, so far as they are in conformity with treaty stipulations, they shall extend to Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, respectively. The ministers and consuls of the United States resident in those several countries are vested hereby with the authority conferred by this act upon the minister and consuls in China. Disputes in Persia between citizens of the United States and the subjects of Persia shall be carried before the customary Persian tribunal, and shall be decided according to equity, in the presence of an *employé* of the consul or agent of the United States. Disputes in Persia between citizens of the United States and subjects of other foreign powers shall be adjudicated by the intermediation of their respective ministers or consuls, in accordance with regulations to be mutually agreed on.

"The word *minister*, when used in this act, shall be understood to mean the person invested with, and exercising, the principal diplomatic functions in each of the countries mentioned in the first section of this act. The word *consul* shall be understood to mean any person invested by the United States with, and exercising the functions of, consul-general, vice-consul-general, consul, or vice-consul in any of the countries herein named. And if at any time there be no minister of the United States in either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, the judicial duties which are imposed by this act upon the minister shall devolve upon the consul-general or consul residing at the capital of the country, who is hereby authorized and required to discharge the same."

"The consuls and commercial agents of the United States at islands, or in countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, are authorized to hear and determine all cases in regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, where the real debt and damages do not exceed \$1,000, according to the laws of the United States, and the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as justices of the peace are now authorized and empowered where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. And they are also invested with the powers hereby conferred upon consuls for the trial of offences and misdemeanors.

Section 31 of the act provides that "all marriages in the presence of any consular officer in a foreign country, between persons who would be authorized to marry if residing in the District of Columbia, shall have the same force and effect, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States. And in all cases of marriage before any consular officer, the said consular officer shall give to each of the parties a certificate of such marriage, and shall also send a certificate thereof to the Department of State, there to be kept ; which certificate shall specify the names of the parties, their ages, places of birth, and residence." The act takes effect July 1, 1860. June 22, 1860.

No. 60. Ch. CLXXX. *An Act authorizing a Loan and providing for the Redemption of Treasury Notes.* The President may borrow, within twelve months of the passage of the act, not over \$21,000,000, to redeem the Treasury notes now outstanding, and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes paid and received for public dues, and for no other purposes. Stock shall be issued for the money borrowed, bearing interest not over six per cent, and reimbursable in not less than ten years, nor over twenty ; the certificates to be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and to be under the seal of the Department, to be transferable on the books of the Treasury, and not to be for a less sum than

§ 1,000. When required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest to be attached to the certificates, and such certificates may be assigned and transferred by delivery, merely. Proposals for the loan are to be advertised for, and the most favorable ones offered by responsible bidders shall be accepted. An abstract of the proposal, and a report of the amount received, and of the persons from whom, and the terms upon which borrowed, shall be made to Congress at the commencement of the next session. No stock shall be disposed of at less than par. § 5,000 are appropriated for preparing the certificates and other expenses under the act. "The faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock." June 22, 1860.

No. 61. Ch. CLXXXI. *An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$10,461,030.33 are appropriated. Not over \$3,000 shall be expended at any yard in the repairs of the hull and spars of any vessel, until the necessity, expediency, and probable cost thereof is reported to the Department by an examining board, to be composed of a captain or commander, the naval constructor and two master-workmen of the yard where the vessel is ordered for repairs, or one master-workmen and an engineer of the navy: the captain or commander to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and the master-workman or engineer by the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Not over \$1,000 shall be expended on the repairs of the sails and rigging of any vessel, without the report of an examining board composed of one naval officer, and the master-rigger and master-sailmaker of the yard where the vessel is ordered. The act also provides "that the Secretary of the Navy cause a careful examination to be made by naval officers, engineers, and constructors, into the condition of the sailing vessels of the navy, and the cost of giving them, or any of them, full steam power, together with the expediency of making such change in view of the cost, condition, model, and general character of such vessels so altered; and that the report of such officers, together with the Secretary's views thereon, be communicated to Congress, at its next session."

Purveyors in the navy are hereafter to be called paymasters. The pay of the paymasters' clerks at the navy-yards at Charlestown, New York, and Norfolk shall be at the rate of \$750 per annum. \$10,000 are appropriated to enable the President to send some competent person to examine and report upon the amount and quality of the coal to be found in the Isthmus of Chiriqui on the lands of the Chiriqui Improvement Company, upon the harbors of Chiriqui, Lagoon, and Golfoetto, and the practicability of building a railroad across the Isthmus to connect said harbors. June 22, 1860.

No. 62. Ch. CLXXXII. *An Act to grant to the City of Port Huron, Michigan, a Part of the Military Reservation of Fort Gratiot, for the Enlargement of the City Cemetery at that Place.* June 22, 1860.

No. 63. Ch. CLXXXIII. *An Act to declare the Meaning of the Act entitled "An Act making further Provisions for the Satisfaction of Virginia Land Warrants," passed August 31, 1852.* June 22, 1860.

No. 64. Ch. CLXXXIV. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for giving Effect to certain Treaty Stipulations between this and Foreign Governments for the Apprehension and Delivery up of certain Offenders."* The act amended is that of 1848, ch. 167. Depositions, warrants, and other papers, or copies thereof, may be received in evidence, "for the purposes mentioned in the said section, if they shall be properly and legally authenticated so as to entitle them to be received for similar purposes by the tribunals of the foreign country from which the accused party shall have escaped; and the certificate of the principal, diplomatic, or consular officer of the United States, resident in such foreign country, shall be proof that any paper or other document so offered is authenticated in the manner required by this act." June 22, 1860.

No. 65. Ch. CLXXXV. *An Act for the Relief of Congressional Township Number Six South, of Range Number Eight West, in Randolph County, State of Illinois.* The school trustees may select lands in lieu of those lost. June 22, 1860.

No. 66. Ch. CLXXXVI. *An Act to amend "An Act [to provide] for extending the*

Laws and Judicial System of the United States to the State of Oregon, and for other Purposes." The act amended is that of 1859, ch. 85. For the terms of the District Court hereby established, see *ante*, p. 143. The salary of the District Judge is made \$3,000. June 22, 1860.

No. 67. Ch. CLXXXVII. *An Act to change the Time for holding the Courts in the Northern District of Florida.* See *ante*, p. 142. June 22, 1860.

No. 68. Ch. CLXXXVIII. *An Act for the final Adjustment of Private Land Claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other Purposes.* June 22, 1860.

No. 69. Ch. CLXXXIX. *An Act in relation to Mission Claims at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.* Missionary claims referred to in the act of 1850, ch. 71, § 4, to be confirmed like claims of individuals. June 22, 1860.

No. 70. Ch. CXC. *An Act in relation to Malicious Injuries to, and Trespasses upon, Public and Private Property, within the District of Columbia.* Fruit or shade trees, works of art, fences, gardens, orchards, and the like, are protected from depredations. Such injuries are made punishable by fine or imprisonment. June 22, 1860.

No. 71. Ch. CC. *An Act providing for the Erection of a Post-Office in the City of Philadelphia.* Payment is to be made from sales of lands and from former appropriations. June 23, 1860.

No. 72. Ch. CCI. *An Act authorizing the Issue of a Register for the Brig "Charles H. Jordan."* June 23, 1860.

No. 73. Ch. CCII. *An Act to authorize the Location of certain Warrants for Bounty Lands heretofore issued.* The warrants referred to are those issued for military services in the late war with Great Britain. June 23, 1860.

No. 74. Ch. CCIII. *An Act to authorize the Reissus of Land Warrants in certain Cases, and for other Purposes.* When it is shown that any land warrant has been lost, a new one may issue, be located, &c., and the original warrant, in whosever hands it may be, shall be null and void. June 23, 1860.

No. 75. Ch. CCIV. *An Act to authorize Notaries-Public in the District of Columbia to take Acknowledgments of Deeds of Conveyance of Real and Personal Estate therein.* The same effect is given to their acts as to similar acts of Justices of the Peace in the District. June 23, 1860.

No. 76. Ch. CCV. *An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$5,911,522.73 are appropriated. The Superintendent of Public Printing shall not be allowed more than three clerks in his office.

Section 3. "All purchases and contracts for supplies or services in any of the Departments of the government, except for personal services, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article or articles, or performance of the service, shall be made by advertising, a sufficient time previously, for proposals respecting the same. When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract at the places and in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold, or such services engaged between individuals. No contract or purchase shall hereafter be made, unless the same be authorized by law, or be under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment, except in the War and Navy Departments for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year. No arms, nor military supplies whatever, which are of a patented invention, shall be purchased, nor the right of using or applying any patented invention, unless the same shall be authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly set forth that it is for such patented invention." June 23, 1860.

No. 77. Ch. CCXI. *An Act making Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$4,662,820.94 are appropriated. No part of the appropriation for the capitol extension shall be expended in the decoration thereof by sculpture or painting, or other works of illustrated art; and the laws establishing an art commission are repealed. The office of Engineer of the Potomac Water-Works is

abolished. The Washington Gas Light Company after December 31, 1860, shall not receive over 35 cents per 100 cubic feet of gas, furnished to consumers. In the selection of seeds and cuttings for distribution, regard shall be had to the purposes of general cultivation and the rural interests of all parts of the United States; and no part of the appropriation therefor shall go as a commission, or in any way to any person receiving a salary or wages, under the federal government, nor to any partner, employé, or member of the family of a person so employed. The contract with Gales & Seaton for the continuation of the "American State Papers" is modified, as to the payment of the expenses of the compilation, indexing, printing, and binding, &c., which are to be borne by the publishers. The whole cost shall not exceed \$ 340,000. The volumes shall not average less than 1,000 pages. June 25, 1860.

No. 78. Ch. CCXII. *An Act making further Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending June 30, 1860.* \$ 13,635,153.72 are appropriated. Contractors who failed to perform their contracts between March 3, 1859, and April 1, 1860, in consequence of the inability of the Department to pay the amount due them, shall be relieved therefrom. June 25, 1860.

No. 79. Ch. CCXIII. *An Act to establish two Indian Agencies in Nebraska Territory, and one in the Territory of New Mexico.* In Nebraska, there shall be an agency for the Poncas, and one for the Pawnees. The salary of the agents in the three agencies shall be \$ 1,500 each. June 25, 1860.

No. 80. Ch. CCXIV. *An Act to grant to the Parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana, certain Tracts of Land in said Parish.* The grant is on condition that the land shall be held for the use of the Catholic congregation, now occupying it for public worship and as a burying-ground, saving all adverse rights. June 25, 1860.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

[The omitted numbers are private resolutions.]

No. 1. *A Resolution giving the Consent of Congress to Captain William B. Shubrick to accept a Sword presented to him by Captain General and President Urquiza of the Argentine Confederation.* February 24, 1860.

No. 2. *Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for Inaugurating the Equestrian Statue of Washington.* \$ 10,000 are appropriated. The statue is by Mills. February 24, 1860.

No. 4. *A Joint Resolution for the Relief of the Contractors of the Post-Office Department.* The accruing revenues of the department may be used in part payment of contractors, mail agents, &c. March 28, 1860.

No. 5. *Joint Resolution constituting Macon, Georgia, a Port of Entry for the Time being for the Purposes therein specified, and for other Purposes.* Macon is made a port of entry, in order that goods imported for exhibition at a fair may be exempted from duty. April 6, 1860.

No. 6. *A Resolution in Regard to the Minister from Japan.* \$ 20,000 are appropriated to defray the expenses of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State. April 19, 1860.

No. 7. *A Resolution to allow Credit to certain Disbursing Officers therein mentioned.* They are officers who disbursed certain appropriations for certain river improvements. April 19, 1860.

No. 9. *A Resolution authorizing Captain William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands to accept certain Testimonials awarded to them by the Government of Great Britain.* The presents are a snuff box and medal in memorial of their connection with laying down the Atlantic cable. May 9, 1860.

No. 12. *A Resolution authorizing the Enlargement of and Construction of a Branch to the Louisville and Portland Canal.* May 24, 1860.

No. 18. *A Resolution for Supplying the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickesaw Nations with*

such copies of the Laws, Journals, and public printed Documents as are furnished to the States and Territories. June 15, 1860.

No. 19. *A Resolution in Relation to the Works of the Exploring Expedition.* One copy to be given to Switzerland and one to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. June 15, 1860.

No. 20. *A Resolution providing for the Observation of the Eclipse of the Sun which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next.* The Superintendent of the Coast Survey is directed to procure and equip a suitable vessel to carry not over five astronomers and their assistants, to the most suitable point on the eastern coast of this continent, for observing the eclipse; the United States to be at no other expense, and to furnish their observations for the use of the Coast Survey, without charge to the Government. June 15, 1860.

No. 25. *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Public Printing.* All the printing and binding authorized by the Senate and House, the Executive and Judicial Departments, and the Court of Claims, on and after March 4th, 1861, are to be executed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing, who is for this purpose authorized to contract for the erection or purchase of the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials, at a price not over \$150,000, and to employ all necessary persons, and to report to Congress at each session the number so employed. A foreman of printing is authorized with a salary of \$1,800, and a foreman of binding at a salary of \$1,500; each to be a practical man, acquainted with his trade. The Superintendent shall be responsible for all manuscripts and copy, and all matter, whether for printing or engraving or the binding for all paper and materials required for public use; and to keep a faithful account of the same. For the payment for work and materials the Secretary of the Treasury shall make advances to the Superintendent, such advances at no time to exceed two thirds of the penalty of his bond, and he not to be allowed for payments for services at higher rates than in the private printing establishments in Washington. The printing of the 36th Congress shall be executed by the printers of the Senate and House as now authorized.

The standard of paper for congressional documents to weigh not less than fifty pounds to the ream of five hundred sheets of twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, is to be fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing; and the Superintendent shall furnish samples of the paper, and each year, for sixty days before July 1st, advertise for proposals in the principal cities for said paper; the contract thereupon to be awarded to the lowest bidder. The Superintendent shall see that the contract is faithfully performed; any difference between the Superintendent and contractors to be settled by the Joint Committee. If the contractor is in default, the Superintendent may contract with the next lowest bidder under the latest proposals, or may advertise anew for proposals, and award the contract as above; and during the interval may purchase paper in open market, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the defaulting contractor and his sureties to be responsible for any increase of cost over the contract price. The Superintendent shall keep an account of the amount of paper used, and how used, and report annually to the Secretary of the Interior at the end of each fiscal year. He shall furnish estimates in detail for the expenses of his office, and report annually to Congress the exact condition of the public printing, binding, and engraving, the amount and cost of paper, statements of bids, &c. He shall, under the direction of the Committee, procure charts, drawings, &c., needed to illustrate any public document. He shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in any publishing or printing or engraving, or in any contract or purchase connected with the public printing, under the penalty, upon conviction, of imprisonment not less than one nor more than five years, and a fine of \$500. If he corruptly colludes with any person to defraud the United States, and the United States thereby suffers loss, he shall, upon conviction, forfeit his office and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than seven years, and be fined \$3,000. June 23, 1860.

No. 26. *A Resolution explanatory of the Eighth Section of the Act of Congress, approved February 28th, 1859.* June 25, 1860.

No. 27. *Joint Resolution to Reduce the Price of Public Printing.* The price for "composition, press-work, folding, stitching, and inserting maps and plates," is reduced forty per cent. The resolution takes effect from its passage. June 25, 1861.

X. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. *Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures, during the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1858, and June 30, 1859.*

[From Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 6, 1858, and Dec. 22, 1859.]

The receipts into the Treasury were as follows: —		Year ending June 30, 1858.	Year ending June 30, 1859.
From customs, viz.: —			
During the first quarter, ending Sept. 30,		\$18,573,729.37	\$13,444,520.28
During the second quarter, " Dec. 31,		6,237,723.69	9,054,228.60
During the third quarter, " Mar. 31,		7,127,900.69	12,786,252.19
During the fourth quarter, " June 30,		9,850,267.21	14,280,823.31
Total customs,		41,789,620.96	49,565,824.38
From sales of public lands,		3,513,715.87	1,756,687.30
From miscellaneous sources,		1,254,232.76	2,082,559.33
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c.,		46,557,569.59	53,405,071.01
Treasury-Notes, under act Dec. 23, 1857,		23,716,300.00	9,667,400.00
Loan under act of June 14, 1858,			18,620,000.00
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1857 and '58,		17,710,114.27	6,398,316.10
Total means,		87,983,983.86	88,090,787.11
The expenditures, exclusive of trust funds, and treasury-notes funded, were as follows: —			
<i>Civil List.</i>			
Legislative, including books,		3,583,523.79	2,290,659.44
Executive,		1,856,017.53	1,883,689.49
Judiciary,		1,062,631.61	1,258,404.58
Governments in the Territories,		184,673.89	177,737.66
Surveyors and their clerks, &c.,		163,717.13	91,210.68
Officers of Mint, branches, and Assay Office,		88,283.33	141,851.48
Supervising and local Inspectors, &c.,		81,133.70	81,442.33
Assistant Treasurers and their clerks,		39,215.77	38,800.00
Total civil list,		7,059,196.75	5,963,795.66
<i>Foreign Intercourse.</i>			
Salaries of Ministers, <i>Chargés d'Affaires</i> , &c.,		255,534.12	327,132.66
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation,		20,795.40	27,875.25
Salaries of Consuls,		296,189.14	280,815.19
Dragoman to Turkey and contingencies,		3,000.00	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,		50,536.84	43,239.70
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,		40,002.21	68,000.00
Office-rent of Consuls who cannot trade,		8,263.00	15,644.54
Relief and protection of American seamen,		133,648.71	210,125.39
Interpreters to Consuls in China,		4,500.00	1,270.00
Secretary and Interpreter to Chinese Mission,		6,151.32	5,000.00
Intercourse with Barbary powers,		8,684.82	
Interpreters, guards, &c. at the Consulates in Turkish dominions,		1,042.05	1,171.77
Acknowledgment to masters, &c. of foreign vessels rescuing American citizens,		3,000.00	10,000.00
Blank-books, stationery, &c. for Consuls,		53,079.62	23,634.84

	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1859.
Preservation of archives of Consulates, . . .		\$ 141.52
Loss by exchange on drafts of Consuls, &c.	\$ 7,767.55	12,706.02
Expenses under Reciprocity Treaty, . . .	15,460.00	18,621.00
Suppression of Slave-trade, . . .	4,375.00	45,588.31
Treaty with Denmark, Art 3d, . . .	393,011.00	
Treaty with Denmark, Art. 6th, . . .	15,720.44	
Commission on boundary of Wash. Territory,	71,000.00	71,000.00
Execution of Neutrality Act, . . .	1,370.00	713.17
Adjustment of difficulties with Paraguay, .		4,311.45
Miscellaneous, . . .	161.20	
Total foreign intercourse, . . .	*1,393,292.42	†1,166,990.81
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Surveys of public lands, . . .	417,270.44	393,596.47
Surveys of public lands, &c. in California,	186,294.98	125,583.75
Collecting revenue from sales of public lands,	329,566.30	288,112.72
Support and maintenance of lighthouses, &c.,	1,162,857.51	1,075,711.39
Building lighthouses, for buoys, beacons, &c.,	758,663.29	182,254.56
Marine hospital establishment, . . .	376,806.96	349,890.36
Building marine hospitals, and repairs, . .	333,323.16	350,796.44
Public buildings, grounds, &c. in Washington,	132,910.00	52,692.47
Patent fund and drawings, . . .	204,908.99	204,009.94
Mail service for government, . . .	200,000.00	200,000.00
Mail service for Congress, &c., . . .	500,000.00	500,000.00
Deficiency in Post-Office revenue, . . .	3,969,173.00	3,500,000.00
Building, &c. custom-houses, warehouses, &c.	2,021,193.74	1,314,542.05
Building Post-Offices, Court Houses, &c.,	138,241.41	176,181.81
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs,	2,907,431.63	†3,427,810.86
Survey of the coast of the United States, .	250,000.00	231,500.00
Survey of the western coast of United States,	96,500.00	103,500.00
Survey of Islands off the coast of California,	30,000.00	10,000.00
Survey of Florida reefs and keys, &c., . .	59,500.00	40,000.00
Publishing observations by Coast Survey,	8,000.00	6,500.00
Other Expenses of Coast Survey, . . .	33,000.00	37,200.00
Continuation, &c. Treasury buildings, . .	541,050.46	480,642.86
Patent-Office building, and furnishing rooms,	219,000.00	200,292.02
Mint establishment, . . .	613,487.21	624,300.63
Relief of sundry individuals, . . .	112,112.36	56,542.36
Auxiliary guard in the city of Washington,	19,252.87	19,345.91
Expenses incident to loans and Treas.-notes,	11,019.58	12,687.75
Penitentiary in District of Columbia, . .	18,255.00	21,986.74
Support of insane paupers in Dist. Columbia,	20,500.00	24,500.00
Erecting asylum, &c. for insane in Dist. Col.,	55,500.00	64,872.00
Support of transient paupers, . . .	3,000.00	6,000.00
Bridges, and draw-keepers, . . .	50,945.97	13,386.17
Three per cent to Ohio, . . .		19.04
Three per cent to Illinois, . . .	13,791.69	
Three per cent to Missouri, . . .	79,030.09	
Two and three per cent to Alabama, . . .	26,071.76	

* Deducting a repayment of \$ 1,884.51, gives \$ 1,391,407.91 as the total of foreign intercourse.

† Deduct from this, repayments of \$ 131,130.79, and there remains \$ 1,035,860.02 as the true total of foreign intercourse.

‡ In this is included the expenditure for the Pacific Coast, which, prior to 1853, was paid from the revenue from customs, and \$ 100,000 paid July, 1, 1853, but belonging to the expenditure for June, 1853. So that this actual expenditure for 1853 was \$ 3,632,424.64; for 1859, \$ 3,327,810.26; the difference being \$ 304,614.38.

	Year ending June 30, 1858.	Year ending June 30, 1859.
Two and three per cent to Mississippi,	\$ 19,943.26	
Five per cent to Arkansas,	18,700.79	
Five per cent to Michigan,	7,358.24	\$ 1,621.50
Five per cent to Florida,	5,535.18	
Five per cent to Iowa,	34,219.34	28,101.41
Five per cent to Louisiana,	10,971.30	4,094.45
Satisfying claims of Maine,		52,740.81
Satisfying claims of Massachusetts,		9,215.13
Admission of Kansas into the Union,		6,000.00
Census of Minnesota Territory,		17,768.34
Fire-proof building for courts in Boston,		105,000.00
Debentures, drawbacks, bounties, &c.,		559,520.68
Excess of deposits for duties repaid importers,	487,755.35	609,613.58
Debentures and other charges (customs),	656,226.11	33,036.62
Payment of horses, &c. lost in military service,	8,283.14	39,079.17
Refunding duties on foreign merchandise,	11,170.01	10,973.51
Refunding duties under warehouse system,	151,154.96	2,157.85
Refunding duties under Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain,	1,775.86	999.99
Repayment for lands erroneously sold,	466.90	67,276.48
Settling land claims and suits in California,	60,762.19	33,337.00
Account, &c. of the Exploring Expedition,	2,535.85	17,500.00
Smithsonian Institution, act Aug. 10, 1846,	33,414.22	30,910.14
Safe-keeping the public revenue,	30,910.14	27,018.73
Building vaults in 66 depositories,	35,211.09	858.47
Claims not otherwise provided for,	5,796.18	3,731.83
Building and equipping revenue-cutters,	7,526.95	17,014.82
Pay to each designated depository ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent),	182,614.12	1,557.75
Public buildings in Territories,	4,818.14	
Special examiners of drugs and medicines,	24,257.41	7,580.21
Boundary line, United States and Mexico,	6,748.27	12,601.92
Boundary line, United States and Texas,	19,097.54	33,142.48
Cherokees that remained in North Carolina,	4,000.00	3,950.00
Increase of pay to collectors, &c.,	6,180.45	5,732.92
Oregon, defence against Cayuse Indians,	1,920.25	1,911.73
Tri-monthly mail, New Orleans & Vera Cruz,	69,750.00	
Mails, Charleston and Havana, two months,	10,000.00	
“ N. Orleans & Ventoza, <i>via</i> Tehuantepec,		104,166.67
“ from Panama to California & Oregon,		173,975.00
“ on Puget's Sound, Wash. Ter.,		33,645.00
“ between U. S. and foreign ports, steam,		202,762.50
“ “ California & Oregon, & W. T.,		99,934.24
500 burial lots in Cong. burying-ground,	5,000.00	
Agricultural statistics, and distributing seeds,	60,000.00	60,000.00
To complete statistics of manufactures,		3,500.00
Public gardener, gate-keepers, laborers,	19,048.00	21,162.04
Indemnity for swamp lands sold by individuals,		14,897.15
Twenty policemen in Washington,		9,352.42
Lighting Capitol, Pres.'s house, &c. with gas,		39,000.00
Columbian Institute for deaf and dumb,		5,841.00
Works of art to ornament Capitol,		5,000.00
Packing and distributing Congress'l Journals,		9,000.00
Sundry items,	35,407.90	35,281.85
Total miscellaneous,	17,937,217.54	*16,657,023.69

* Deduct for repayments on account of appropriations, under which there have been no expenditures during the year, \$ 20,868.43, and you have \$ 16,636,165.26 as total miscellaneous.

	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1859.
<i>Under the direction of the Depart. of Interior.</i>		
Indian department,	\$4,812,815.09	\$3,532,574.25
Pensions, military,	1,075,637.14	1,085,233.91
Pensions, naval,	143,246.17	133,363.44
Relief of sundry individuals,	20,224.98	2,500.00
Total under direction of Depart. of Interior,	6,051,923.38	4,753,972.60
<i>Under the direction of the War Department.</i>		
Army proper, &c.,	17,455,976.85	16,534,611.55
Military Academy,	164,301.31	182,659.40
Fortifications, and other works of defence,	2,667,448.11	1,273,195.60
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war, .	1,443,235.74	1,318,486.98
Harbors, roads, rivers, &c.,	577,792.16	567,202.25
Arming and equipping the militia,	361,609.86	174,852.44
Payments to militia and volunteers, . . .	50,234.34	547,539.38
Extension of the Capitol, and new dome,	1,000,000.00	980,000.00
General Post-Office building,	350,000.00	195,000.00
Washington Aqueduct,	945,036.99	934,963.01
Relief of individuals, and miscellaneous,	469,748.24	535,311.77
Total under direction of the War Dep't,	25,485,383.60	23,243,822.38
<i>Under the direction of the Navy Department.</i>		
Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c.,	4,761,000.89	4,526,707.32
Increase, repairs, ordnance, and equipment,	3,394,646.29	3,554,335.42
Contingent expenses,	904,314.45	904,817.25
Navy yards and docks,	1,982,923.62	1,477,212.46
Navy hospitals, asylums, and magazines, .	274,195.84	215,027.75
Naval Academy,	43,731.22	43,666.67
Relief of individuals, and miscellaneous, .	301,300.46	492,261.10
Marine Corps and barracks,	587,242.25	674,463.26
Steam mail service,	885,322.20	457,985.91
Six steam-frigates,	368,932.41	352,104.15
Five steam-sloops of war,	472,390.96	1,014,831.91
Seven steam sloops and one steamer, . . .		999,197.01
Total under direction of the Navy Dep't,	13,976,000.59	14,712,610.21
<i>Public Debt.</i>		
Old public debt,		93.15
Interest on the public debt and Treasury-notes,	1,567,055.67	2,638,463.96
Redemption bounty land stock,	225.00	200.00
Reimbursement Treasury-notes in specie,	200.00	50.00
Payment Texas creditors, Act Sept. 9th, 1850,	38,788.42	64,378.33
Redemption of stock, loan of 1842,	614,270.82	
Redemption of stock, loan of 1846,	26,400.00	4,500.00
Redemption of stock, loan of 1847,	1,759,950.00	
Redemption of stock, loan of 1848,	1,435,900.00	
Premium, commission, &c. on stock redeemed,	574,443.08	
Redemption Texan indemnity stock, . . .	28,000.00	
Payment Treasury-notes, act Dec. 23, 1857,	3,639,300.00	14,697,600.00
“ “ act Feb. 24, 1815,	5.00	
Total public debt paid,	9,684,537.99	17,405,285.44
Total expenditures,	81,585,667.76	83,751,511.57
Balances in the Treasury, July 1, 1858 and '59,	6,398,316.10	4,339,275.54

2. *Statement of Public Revenues and Public Expenditures during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1860, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of Trust Funds and Treasury-notes funded.*

RECEIPTS.

From Customs, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859,	\$ 15,947,670.62	
Dec. 31, 1859,	10,785,849.93	
Mar. 31, 1860,	14,962,783.68	
June 30, 1860,	11,491,207.64	
		\$ 53,187,511.87
Lands, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859,	470,244.62	
Dec. 31, 1859,	445,535.96	
Mar. 31, 1860,	505,591.83	
June 30, 1860,	357,185.90	
		1,778,557.71
Miscellaneous and incidental sources,		1,010,764.31
Treasury-notes, Act of Dec. 23, 1857,		19,395,200.00
Loan under Act of June 14, 1858,		1,380,000.00
Total receipts,		\$ 76,752,033.89
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1859,		4,339,275.54
Total means,		\$ 81,091,309.43

EXPENDITURES.

For civil list	\$ 6,148,655.41
“ foreign intercourse,	1,163,207.51
“ miscellaneous,	20,658,007.92
Under direction of the Department of the Interior (Indian and Pensions),	3,955,686.59
“ “ “ War Department,	16,409,767.10
“ “ “ Navy “	11,513,150.19
For public debt,	17,613,628.00
Total expenditures,	\$ 77,462,102.72
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1860,	\$ 3,629,206.71

3. *Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending September 30, 1860, exclusive of Trust Funds.*

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$ 16,119,831.22
“ Sales of public lands,	281,100.84
“ Miscellaneous and incidental sources,	318,857.98
Total receipts,	\$ 16,719,790.04

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	\$ 6,440,003.77
Interior (Pensions and Indian),	1,679,575.24
War	5,352,771.42
Navy	2,578,678.88
Interest on Public Debt, including Treasury-notes, \$115,560.47	
Payment to creditors of Texas, per Act of Sept.	
9, 1850,	1,282.81
Payment of Treasury-notes issued per Act of 23d	
Dec., 1857,	375,400.00
	<hr/>
	492,243.28
	<hr/>
	\$ 16,543,272.59

4. *Statement of the Debt of the United States on the 1st of July, 1859.**

Denomination of Debt.	Rate of Interest percent.	When Redeemable.	Amount.
Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt, Treasury-notes of 1812, and Yazoo scrip,		On present'ion	\$ 114,118.54
Treasury-notes issued previous to Dec. 23, 1857,		On present'ion	106,861.64
Loan of April 15, 1842,		Dec. 31, 1862	2,883,364.11
“ July 22, 1846,	6	Nov. 12, 1856	3,100.00
“ January 28, 1847,	6	Jan. 1, 1868	9,413,650.00
“ March 31, 1848,	6	July 1, 1868	8,908,341.80
“ June 14, 1858,	5	Jan. 1, 1874	18,620,000.00
Texan indemnity,	5	Jan. 1, 1865	3,461,000.00
Texas debt, act Feb. 28, 1855, . . . . .		. . . . .	197,463.24
Treasury-notes under act of Dec. 23, 1857, . . . . .		. . . . .	15,046,800.00
Total debt,			<hr/>
			\$ 58,754,699.33

* For later official statements in regard to the public debt of the United States, if received, see the Additions and Corrections at the end of the volume. There was received from loans and Treasury-notes from July 1, 1859, to Sept. 30, 1860, \$ 20,775,200.00. The payments on the same account and on account of the public debt during the same period were \$ 18,105,871.28. This would make an increase of the public debt, Sept. 30, 1860, of \$ 2,669,328.32; and its amount at that date would be nearly \$ 61,424,028.05.

5. *Statement of the Expenditures of the United States for 71 years, exclusive of Payments on account of the Public Debt and from Trust Funds, fractions excluded.*

Years.	Civil List, Foreign Inter- course, and Miscellaneous.	Military Estab- lishment.†	Naval Estab- lishment.	Aggregate of Expenditures.	
				In each Year.	In each Period of four Years.
1789 - 91	\$ 1,033,401	\$ 835,618	\$ 570	\$ 1,919,589	
1792	654,257	1,223,594	53	1,877,904	\$ 3,797,493
1793	472,450	1,237,620		1,710,070	
1794	705,598	2,733,540	61,409	3,500,547	
1795	1,367,037	2,573,059	410,562	4,350,658	12,083,205
1796	772,485	1,474,661	274,784	2,521,930	
1797	1,246,904	1,194,055	332,632	2,823,591	
1798	1,111,038	2,130,837	1,381,348	4,623,223	
1799	1,039,392	2,582,693	2,858,082	6,480,167	21,338,351
1800	1,337,613	2,625,041	3,448,716	7,411,370	
1801	1,114,763	1,755,477	2,111,424	4,981,669	
1802	1,462,929	1,358,589	915,562	3,737,080	
1803	1,842,636	944,958	1,215,231	4,002,825	17,174,433
1804	2,191,009	1,072,017	1,189,833	4,452,859	
1805	3,768,588	991,136	1,597,500	6,357,224	
1806	2,891,037	1,540,431	1,649,641	6,081,109	
1807	1,697,897	1,564,611	1,722,064	4,984,572	23,927,244
1808	1,423,286	3,196,985	1,884,068	6,504,339	
1809	1,215,804	3,771,109	2,427,759	7,414,672	
1810	1,101,145	2,555,693	1,654,244	5,311,082	
1811	1,367,291	2,259,747	1,965,566	5,592,604	36,147,857
1812	1,683,088	12,187,046	3,959,365	17,829,499	
1813	1,729,435	19,906,362	6,446,600	28,082,397	
1814	2,208,029	20,608,366	7,311,291	30,127,686	
1815	2,898,871	15,394,700	8,660,000	26,953,571	108,537,086
1816	2,989,742	16,475,412	3,908,278	23,373,432	
1817	3,518,937	8,621,075	3,314,598	15,454,610	
1818	3,836,839	7,019,140	2,953,695	13,808,674	
1819	3,067,212	9,385,421	3,847,640	16,300,273	58,698,067
1820	2,592,022	6,164,518	4,387,990	13,134,530	
1821	2,223,122	5,181,114	3,319,243	10,723,479	
1822	1,967,996	5,635,187	2,224,459	9,827,642	
1823	2,022,094	5,258,295	2,503,766	9,784,155	45,665,421
1824	7,155,308	5,270,255	2,904,582	15,330,145	
1825	2,748,544	5,692,831	3,049,084	11,490,459	
1826	2,600,178	6,243,236	4,218,902	13,062,316	
1827	2,314,777	5,675,742	4,263,878	12,254,397	49,313,213
1828	2,886,052	5,701,203	3,918,786	12,506,041	
1829	3,092,214	6,250,530	3,308,745	12,651,489	
1830	3,228,416	6,762,689	3,239,429	13,220,534	
1831	3,064,346	6,943,239	3,856,183	13,863,768	56,249,879
1832	4,574,841	7,932,877	3,956,370	16,514,088	
1833	5,051,789	13,096,152	3,901,357	22,049,298	
1834	4,399,779	10,064,428	3,956,260	18,420,467	
1835	3,720,167	9,420,313	3,864,939	17,005,419	87,130,428
1836	5,388,371	18,466,110	5,800,763	29,655,244	
1837	5,524,253	19,417,274	6,852,060	31,793,587	
1838	5,666,703	19,936,312	5,975,771	31,578,785	
1839	4,994,562	14,268,981	6,225,003	25,488,547	112,188,691
1840	5,581,878	11,621,438	6,124,456	23,327,772	
1841	6,490,881	13,704,882	6,001,077	26,196,840	
1842	6,775,625	9,188,669	8,397,243	24,361,337	
6 mo. of 1843	2,867,289	4,158,384	3,672,718	10,698,391	81,216,623
*1844	5,231,747	8,231,317	6,496,991	19,960,055	
*1845	5,608,207	9,533,203	6,228,639	21,370,049	
*1846	6,783,000	13,579,428	6,450,862	26,813,290	
*1847	6,715,854	41,281,606	7,931,633	55,929,093	146,924,402
*1848	5,535,070	27,820,163	9,406,737	42,811,970	
*1849	14,017,640	17,290,936	9,869,818	57,631,667	
*1850	14,839,725	12,801,764	7,923,313	43,002,168	
*1851	17,872,967	11,811,793	8,987,798	48,006,879	194,647,610
*1852	17,379,768	13,424,075	8,928,236	46,007,596	
*1853	17,175,797	15,476,826	10,891,640	43,543,263	
*1854	25,907,372	14,342,684	10,768,192	51,018,249	
*1855	24,183,487	18,900,565	13,281,341	56,365,393	211,099,307
*1856	25,274,331	20,821,024	14,077,047	60,172,402	
*1857	27,531,922	24,619,049	12,726,857	64,878,828	
*1858	26,387,823	31,537,307	13,976,001	71,901,130	
*1859	23,787,810	27,997,794	14,712,610	66,346,226	

* For the year ending June 30.

† Including Dep't of the Interior for and since 1850.

6. *Statement of the Receipts into the National Treasury, from Customs, Internal Revenue, and Direct Taxes, and Sales of Public Lands, — fractions of a Dollar being excluded, — for 71 years, from 1789 to 1859 inclusive.*

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Aggregate of Receipts.	
				In each Year.	In each Period of four Years.
1789 - 91	\$ 4,399,473			\$ 4,399,473	
1792	3,443,071	\$ 208,943		3,652,014	\$ 8,051,487
1793	4,255,306	337,706		4,593,012	
1794	4,801,065	274,090		5,075,155	
1795	5,588,461	337,755		5,926,216	
1796	6,567,988	475,290	\$ 4,836	7,048,114	22,642,497
1797	7,549,650	575,491	83,541	8,208,682	
1798	7,106,062	644,358	11,963	7,762,383	
1799	6,610,449	779,136		7,389,585	
1800	9,080,933	1,543,620	444	10,624,997	33,955,647
1801	10,750,779	1,582,377	167,726	12,500,882	
1802	12,438,236	828,464	188,628	13,455,328	
1803	10,479,418	287,059	165,676	10,932,153	
1804	11,098,465	101,139	487,527	11,687,231	48,575,634
1805	12,936,487	43,631	540,194	13,520,312	
1806	14,667,693	75,865	765,246	15,508,809	
1807	15,845,522	47,784	466,163	16,359,469	
1808	16,363,550	27,370	647,939	17,038,859	62,427,449
1809	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	7,749,835	
1810	8,533,309	19,879	696,549	9,249,737	
1811	13,313,223	9,962	1,040,238	14,363,423	
1812	8,958,778	5,762	710,428	9,674,968	41,087,963
1813	13,224,623	8,561	835,655	14,068,839	
1814	5,998,772	3,882,482	1,135,971	11,017,225	
1815	7,282,942	6,840,733	1,287,959	15,411,634	
1816	36,306,875	9,378,344	1,717,985	47,403,204	87,900,902
1817	26,283,348	4,512,288	1,991,226	32,786,862	
1818	17,176,385	1,219,613	2,606,565	21,002,563	
1819	20,283,609	313,244	3,274,423	23,871,276	
1820	15,005,612	137,847	1,635,872	16,779,331	94,440,032
1821	13,004,447	98,377	1,212,966	14,315,790	
1822	17,589,762	88,617	1,803,582	19,481,961	
1823	19,038,433	44,580	916,523	20,049,536	
1824	17,878,326	40,865	984,418	18,903,609	72,750,896
1825	20,098,714	28,102	1,216,090	21,342,906	
1826	23,341,332	28,228	1,393,785	24,763,345	
1827	19,712,233	22,513	1,495,945	21,230,641	
1828	23,205,524	19,671	1,018,309	24,243,504	91,580,396
1829	22,681,966	25,838	1,517,175	24,224,979	
1830	21,922,391	29,141	2,329,356	24,280,888	
1831	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,815	27,452,697	
1832	28,465,237	18,422	2,623,381	31,107,040	107,065,604
1833	29,032,509	3,153	3,967,682	33,003,344	
1834	16,214,957	4,216	4,857,601	21,076,774	
1835	19,391,311	14,723	4,757,601	24,163,635	
1836	23,409,940	1,099	4,877,180	28,288,219	136,531,972
1837	11,169,290		6,863,556	18,032,846	
1838	16,158,800		3,214,184	19,372,984	
1839	23,137,925		7,261,118	30,399,043	
1840	13,499,502		3,494,356	16,993,858	84,798,731
1841	14,487,217		1,470,295	15,957,512	
1842	18,187,909		1,456,058	19,643,967	
6 mo. of 1843	7,046,844		1,018,482	8,065,326	
*1844	26,183,571		2,320,948	28,504,519	72,171,384
*1845	27,528,113		2,241,021	29,769,134	
*1846	26,712,663		2,786,579	29,499,247	
*1847	23,747,864		2,595,926	26,343,790	
*1848	31,757,070		3,679,679	35,436,750	121,051,921
*1849	28,346,738		2,727,608	31,074,347	
*1850	39,668,686		3,707,112	43,375,798	
*1851	49,017,563		3,295,412	52,312,979	
*1852	47,339,326		2,389,060	49,728,386	176,491,510
*1853	58,931,865		2,405,709	61,337,574	
*1854	64,224,190		9,325,514	73,549,705	
*1855	53,025,794		11,978,136	65,003,930	
*1856	64,022,863		9,895,278	73,918,141	273,809,350
*1857	63,875,905		4,755,609	68,631,514	
*1858	41,789,621		4,767,949	46,557,570	
*1859	49,565,924		3,839,247	53,405,071	

* For the year ending June 30.

7. *Statement of the Debt of the United States, the Total Value of Imports and Exports, and the Total Tonnage, each Year for 70 years, from 1790 to 1859, fractions excluded.*

Years.	Debt.	Imports.†	Exports.†	Tonnage.
1790-91	\$ 75,463,476	\$ 52,200,000	\$ 39,217,197	502,146
1792	77,227,924	31,500,000	20,753,098	564,437
1793	80,352,634	31,100,000	26,109,572	491,780
1794	78,427,405	34,600,000	33,026,233	628,817
1795	80,747,587	69,756,268	47,989,472	747,964
1796	83,762,172	81,436,164	67,064,097	831,900
1797	82,064,479	75,379,406	56,550,206	876,913
1798	79,228,529	68,551,700	61,527,097	898,328
1799	78,408,670	79,068,148	78,665,522	946,408
1800	82,976,294	91,252,768	70,971,780	972,492
1801	83,038,051	111,363,511	94,115,925	1,033,219
1802	80,712,632	76,333,333	72,483,160	892,101
1803	77,054,686	64,666,666	55,800,033	949,147
1804	86,427,121	85,000,000	77,699,074	1,042,404
1805	82,312,150	120,600,000	95,566,021	1,140,369
1806	75,723,271	129,410,000	101,536,963	1,208,735
1807	69,218,399	138,500,000	108,343,150	1,268,548
1808	65,196,318	56,990,000	22,430,960	1,242,595
1809	57,023,192	59,400,000	52,203,233	1,350,281
1810	53,173,217	85,400,000	66,757,970	1,424,783
1811	48,005,588	53,400,000	61,316,833	1,232,502
1812	45,209,733	77,030,000	38,527,236	1,269,997
1813	55,962,828	22,005,000	27,855,997	1,666,628
1814	81,487,846	12,965,000	6,927,441	1,159,309
1815	99,833,660	113,041,274	52,557,753	1,368,127
1816	127,334,934	147,103,000	81,920,452	1,372,218
1817	123,491,965	99,250,000	87,671,569	1,399,912
1818	103,466,634	121,750,000	93,281,133	1,225,184
1819	95,529,648	87,125,000	70,142,521	1,260,751
1820	91,015,566	74,450,000	69,691,669	1,280,166
1821	89,987,428	62,585,724	64,974,382	1,298,958
1822	93,546,677	83,241,541	72,160,281	1,324,699
1823	90,875,877	77,579,267	74,699,030	1,336,566
1824	90,269,778	80,549,007	75,986,657	1,399,163
1825	83,788,433	96,340,075	99,535,388	1,423,112
1826	81,054,060	84,974,477	77,595,322	1,534,191
1827	73,987,357	79,484,068	82,324,827	1,620,608
1828	67,475,044	88,500,824	72,264,686	1,741,392
1829	58,421,414	74,492,527	72,358,671	1,260,798
1830	48,565,406	70,876,920	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831	39,123,192	103,191,124	81,310,583	1,267,847
1832	24,322,235	101,099,266	87,176,943	1,439,450
1833	7,001,699	108,118,311	90,140,443	1,606,151
1834	4,760,082	126,521,332	104,336,973	1,758,907
1835	37,733	149,805,742	121,693,577	1,824,940
1836	37,513	189,980,035	128,663,040	1,882,103
1837	1,878,224	140,989,217	117,419,376	1,896,686
1838	4,857,660	113,717,404	108,486,616	1,995,640
1839	11,983,738	162,092,132	121,028,416	2,096,380
1840	5,125,078	132,085,946	107,141,519	2,180,764
1841	6,737,398	127,946,177	121,851,803	2,130,744
1842	15,025,486	100,162,087	104,691,534	2,092,391
1843	26,898,953	64,753,799*	84,346,480*	2,168,603
1844	26,143,996	108,435,035†	111,200,046†	2,280,095
1845	16,801,647	117,254,564†	114,646,606†	2,417,002
1846	24,256,495	121,691,797†	113,488,516†	2,562,085
1847	45,659,659	146,545,638†	158,648,622†	2,839,046
1848	65,804,450	154,998,928†	154,032,131†	3,154,042
1849	64,704,693	147,857,439†	145,755,820†	3,334,015
1850	64,228,238	178,138,318†	151,898,720†	3,535,454
1851	62,560,395	216,224,932†	218,388,011†	3,772,439
1852	67,560,395	212,945,442†	209,658,366†	4,138,441
1853	56,336,157	267,978,617†	230,976,157†	4,407,010
1854	44,975,456	304,562,381†	278,241,064†	4,802,903
1855	39,969,731	261,468,520†	275,156,846†	5,212,001
1856	30,963,910	314,639,942†	326,964,908†	4,871,652
1857	25,165,155	360,890,141†	362,960,682†	4,940,843
1858	44,910,778	282,613,150†	324,644,421†	5,049,808
1859	58,754,699	338,768,130†	356,789,462†	5,145,037

* Only nine months of 1843.

† For the year ending June 30.

‡ Total imports for 70 years, \$ 8,279,812,817; total exports, \$ 7,541,434,217.

XI. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. VALUE OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States in all Vessels, from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859.

(The letters n. o. p. mean not otherwise provided for.)

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.		Manures.	
Animals, living, of all kinds,	\$ 705,737	Guano,	\$ 429,685
Argols, or crude tartar,	144,999	Other substances expressly for manure,	2,258
Articles.		Maps and Charts,	6,969
From British provinces under reciprocity treaty,	16,394,416	Models of inventions and improvements in the arts,	762
All for use of United States,	44,792	Oils and products of American fisheries.	
Produce of U. States brought back,	1,440,497	Oils, spermaceti, whale, and other fish,	591,901
For library of Congress,	615	Other products of fisheries,	139,817
Specially for seminaries of learning, &c.,	34,761	Old junk and oakum,	32,332
Crude used in dyeing or tanning,	174,829	Paintings and statuary,	363,616
Bark, Peruvian,	315,292	Palm leaf, unmanufactured,	30,674
Bells, old, and bell-metal,	109	Plaster of Paris, unmanufact'd,	78,996
Berries, nuts, &c., for dyeing or composing dyes,	76,062	Platina, unmanufactured,	63,006
Bismuth,	4,771	Rags, of every material, except wool,	1,376,777
Bitter Apples,	1,606	Rattans and Reeds, unmanuf'd,	400,315
Bolting Cloths,	76,257	Seeds, trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for,	573,889
Bone black,	960	Sheathing metal, no part iron, ungalvanized,	376,996
Brass, old,	13,465	Shingle bolts and stove bolts,	10,109
Bullion.		Silk, raw or reeled, from the cocoon,	1,330,890
Gold,	741,608	Specimens of natural history, &c.,	4,420
Silver,	323,478	Tea,	7,306,916
Burr-stones, unmanufactured,	56,738	Tin, Bars.	457,032
Cabinets of coins, medals, &c.,	386	● Blocks,	415,303
Coffee,	25,063,333	● Pigs,	167,446
Coins.		Wool, sheep's, unmanufactured, not over 20 cents per lb.,	4,363,121
Gold,	1,333,739	All other articles,	486,102
Silver,	4,935,914	Total free of duty,	79,721,116
Copper.		PAYING DUTIES ad Valorem.	
For sheathing vessels,	156,891	Acids.	
In bars or pigs,	801,432	Acetic, benzoic, boracic, &c.,	237,302
Old,	124,006	Acetous, chromic, nitric, &c.,	14,040
Ore,	1,316,501	Alum,	34,808
Cotton, unmanufactured,	52,045	Arrow Root,	41,286
Dragon's blood,	356	Barilla,	9,341
Dyewoods, in sticks,	729,596	Bark, Quilla.	759
Effects.		Of all kinds, n. o. p.,	1,945
Personal and household,	39,333	Beer, Ale, and Porter.	
Personal, of emigrants and others, including wearing apparel and tools of trade, &c.,	222,978	In casks,	138,224
Household, of persons or families arriving in U. S.,	70,272	In bottles,	632,975
Personal and household, of citizens dying abroad,	341	Black-lead pencils,	129,312
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels,	56,490	Boots and shoes, other than leather,	22,077
Flax, unmanufactured,	146,707	Borax, refined,	101,515
Glass, old, and fit only to be remanufactured,	301	Brass, and Manufactures of.	
Ivory, unmanufactured,	374,037	Pins, in packs or otherwise,	50,161
Linseed, not embracing flaxseed,	2,415,243	Wire,	160
Madder, Root,	44,138	Manufactures of, not specified,	136,139
Ground or prepared,	2,156,403		

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Breadstuffs.		Extract of madder,	\$ 152,808
Barley,	\$ 12,159	Extract of indigo,	1,050
Indian corn and cornmeal,	47,218	Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental,	741,438
Oats,	1,318	Fish, dried, smoked, or pickled.	
Oatmeal,	2,781	Dried or smoked,	107,615
Rye,	140	Herrings,	38,903
Wheat,	36,324	Mackerel,	6,661
Wheat-flour,	12,097	Shall,	98
Brimstone.		Salmon,	6,763
Crude,	324,176	All other,	8,673
Rolled,	10,741	Fish in oil, sardines and all other,	251,278
Bristles,	222,179	Flax, and Manufactures of.	
Brushes and brooms,	231,781	Hosiery and articles made on frames,	26,529
Butter,	4,060	Linens, bleached or unbleached,	8,958,977
Buttons.		Manufactures of, not specified,	1,355,099
Metal,	15,462	Tow of flax (codilla),	179
All other, and button-moulds,	715,670	Flax-seed,	549
Camphor, Crude,	82,959	Floor cloth, patent, painted, &c.,	3,385
Refined,	19	Fruits.	
Candles:		Currants,	319,326
Spermaceti,	781	Dates,	91,060
Stearine,	8,016	Figs,	140,282
Tallow,	230	Lemons,	313,160
Wax,	5,038	Limes,	1,588
Cheese,	155,685	Oranges,	644,683
Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder,	365,963	Plums,	169,197
Chronometers, and parts thereof,	7,921	Prunes,	193,297
Clocks and Watches.		Raisins,	1,420,930
Clocks, and parts thereof,	71,385	Other green, ripe, or dried fruits,	227,381
Watches, and parts thereof,	2,309,337	Fruit preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses,	120,977
Watch materials, and unfinished parts of watches,	86,845	Furs.	
Clothing.		Dressed, on the skin,	150,076
Articles of wear,	1,252,435	Undressed, on the skin,	366,722
Ready made,	254,849	Hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin,	2,448,127
Coal,	933,200	Manufactures of fur,	91,996
Cochineal,	498,931	Glass, and Manufactures of.	
Cocoa,	389,839	Bottles,	38,730
Coffee, from places other than of its production,	22,696	Demijohns,	34,262
Copper, and Manufactures of.		Crystals for watches,	26,944
Copper bottoms,	6,091	Painted or colored,	41,743
Nails and spikes,	358	Polished plate,	350,561
Wire,	5,278	Porcelain,	2,582
Manufactures of, not specified,	109,443	Silvered,	290,198
Cordage.		Ware, cut,	99,823
Tarred and cables,	49,138	" plain,	66,066
Untarred,	12,079	Window glass, broad, crown, and cylinder,	696,566
Seines,	1,582	Manufactures of, not specified,	135,941
Twine,	54,374	Glaziers' diamonds,	2,247
Cotton, Manufactures of plain		Glue,	21,873
Corts, galleons, and gimps,	25,570	Gold & Silver, Manufactures of.	
Hatters' plush, cotton and silk,	9,395	Epaulettes, galleons, laces, tassels, tresses, wings, &c.,	54,417
Hos'y and art. made on frames,	3,228,036	Gems, set,	12,522
Piece goods,	784,964	" not set,	862,985
Thread, twist, yarn,	1,913,417	Gold and silver leaf,	73,290
Velvets,	338,712	Jewelry, real, or imitations of,	480,338
Manufactures of, not specified,	2,383,955	Silver plated metal,	1,296
Cottons, bleached, printed, painted, or dyed.		" ware,	26,203
Piece goods, wholly of cotton,	16,564,533	Manufactures of, not specified,	41,501
All other manufactures wholly of cotton,	1,106,499	Grass-cloth,	9,917
Daguerreotype plates,	14,168	Gums.	
Dolls and toys of all kinds,	352,899	Arabic, Barbary, copal, &c.,	371,876
Engravings or plates,	132,844	All other, and resins in a crude state,	277,290
Extracts & decoctions of logwood and other dye woods, not otherwise provided for,	25,791	Gum, benzoin or benjamin,	4,895

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Gunny bags,	\$ 316,806	Lard,	\$ 54
Gunny cloth,	1,302,060	Lasting and mohair-cloth for	
Gunpowder,	4,042	buttons and shoes,	111,760
<i>Gutta Percha.</i>		<i>Lead, and Manufactures of.</i>	
Manufactures of,	1,688	Bar, pig, sheet, and old,	2,617,770
Unmanufactured,	12,455	Pipes,	350
Hair, manufactures of,	111,958	Shot,	2,677
Unmanufactured,	373,050	Manufactures not specified,	844
Angora, Thibet, and all other		<i>Leather, and Manufactures of.</i>	
goats' hair, or mohair,		Boots and shoes,	123,666
Piece goods,	613,248	Gloves,	1,337,993
Unmanufactured,	52,892	Japanned leather, or skins of	
<i>Hats and Bonnets.</i>		all kinds,	226,022
Of straw or other vegetable		Skins, tanned and dressed,	1,994,777
substances,	1,113,810	Skivers,	120,978
Of hair, whalebone, or other		Tanned, bend, sole, and upper,	2,358,794
material, not otherwise pro-		Manufactures not specified,	386,722
vided for,	32,755	<i>Liquorice.</i>	
<i>Hemp, and Manufactures of.</i>		Paste,	512,529
Burlaps,	106,396	Root,	41,569
Cotton bagging,	24,202	Machinery to manufacture flax	
Osnaburgs,	731	and linen,	17,891
Sail-duck, Russia, Holland, and		<i>Marble.</i>	
Ravens,	3,387	Manufactures of,	27,750
Ticklenburgs,	32	Unmanufactured,	171,753
Manufactures of, not specified,	297,998	Mathematical instruments,	18,975
Unmanufactured,	405,173	Matting, Chinese or other, of	
Tow of hemp (codilla),	13,719	flags, jute, &c.,	263,133
Honey,	196,751	<i>Meats and Vegetables.</i>	
<i>India-Rubber.</i>		Bacon,	701
Manufactured,	190,314	Beef,	3,081
Unmanufactured,	971,489	Ham,	11,496
Indigo,	1,441,429	Pork,	1,340
Ink and ink powders,	36,773	Potatoes,	94,378
<i>Iron and Steel, Manufactures of.</i>		Meats, game, poultry, and vege-	
Anchors, and parts thereof,	13,510	tables, prepared in cans or oth-	
Anvils, and parts thereof,	50,805	erwise,	47,497
Bar iron,	4,184,331	Molasses,	5,062,550
Cables, chain,	174,701	Musical instruments,	393,715
Cutlery,	1,762,103	<i>Nuts.</i>	
Fire-arms not specified,	314,519	Almonds,	444,757
Hoop iron,	387,198	Cocoa-nuts,	43,564
Muskets and rifles,	16,851	Nuts not otherwise provided	
Nails, spikes, tacks, &c.,	84,804	for,	177,349
Needles,	254,794	<i>Oil and Bone of foreign Fish</i>	
Old and scrap iron,	107,702	ing.	
Pig iron,	1,049,200	Whale and other fish,	3,504
Railroad iron,	2,274,032	Whalebone,	888
Rod iron,	332,801	<i>Oil.</i>	
Saws, mill, cross-cut, and pit,	26,495	Castor,	133,185
Sheet iron,	752,975	Essential, expressed, or volatile,	308,126
Side-arms,	5,716	Hempseed and Rapeseed,	18,343
Steel, cast, shear, and German,	1,141,871	Linseed,	695,172
All other,	905,859	Neat's-foot, and other animal,	656
Wire, cap or bonnet,	14,299	Olive, in casks,	146,485
Other manufactures of iron not		Olive, in bottles,	389,490
specified,	2,150,625	Palm and cocoa-nut,	453,538
Manufactures of steel, all other,	1,043,405	Oil-cloth of all kinds,	27,943
Ivory, manufactures of,	15,546	Opium,	304,910
Jute, Sisal grass, colr, &c.,	2,157,895	<i>Paints, Painters' colors, &c.</i>	
<i>Laces, &c.</i>		Litharge,	10,665
Braids of cotton,	41,785	Ochre, dry,	17,578
Embroideries of cotton, linen,		Painters' colors,	61,317
silk, and wool,	3,286,408	Paris white,	11,728
Insertings of cotton,	19,836	Red lead,	97,217
" thread,	2,293	Spanish brown, in oil,	385
Laces of cotton,	355,380	Sugar of lead,	88,310
" thread,	273,999	Water colors,	35,447
Trimnings of cotton,	204,299	White lead,	119,101

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Whiting,	\$ 14,950	<i>Sugars.</i>	
Paints not specified,	301,130	Brown,	30,471,302
<i>Paper, and Manufactures of.</i>		Candy,	1,243
Blank books,	13,465	Loaf, and other refined,	8,067
Boxes, paper,	10,283	Syrup of sugar-cane,	19,717
Boxes, fancy,	19,222	White, clayed, or powdered,	78,229
Cards, playing,	18,105	Sulphate of barytes,	22,502
Hangings,	143,722	Sulphate of quinine,	6,542
Papier-maché, articles and		Tallow,	9,577
wares of,	16,218	Tea, from places other than of its	
Writing-paper,	164,929	production,	81,825
Manufactures of, not specified,	232,876	<i>Tin, and Manufactures of.</i>	
Parchment,	5,150	Foil,	26,401
Pens, metallic,	114,817	Plates and sheets,	5,331,147
<i>Pewter.</i>		Manufactures of, not specified,	28,638
Old,	784	<i>Tobacco.</i>	
Manufactures of, not specified,	1,605	Cigars,	4,581,742
<i>Printed books, magazines, &c.</i>		Snuff,	5,006
In English,	427,260	Manufactured, other than ci-	
In other languages,	261,925	gars and snuff,	46,712
Newspapers, illustrated,	24,844	Unmanufactured,	1,686,113
Periodicals,	1,221	Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-	
Quicksilver,	93,217	shades, of silk or other,	67,420
Raw hides and skins,	13,011,326	Verdigris,	39,478
<i>Saddlery.</i>		<i>Vitriol.</i>	
Common, tinned, or japanned,	59,653	Blue or Roman (sulphate of	
Plated, brass, or polished steel,	138,814	copper),	5,399
Salt,	1,295,534	Green (sulphate of iron, cop-	
<i>Saltpetre.</i>		peras),	9,268
Crude,	864,432	Oil of (sulphuric acid),	53
Refined, or partially refined,	49,936	<i>Wares, China, &c.</i>	
<i>Silk, and Manufactures of.</i>		Chemical, earthen, or pottery,	
Caps, bonnets, and hats,	89,158	over 10 gallons,	17,318
Floss silk,	14,825	China, earthen, porcelain, and	
Hosiery and articles made on		stone,	3,416,714
frames,	460,034	Britannia,	7,966
Piece goods,	21,182,188	Gilt or plated,	122,078
Piece goods of silk and worsted,	1,623,106	Japanned,	25,673
Raw silk,	298,267	<i>Wines, in casks.</i>	
Sewing-silk,	171,683	Austria and other of Germany,	116,473
Twist,	75,539	Burgundy,	17,782
Manufactures not specified,	4,463,833	Claret,	524,023
States of all kinds,	92,088	Fayal and other Azores,	88
<i>Soap.</i>		Madeira,	52,902
Perfumed,	75,777	Port,	88,217
Other than perfumed,	393,758	Sherry and St. Lucar,	262,849
<i>Soda.</i>		Sicily & other Mediterranean,	37,099
Ash,	1,708,444	Teneriffe and other Canary,	173
Carbogate,	823,464	Red wines not enumerated,	268,677
Salt,	218,140	White wines not enumerated,	299,121
<i>Spices.</i>		<i>Wines, in bottles.</i>	
Cassia,	209,600	Burgundy,	3,788
Cinnamon,	15,336	Champagne,	1,385,760
Cloves,	45,807	Claret,	262,682
Ginger, ground,	7,201	Madeira,	1,702
Ginger, dried, green, ripe, pre-		Port,	14,453
served, or pickled,	64,244	Sherry,	11,743
Mace,	16,473	All other,	240,616
Nutmegs,	365,480	Wood or pastel,	2,066
Pepper, black,	401,791	<i>Wood, Manufactures of.</i>	
red,	3,130	Cabinet & household furniture,	43,171
Pimento,	118,683	Cedar,	3,214
<i>Spirits, Foreign Distilled, &c.</i>		Ebony,	621
Brandy,	3,262,058	Granadilla,	1,465
From grain,	1,465,243	Mahogany,	14,000
From other materials,	444,207	Rose,	9,480
Cordials,	138,173	Satin,	66
Starch,	3,968	Willow,	125,677
		Other manufactures of,	239,057

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Wood, unmanufactured.</i>			
Cedar,	\$ 34,796	Shawls of wool, wool and cotton, silk, and silk and cotton,	\$ 2,877,532
Box,	2,993	Woollen and worsted yarn,	386,824
Ebony,	4,838	Manufactures of wool or worsted not specified,	1,853,463
Granadilla,	7,790	Wool, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for,	81,833
Lignumvite,	12,507	<i>Zinc, Manufactures of.</i>	
Mahogany,	263,635	Nails,	878
Rose,	148,971	Pigs,	117,420
All other cabinet woods,	10,382	Sheets,	556,155
Fire-wood,	88	Spelter,	657,986
Willow,	38,359	Manufactures of zinc not specified,	673
Other woods not specified,	670		
<i>Bark of the Cork-tree.</i>		<i>Value of Merchandise not enumerated.</i>	
Cork,	167,892	At 4 per cent,	2,436,685
Unmanufactured,	34,174	At 8 " ,	410,674
<i>Wool and Worsted, Manufactures of.</i>		At 12 " ,	12,263
Baizes, bindings, & bockings,	136,174	At 15 " ,	3,339,108
Blankets,	1,697,386	At 19 " ,	154,976
Carpeting, viz., Aubusson,		At 24 " ,	1,564,621
Brussels, Saxony, treble-ingrained, Turkey, Venetian, and other ingrained not specified, Wilton,	2,200,164	At 30 " ,	32,378
Flannels,	101,911		
Hosiery and articles made on frames,	719,415	<i>Value of Merchandise paying Duties ad valorem, Free of Duty,</i>	
Piece goods of wool, including wool and cotton,	11,259,693	Total,	259,047,014
Piece goods of worsted, including worsted and cotton,	12,289,574		79,721,116
			338,768,130

<i>Year ending June 30, 1855.</i>	\$	<i>Year ending June 30, 1857.</i>	\$
Merchandise at ad valorem,	221,378,184	Merchandise at ad valorem,	294,160,835
" free of duty,	40,090,336	" free of duty,	66,729,306
Total,	261,468,520	Total,	360,890,141
Deduct for deficiency in invoices,	85,560		
Total,	261,382,960		
<i>Year ending June 30, 1856.</i>	\$	<i>Year ending June 30, 1858.</i>	\$
Merchandise at ad valorem,	257,694,236	Merchandise at ad valorem,	202,293,875
" free of duty,	56,955,706	" free of duty,	50,319,275
Total,	314,639,942	Total,	252,613,150

For the amount of the imports for the year ending June 30, 1860, see the Additions and Corrections at the end of the volume.

For the annual average price of flour in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore from 1800 to 1855 inclusive, in New Orleans from 1813 to 1855 inclusive, and in St. Louis from 1833 to 1855 inclusive; for the amount of specie, and for the bank notes in circulation at different years between 1800 and 1855; and for the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually from 1821 to 1855 inclusive, see the American Almanac for 1857, page 173.

2. EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Four Years ending June 30, 1859.

THE SEA.	Year ending June 30, 1856.	Year ending June 30, 1857.	Year ending June 30, 1858.	Year ending June 30, 1859.
Fisheries.	\$ 578,011	\$ 670,348	\$ 487,007	\$ 642,901
Dried fish, or cod fisheries,				
Pickled fish, or river fisheries (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel),	173,939	211,383	197,441	203,670
Whale and other fish oil,	526,338	363,665	597,107	598,762
Spermaceti oil,	977,005	1,216,898	1,097,506	1,737,734
Whalebone,	1,036,647	1,307,322	1,105,223	1,233,639
Spermaceti and sperm candles,	64,857	70,038	66,012	46,278
Total Fisheries,	3,356,797	3,739,644	3,550,295	4,462,974
THE FOREST.				
Skins and furs,	952,452	1,116,041	1,002,378	1,361,352
Ginseng,	175,705	58,331	193,736	54,204
Products of Wood.				
Staves, shingles, boards, plank, scantling, hewn timber,	4,252,749	6,956,206	6,291,996	6,286,772
Other lumber,	803,684	638,406	1,240,425	1,001,216
Oak bark and other dye,	121,030	322,754	392,825	412,701
All manufactures of wood,	2,501,583	3,168,424	2,234,678	2,339,861
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,	1,457,553	1,753,182	1,564,889	2,389,439
Ashes, pot and pearl,	429,428	696,367	554,744	643,861
Total Products of the Forest,	10,694,184	14,699,711	13,475,671	14,489,406
AGRICULTURE.				
Products of Animals.				
Beef, tallow, hides, and horned cattle,	3,047,154	2,620,341	5,021,348	4,766,204
Butter and cheese,	1,467,991	1,240,507	1,273,773	1,400,213
Pork (pickled), hams, bacon, lard, live hogs,	12,770,548	12,467,029	9,430,372	8,438,069
Horses and mules,	323,972	366,816	527,668	548,586
Sheep,	18,802	22,758	49,319	41,182
Wool,	27,455	19,007	211,861	355,563
Total Products of Animals,	17,655,922	16,736,458	16,514,241	15,549,817
Vegetable Food.				
Wheat,	15,115,661	22,240,857	9,061,504	2,849,192
Flour,	29,275,148	25,882,316	19,328,884	14,433,691
Indian corn,	7,622,565	5,184,666	3,259,039	1,323,103
Indian meal,	1,175,688	957,791	877,692	994,269
Rye meal,	214,563	115,828	56,235	60,766
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse,	2,718,620	680,108	642,764	1,181,170
Biscuit, or ship-bread,	497,741	563,266	472,372	512,910
Potatoes,	153,061	205,616	205,791	284,111
Apples,	143,884	135,280	74,363	99,803
Rice,	2,390,233	2,290,400	1,870,578	2,207,148
Onions,	83,742	77,048	75,626	100,669
Total Vegetable Food,	59,390,906	58,333,176	35,924,848	24,046,752
Tobacco,	12,221,843	20,260,772	17,009,767	21,074,038
Cotton,	128,382,351	131,575,859	131,386,661	161,434,923
Hemp,	28,598	46,907	47,875	9,279
All other Agricultural Products.				
Flaxseed,	18,043	525		8,177
Hops,	146,966	84,852	41,704	53,016
Brown sugar,	404,145	190,012	375,062	196,935
Clover-seed,	41,875	330,166	332,250	536,781
Total, other Ag. Products,	611,029	605,555	794,016	794,909
Total Agricul. Products,	218,290,649	227,558,727	201,632,408	222,909,718
MANUFACTURES.				
Soap and candles,	1,200,764	1,207,483	934,303	1,137,965
Leather, boots and shoes,	1,313,311	1,311,709	1,269,494	1,319,893
Household furniture,	982,042	879,448	932,499	1,067,197
Coaches, carriages, and cars,	370,259	476,394	777,921	655,600

	Year ending June 30, 1866.	Year ending June 30, 1857.	Year ending June 30, 1858.	Year ending June 30, 1859.
Hats,	\$ 226,682	\$ 254,208	\$ 126,525	\$ 216,704
Saddlery,	31,249	45,222	56,280	58,870
Wax,	74,005	91,933	85,926	94,850
Beer, ale, porter, and cider,	45,036	39,732	59,532	78,226
Snuff and tobacco, manufactured,	1,829,207	1,458,553	2,410,224	3,402,491
Linseed oil,	57,190	54,144	48,225	34,194
Spirits of turpentine,	539,048	741,346	1,089,282	1,306,035
Cables and cordage,	367,182	286,163	212,840	320,435
Iron,				
Pig, bar, and nails,	286,980	397,313	205,931	257,662
Castings,	288,316	289,967	464,415	128,659
All other manufactures of,	3,535,712	4,197,687	4,059,528	5,117,346
Spirits from molasses,	1,329,151	1,216,635	1,267,691	760,889
Spirits from grain,	500,945	1,248,234	476,722	273,576
Spirits from other materials,	95,484	120,011	249,432	188,746
Sugar, refined,	360,444	368,206	200,724	377,944
Chocolate,	1,476	1,932	2,304	2,444
Gunpowder,	644,974	398,244	365,173	371,603
Copper and brass, and manu- factures of,	534,846	607,054	1,985,223	1,043,216
Medicinal drugs,	1,066,294	886,909	681,278	796,008
<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>				
Printed or colored,	1,966,855	1,785,685	2,069,194	2,320,890
White other than duck,	4,290,361	3,463,230	1,598,136	1,302,381
Duck,	325,903	252,109	183,889	215,855
All other manufactures of,	384,200	614,153	1,800,285	4,477,096
Total of Cotton Goods,	6,967,309	6,115,177	5,651,604	8,316,222
<i>Flax and Hemp.</i>				
Cloth and thread,	802	1,066	1,326	1,349
Bags & other manufactures of,	25,233	33,637	87,766	17,529
Wearing-apparel,	278,832	333,442	210,696	470,613
Combs and buttons,	32,653	39,799	46,349	46,007
Brooms and brushes of all kinds,	8,385	7,324	49,153	44,638
Billiard-tables and apparatus,	2,778	733	8,791	12,094
Umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades,	5,969	6,846	6,339	4,837
Morocco and other leather not sold per pound,	5,765	2,119	13,099	41,465
Fire-engines and apparatus,	29,088	21,524	7,220	3,213
Printing-presses and type,	67,517	52,747	106,498	68,868
Musical instruments,	133,517	127,748	99,275	155,101
Books and maps,	202,502	277,647	209,774	319,080
Paper and stationery,	203,013	224,767	229,991	299,257
Paints and varnish,	217,179	223,320	131,217	185,068
Vinegar,	26,034	30,788	24,336	35,156
Earthen and stone ware,	66,696	34,256	36,783	47,261
Glass, manufactures of,	216,439	179,900	214,608	252,316
Tin,	13,610	5,622	24,186	39,289
Pewter & lead, manufactures of,	5,623	4,818	27,327	28,782
Marble and stone,	162,376	111,403	138,590	112,214
Gold and silver, and gold-leaf, manufactures of,	6,116	15,477	26,386	35,947
Gold and silver coin and bullion,	44,148,279	60,078,352	42,407,246	57,502,305
Artificial flowers and jewelry,	26,336	28,070	23,901	58,570
Molasses,	154,630	108,003	115,593	75,699
Trunks and valises,	32,457	37,748	59,441	42,153
Bricks, lime, and cement,	64,297	68,002	103,321	160,611
Salt,	311,495	190,699	162,650	212,710
Coal,	677,420	616,861	558,014	653,536
Lead,	27,512	53,624	48,119	23,575
Ice,	191,744	219,816	200,525	164,581
Quicksilver,	831,724	665,480	129,184	
India-rubber boots and shoes,	427,936	331,125	115,931	52,006
All other manufactures of,	665,602	312,387	197,448	146,821
Lard oil, and oil-cake,	1,298,202	1,279,479	1,496,819	1,249,374
<i>Articles not enumerated.</i>				
Manufactured,	3,559,613	3,292,722	2,601,788	2,274,652
Other articles (raw produce),	1,119,295	1,266,828	1,561,940	1,858,206
Total,	\$ 310,586,330	\$ 338,935,065	\$ 293,758,279	\$ 335,894,385

3. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

During the Year ending June 30, 1859.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia on the Baltic and North Seas,	\$ 849,759	\$ 5,516,155	\$ 104,268	\$ 5,650,423
2	Asiatic Russia,	2,319	35,109	10,654	45,763
3	Russian Possessions in North America,	25,257	6,121	12,048	18,169
4	Sweden and Norway,	537,462	1,373,010	3,294	1,376,304
5	Swedish West Indies,	20,613	72,130	471	72,601
6	Denmark,	11,530	71,166	140	71,306
7	Danish West Indies,	236,188	919,632	60,939	980,571
8	Hamburg,	8,071,964	2,933,968	670,300	3,604,268
9	Bremen,	9,694,377	11,973,600	564,348	12,537,948
10	Holland,	4,397,232	4,497,241	209,742	4,706,983
11	Dutch West Indies,	507,821	380,177	24,212	404,389
12	Dutch Guiana,	180,991	261,687	9,290	270,977
13	Dutch East Indies,	1,777,374	173,133	137,540	310,673
14	Belgium,	3,467,222	3,165,261	1,030,512	4,195,773
15	England,	117,915,969	166,078,734	2,707,518	168,786,252
16	Scotland,	7,079,905	2,704,596	47,149	2,752,045
17	Ireland,	758,547	3,372,456	35,100	3,407,556
18	Gibraltar,	66,261	265,261	7,739	273,000
19	Malta,	47,723	91,239	2,884	94,123
20	Canada,	14,208,717	13,439,667	5,501,125	18,940,792
21	Other British N. Amer. Possessions,	5,518,834	8,329,960	883,422	9,213,382
22	British West Indies,	1,909,885	5,227,250	61,452	5,288,702
23	British Honduras,	264,139	329,588	20,418	350,006
24	British Guiana,	260,380	1,032,263	1,077	1,034,340
25	British Possessions in Africa,	1,152,262	1,129,193	11,869	1,141,062
26	British Australia,	114,036	2,861,713	120,173	2,984,886
27	British East Indies,	8,697,229	1,231,893	131,732	1,363,615
28	France on the Atlantic,	36,751,771	41,596,397	1,103,602	42,699,999
29	France on the Mediterranean,	4,549,376	1,435,076	164,543	1,599,619
30	French North American Possessions,	86,797	152,365	37,022	189,387
31	French West Indies,	38,504	433,278	75,260	508,538
32	French Guiana,	20,557	48,049	1,520	49,569
33	French Possessions in Africa,		56,892	3,070	59,962
34	Spain on the Atlantic,	561,575	1,207,208	21,659	1,228,867
35	Spain on the Mediterranean,	2,173,942	7,198,134	6,004	7,204,138
36	Canary Islands,	28,339	106,664	6,027	112,691
37	Philippine Islands,	2,866,754		68,302	68,302
38	Cuba,	31,054,424	11,217,263	1,050,934	12,268,202
39	Porto Rico,	4,820,325	1,699,326	335,876	2,035,202
40	Portugal,	152,339	671,120	7,619	678,739
41	Madeira,	19,413	44,041		44,041
42	Cape de Verde Islands,	182	30,644	631	31,275
43	Azores,	70,877	113,028	1,466	114,494
44	Sardinia,	299,475	2,957,129	37,864	2,994,993
45	Tuscany,	1,294,350	245,390		245,390
46	Papal States,	5,390	221,318	950	222,298
47	Two Sicilies,	2,180,629	523,210	52,561	575,771
48	Austria,	571,146	2,023,936	92,560	2,116,496
49	Austrian Possessions in Italy,	32	720,160	1,336	721,496
50	Greece,	67,290	13,048	2,367	15,415
51	Turkey in Europe,	54,725	244,023	1,849	245,872
52	Turkey in Asia,	614,967	380,380	21,610	401,990
53	Egypt,	105,399	12,210	1,650	13,860
54	Other ports in Africa,	1,548,710	1,577,244	101,106	1,678,350
55	Hayti,	2,666,246	2,255,655	229,109	2,484,764
56	San Domingo,	193,390	18,818	970	19,788
57	Mexico,	5,339,974	2,307,170	635,376	2,992,546
58	Central Republic,	589,911	120,081	52,181	172,262
59	New Granada,	2,848,141	1,384,194	178,770	1,562,964
60	Venezuela,	4,231,031	1,644,271	76,228	1,720,499
61	Brazil,	22,439,842	5,929,004	327,972	6,256,976
62	Uruguay, or Cisplatine Republic,	774,543	595,915	34,441	630,356
63	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic,	4,070,033	1,003,500	434,735	1,438,235
64	Chili,	2,646,800	1,751,930	215,394	1,967,324
65	Peru,	323,894	893,857	61,307	955,164
66	Ecuador,		33,908	1,302	35,210
67	Sandwich Islands,	486,191	1,007,914	131,069	1,138,983
68	Other Islands in the Pacific,	31,033	43,710	2,815	46,525
69	China,	10,791,381	4,233,016	2,894,183	7,127,199
70	Whale Fisheries,	350,654	146,574	2,131	148,705
	Total,	\$338,768,130	\$335,894,385	\$20,895,077	\$356,789,462

* Included in this are \$295 from "Japan"; from "Other Ports in Asia," \$154,121; and from "Uncertain Places," \$68,786. In the Total Exports of Domestic Produce, there are \$5,355 to "Bolivia," and \$35,742 to "Other German Ports."

4. TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE,
During the Year ending June 30, 1859.

Countries.	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
1 Russia on the Baltic and North Seas, . . .	8,377	30,662	570	7,844
2 Asiatic Russia, . . .	757	612	1,290	1,066
3 Russian Possessions in North America, . . .		688	1,777	1,337
4 Prussia, . . .				370
5 Sweden and Norway, . . .	3,901	6,069	5,496	4,770
6 Swedish West Indies, . . .	2,399	1,324		
7 Denmark, . . .			240	1,746
8 Danish West Indies, . . .	23,634	18,185	5,064	3,486
9 Hamburg, . . .	483	5,421	59,679	59,206
10 Bremen, . . .	10,740	21,564	126,920	131,209
11 Holland, . . .	29,085	30,100	26,807	28,974
12 Dutch West Indies, . . .	15,712	9,994	7,731	1,352
13 Dutch Guiana, . . .	4,955	4,781	877	796
14 Dutch East Indies, . . .	10,787	7,277	1,760	496
15 Belgium, . . .	33,854	30,079	2,331	5,936
16 England, . . .	885,573	706,843	414,470	413,360
17 Scotland, . . .	26,854	10,132	76,224	38,946
18 Ireland, . . .	2,294	30,567	34,236	36,431
19 Gibraltar, . . .	2,160	8,361	2,899	2,170
20 Malta, . . .	662	1,993	192	146
21 Canada, . . .	1,936,955	1,982,586	967,063	1,083,566
22 Other British North American Possessions, . . .	229,749	371,257	411,432	516,646
23 British West Indies, . . .	111,396	127,935	42,013	41,423
24 British Honduras, . . .	5,664	5,693	2,586	2,647
25 British Guiana, . . .	5,636	15,141	4,719	4,482
26 British Possessions in Africa, . . .	10,617	16,455	3,559	2,173
27 British Australia, . . .	9,929	44,507	4,875	14,748
28 British East Indies, . . .	96,263	30,412	15,567	842
29 France on the Atlantic, . . .	226,446	255,751	20,827	13,372
30 France on the Mediterranean, . . .	14,344	22,611	19,595	7,243
31 French North American Possessions, . . .	360	1,708	1,988	5,573
32 French West Indies, . . .	4,562	18,964	5,381	926
33 French Guiana, . . .	1,782	1,809	248	
34 French Possessions in Africa, . . .		989		751
35 Spain on the Atlantic, . . .	18,400	14,569	2,277	5,512
36 Spain on the Mediterranean, . . .	30,005	12,303	25,711	67,200
37 Canary Islands, . . .	1,673	6,123	675	675
38 Philippine Islands, . . .	29,937	11,051	892	
39 Cuba, . . .	636,934	606,515	90,191	24,921
40 Porto Rico, . . .	65,503	42,331	10,307	5,018
41 Portugal, . . .	2,580	7,406	4,251	4,866
42 Madeira, . . .	161	1,370	494	369
43 Cape de Verde Islands, . . .	1,875	1,429	1,846	2,261
44 Azores, . . .	3,824	5,343	1,146	2,409
45 Sardinia, . . .	7,902	13,770	7,204	5,973
46 Tuscany, . . .	14,744	819	4,458	748
47 Papal States, . . .	999	493		
48 Two Sicilies, . . .	37,065	9,170	32,665	9,717
49 Austria, . . .	6,449	10,743	1,559	2,632
50 Austrian Possessions in Italy, . . .	608	3,432		1,622
51 Ionian Republic, . . .			279	
52 Greece, . . .		186	500	
53 Turkey in Europe, . . .	1,767	2,953		
54 Turkey in Asia, . . .	6,623	5,850	116	
55 Egypt, . . .	1,309	668	2,144	1,751
56 Other ports in Africa, . . .	17,367	21,077	853	1,189
57 Hayti, . . .	39,880	35,960	3,717	4,386
58 San Domingo, . . .	2,262	3,103	2,593	1,184
59 Mexico, . . .	73,029	83,723	9,364	15,349
60 Central Republic, . . .	2,410	7,219	1,076	691
61 New Granada, . . .	135,251	140,464	1,322	985
62 Venezuela, . . .	22,657	17,442	3,432	1,207
63 Brazil, . . .	109,230	111,908	36,065	4,530
64 Uruguay, or Cisplatine Republic, . . .	6,393	15,456	2,947	625
65 Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic, . . .	27,003	37,348	975	2,579
66 Chili, . . .	20,420	27,416	3,883	6,305
67 Bolivia, . . .		279		
68 Peru, . . .	88,172	33,991	18,384	3,041
69 Ecuador, . . .		1,267		
70 Sandwich Islands, . . .	4,480	26,028	660	1,940

Countries.	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
73 Other Islands in the Pacific,	4,051	21,831	989	467
74 China,	63,275	95,033	7,810	6,668
75 Other ports in Asia,	3,024			
76 Whale Fisheries,	43,432	41,683		257
77 Uncertain places,	174		1,186	
Total,	5,265,648	5,297,367	2,540,387	2,618,388

5. Table showing the Quantity and Average Value of Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco, and the Value of Breadstuffs, exported annually, from 1821 to 1859, inclusive.

[From Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, Dec. 22, 1859.]

Years.	COTTON.		RICE.		TOBACCO.		BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.
	Pounds.	Average price per pound.	Tierces.	Average price per tierce.	Hogsheads.	Average price per hhd.	Value.
		cents.		\$		\$	\$
1821	124,893,405	16.2	88,221	16.94	66,858	84.49	12,341,901
1822	144,675,095	16.6	87,089	17.84	83,169	74.82	13,886,856
1823	173,723,270	11.8	101,365	17.96	99,009	63.45	13,767,847
1824	142,369,663	15.4	113,229	16.63	77,883	62.34	15,059,454
1825	176,449,907	20.9	97,015	19.84	75,934	80.48	11,634,449
1826	204,535,415	12.2	111,063	17.26	64,098	83.42	11,303,466
1827	294,310,115	10.0	113,518	17.55	100,025	65.75	11,685,656
1828	210,690,463	10.7	175,019	14.97	96,278	54.73	11,461,144
1829	264,337,186	10.0	132,923	18.92	77,131	64.60	13,131,858
1830	299,459,102	9.9	130,697	15.20	83,810	66.66	12,075,430
1831	276,979,784	9.1	116,517	17.30	86,718	56.41	17,538,227
1832	322,215,122	9.8	120,327	17.89	106,806	56.17	12,424,703
1833	324,698,604	11.1	144,163	19.04	83,153	69.20	14,209,128
1834	384,717,907	12.8	121,886	17.41	87,979	74.96	11,524,024
1835	337,358,992	16.8	119,851	19.94	94,353	87.44	12,009,399
1836	423,631,307	16.8	212,983	11.97	109,042	92.24	10,614,130
1837	444,211,537	14.2	106,084	21.76	100,232	57.82	9,588,359
1838	595,952,297	10.3	71,048	24.23	100,593	73.48	9,636,650
1839	413,624,212	14.8	93,320	26.36	78,995	124.47	14,147,779
1840	743,941,061	8.5	101,660	19.10	119,484	82.72	19,067,535
1841	530,204,100	10.2	101,617	19.78	147,828	85.07	17,196,102
1842	594,717,017	8.1	114,617	16.64	158,710	60.11	16,902,876
1843*	792,297,106	6.2	106,766	15.23	94,454	49.24	11,204,123
1844†	663,633,455	8.1	134,715	16.20	163,042	51.50	17,970,135
1845†	872,905,996	5.9	118,621	18.21	147,168	50.75	16,743,421
1846†	547,568,055	7.8	124,007	20.68	147,998	57.28	27,701,121
1847†	527,219,953	10.3	144,427	24.97	135,762	53.34	68,701,921
1848†	814,274,431	7.6	100,403	23.23	131,665	57.78	37,472,751
1849†	1,026,602,269	6.4	128,861	19.94	101,521	57.17	38,155,507
1850†	635,381,604	11.3	127,069	20.71	145,729	68.28	26,051,373
1851†	927,237,089	12.1	105,590	20.56	95,945	96.09	21,948,651
1852†	1,093,230,639	9.0	119,733	20.63	137,097	73.17	25,367,027
1853†	1,111,570,370	8.8	67,707	24.43	159,853	70.81	32,985,322
1854†	987,533,106	9.5	105,121	25.05	126,107	79.42	65,941,323
1855†	1,003,424,601	8.74	152,520	25.51	150,213		38,895,348
1856†	1,351,431,701	9.49	158,668	20.01	116,962		77,187,301
1857†	1,048,282,475	12.55	144,132	19.08	156,348		74,667,852
1858†	1,118,624,012	11.70	164,015	17.46	127,670		50,693,285
1859†	1,386,463,562	11.64	141,820		198,846		38,305,991
Total.	23,008,011,132		4,239,537		4,434,018		961,679,335

* Nine months to June 30.

† Year ending June 30th.

† In 1855, there were, besides the quantities given above, 19,774 barrels of rice, and 12,913 bales and 13,366 cases of tobacco exported; in 1856, 81,038 barrels of rice, and 17,772 bales and 9,384 cases of tobacco; in 1857, 74,309 barrels of rice, and 14,432 bales and 5,631 cases of tobacco; in 1858, 49,283 barrels of rice, and 12,640 bales and 4,841 cases of tobacco; and in 1859, 69,946 barrels of rice, and 19,651 bales and 7,188 cases of tobacco. The total value of cotton exported during the year ending June 30th, 1859, is given at \$161,434,923, and for the whole 39 years, \$2,383,027,536;—of rice for the year, \$2,207,148; for the 39 years, \$85,287,112; of tobacco for the year, \$21,074,038; for the 39 years, \$339,974,520.

6. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE,
During the Year ending June 30, 1859.

States.*	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.		
	American Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	In Amer. Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Alabama,	\$28,933,662		\$28,933,662	\$ 567,126	\$ 221,038	\$ 788,164
California,	12,405,184	\$3,514,004	15,919,188	6,391,694	4,771,864	11,163,558
Connecticut,	1,130,069	14,242	1,144,311	437,661	53,406	491,067
Delaware,	49,511		49,511	529		529
Florida,	3,123,650	63,712	3,192,362	251,069	35,902	286,971
Georgia,	15,562,154		15,562,154	464,300	160,345	624,645
Illinois,	1,269,385		1,269,385	79,562	14,026	93,588
Louisiana,	100,890,689	775,849	101,666,538	16,212,220	2,137,296	18,349,516
Maine,	2,774,418	466,421	3,240,839	1,904,990	252,096	2,157,086
Maryland,	9,074,511	161,888	9,236,399	7,852,098	1,861,823	9,713,921
Massachusetts,	16,036,603	2,122,215	18,158,818	28,582,581	14,601,919	43,184,500
Michigan,	3,624,624		3,624,624	1,023,061	44,278	1,067,339
New Hampshire,	9,605	188	9,793	12,209	11,018	23,227
New Jersey,	21,933		21,933	574	4,472	5,046
New York,	104,726,546	12,813,279	117,539,825	133,316,984	95,664,365	229,181,349
North Carolina,	435,409		435,409	150,635	18,010	168,645
Ohio,	263,011		263,011	196,031	71,815	267,846
Oregon,	5,000		5,000	2,097		2,097
Pennsylvania,	5,278,635	96,591	5,375,226	12,792,457	1,727,874	14,520,331
Rhode Island,	292,090	18,723	310,813	1,669,992	149,076	1,819,068
South Carolina,	17,972,580		17,972,580	1,213,167	225,368	1,438,535
Texas,	3,855,879	30	3,855,909	229,725	178,437	468,162
Vermont,	295,659	840,906	1,136,565	1,802,668		1,802,668
Virginia,	6,715,133	7,029	6,722,162	897,784	218,409	1,116,193
Wisconsin,	699,083		699,083	7,081	21,565	28,646
Washington Ter.,	444,352		444,352	5,133		5,133
Total,	335,894,385	20,895,077	356,789,462	216,123,428	122,644,702	338,768,130

7. VESSELS BUILT, AND THE TONNAGE THEREOF, IN THE UNITED STATES,
During the Year ending June 30, 1859.

States.*	Class of Vessels.					Total number of Vessels built.	Total Tonnage. Tons. 95ths.
	Ships and Bar's.	Brigs	Schoon-ers.	Sloops and canal-boats.	Steamers.		
Alabama,			1	2	4	7	1,301 27
California,	1		12	3	8	24	2,055 91
Connecticut,		1	10	8	3	22	3,045 69
Delaware,			9	3	3	15	2,322 28
Florida,			4			4	374 92
Georgia,					1	1	202 85
Illinois,			3		1	4	353 26
Kentucky,					20	20	3,816 45
Louisiana,			10	2	5	17	1,126 57
Maine,	42	15	67		1	125	40,905 34
Maryland,	6	7	34	2	2	51	7,185 91
Massachusetts,	32	1	54	1	3	91	31,269 29
Michigan,	1		9	3	8	21	2,832 43
Missouri,					2	2	154 12
New Hampshire,	4		2			6	3,846 41
New Jersey,			23	8	8	39	5,561 78
New York,	2		14	64	27	107	16,313 55
North Carolina,			13	3	2	18	1,043 14
Ohio,		1	4	29	19	52	8,529 80
Pennsylvania,	1	1	7	66	33	108	14,476 31
Rhode Island,		1		2		3	248 61
South Carolina,				1	1	2	64 64
Texas,			9	1	4	14	1,075 05
Vermont,			3			3	119 39
Virginia,		1	9	5	17	32	3,087 15
District of Columbia,				82		82	5,259 56
Total,	69	28	297	294	172	870	156,602 33

* There are no returns for the omitted States and Territories.

8. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,
From 1815 to 1859, inclusive, in Tons (35ths not counted).

Years.	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled & licensed Tonnage.	Reg. Tonn. in Whale Fishery.	Enrolled and Licensed Coasting Trade.	Cod Fishery.	Tonnage in Mackerel Fishery.	Tonnage in Steam Navigation
1815	854,294	513,833		435,066	26,510		
1816	800,759	571,458		479,979	37,879		
1817	809,724	590,186	4,871	481,457	53,990		
1818	606,088	619,085	16,134	503,140	58,551		
1819	612,930	617,821	31,700	523,556	68,014		
1820	619,047	661,118	35,391	539,060	80,842		
1821	619,896	679,062	26,070	559,435	51,351		
1822	623,150	696,548	65,449	573,080	58,405		
1823	639,920	699,644	39,913	566,408	67,621		24,879
1824	669,972	729,190	33,165	589,223	68,419		21,609
1825	700,787	722,323	55,379	587,373	70,626		23,061
1826	737,978	796,312	41,757	666,420	63,761		34,068
1827	747,170	873,437	45,653	732,437	74,043		40,197
1828	812,619	928,772	54,621	758,022	74,947		39,418
1829	650,142	610,654	57,284	568,358	101,796		54,036
1830	576,675	615,311	33,911	516,978	61,551	35,973	64,471
1831	620,451	617,994	82,315	539,723	60,977	48,210	34,435
1832	636,999	752,460	72,863	649,627	54,027	47,421	90,813
1833	750,026	856,123	101,158	744,198	62,720	48,725	101,849
1834	857,433	901,468	108,060	783,618	54,403	61,082	122,815
1835	835,821	939,118	97,640	792,301	72,374	64,443	122,815
1836	897,774	984,321	144,680	873,023	62,307	64,425	145,556
1837	610,447	1,086,339	127,242	956,980	80,551	46,810	154,764
1838	822,591	1,173,047	119,629	1,041,105	70,064	56,649	193,413
1839	934,244	1,262,334	131,845	1,153,551	72,253	35,983	204,938
1840	899,764	1,230,999	136,926	1,176,694	76,035	28,269	201,339
1841	845,809	1,184,940	157,405	1,107,067	66,551	11,321	175,088
1842	975,358	1,117,031	151,612	1,045,753	54,804	16,096	229,661
1843	1,009,315	1,449,297	152,374	1,076,155	61,224	11,775	236,867
1844	1,063,761	1,211,330	163,293	1,109,614	85,224	16,170	273,179
1845	1,095,172	1,321,829	190,695	1,190,898	69,825	21,413	326,018
1846	1,130,286	1,431,798	189,980	1,289,870	72,516	36,463	347,893
1847	1,211,312	1,697,732	193,868	1,452,623	70,177	31,451	404,841
1848	1,360,886	1,793,155	192,179	1,620,888	82,651	43,558	427,891
1849	1,433,941	1,895,073	180,186	1,730,410	42,970	73,853	462,394
1850	1,535,711	1,949,743	146,016	1,755,796	85,646	58,111	525,946
1851	1,726,307	2,046,132	181,644	1,854,317	87,475	50,539	583,607
1852	1,899,448	2,238,992	193,797	2,008,421	102,659	72,546	643,240
1853	2,103,674	2,303,336	193,202	2,131,256	109,227	59,850	514,094
1854	2,333,319	2,469,083	181,901	2,273,900	102,194	35,041	676,607
1855	2,535,136	2,676,864	186,773	2,491,103	102,927	21,627	770,285
1856	2,491,402	2,330,249	189,213	2,211,935	95,816	29,886	673,077
1857	2,463,967	2,476,875	195,771	2,300,399	104,572	28,327	705,784
1858	2,499,741	2,550,066	198,593	2,361,595	110,896	29,593	729,390
1859	2,507,401	2,637,635	185,728	2,480,928	120,577	27,069	768,436

The columns of "Registered," and "Enrolled and Licensed" Tonnage give together the total tonnage. The other columns indicate how parts of the total tonnage are specifically employed.

No separate returns of tonnage employed in the mackerel fishery were made by the collectors prior to the year 1830; and none given of steam navigation prior to 1823. For a table giving the total tonnage since 1790, see *ante*, page 179.

9. Entries and Clearances of American and Foreign Vessels, with their
Tonnage and Crews, during the Year ending June 30, 1859.

American vessels entered during the year ending June 30,		Tonnage.
1859, from foreign countries,	12,035	5,265,648
Foreign vessels entered from do.,	10,532	2,540,387
Total of American and foreign vessels,	22,567	7,806,035
American vessels cleared for foreign countries,	12,277	5,297,388
Foreign vessels cleared for do.,	10,427	2,618,367
Total of American and foreign vessels,	22,704	7,915,755

Crews of American vessels entered. Men, 155,698. Boys, 434. Total, 156,132.

Crews of foreign vessels entered. Men, 109,989. Boys, 1,123. Total, 111,112.

Crews of American vessels cleared. Men, 157,094. Boys, 909. Total, 158,003.

Crews of foreign vessels cleared. Men, 109,180. Boys, 1,114. Total, 109,294.

10. NUMBER AND CLASS OF VESSELS BUILT, AND THE TONNAGE THERE-OF, IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1815 TO 1859, inclusive.

Years.	Class of Vessels.					Total number of Vessels built.	Total Tonnage. — Tons. 95ths.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schoon-ers.	Sloops and canal-boats.	Steamers.		
1815	136	224	681	274		1,315	154,624 39
1816	76	122	781	424		1,403	131,663 04
1817	34	86	559	394		1,073	86,393 37
1818	53	85	428	332		898	82,421 20
1819	53	82	473	242		850	79,817 86
1820	21	60	301	152		524	47,784 01
1821	43	89	247	127		507	55,856 01
1822	64	131	260	168		623	75,346 93
1823	55	127	260	165	15	622	75,007 57
1824	56	156	377	166	26	781	90,939 00
1825	56	197	538	168	36	994	114,997 25
1826	71	187	482	227	45	1,012	126,438 35
1827	55	153	464	241	28	934	104,342 67
1828	73	108	474	196	33	884	93,375 58
1829	44	68	485	145	43	785	77,098 65
1830	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094 24
1831	72	95	416	94	34	711	85,962 68
1832	132	143	568	122	100	1,065	144,539 16
1833	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161,626 36
1834	98	94	497	190	68	937	118,330 37
1835*	25*	50*	301*	100*	30*	507*	46,238 52*
1836	93	65	444	164	124	890	113,627 49
1837	67	72	507	168	135	949	122,987 22
1838	66	79	501	153	90	898	113,135 44
1839	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,989 34
1840	97	109	378	224	64	872	118,309 23
1841	114	101	310	157	78	762	118,893 71
1842	116	91	273	404	137	1,021	129,033 64
1843*	55*	34*	138*	173*	79*	482*	43,617 77*
1844	73	47	204	279	163	766	103,589 29
1845	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146,018 02
1846	100	164	576	355	225	1,420	189,203 93
1847	151	168	689	392	198	1,598	243,732 67
1848	254	174	701	547	175	1,851	318,075 54
1849	193	148	623	370	208	1,547	256,577 47
1850	247	117	547	290	159	1,360	272,218 54
1851	211	65	522	326	233	1,367	298,203 60
1852	255	79	584	267	259	1,444	351,493 41
1853	269	95	681	394	271	1,710	425,572 49
1854	334	112	661	386	281	1,774	535,616 01
1855	381	126	605	669	253	2,034	583,450 04
1856	306	103	594	479	221	1,703	469,393 73
1857	251	58	504	358	263	1,434	378,804 70
1858	122	46	431	400	226	1,225	242,856 69
1859	89	28	297	234	172	870	156,602 33

The amount of registered tonnage sold to foreigners during the year ending June 30, 1859, is stated to be 30,765.15 tons; being 44 ships or barques, 11 brigs, 18 schooners, and 6 steamers. Amount condemned as unseaworthy, 10,050.58 tons: being 18 ships or barques, 6 brigs, 2 schooners, and 1 sloop. Amount lost at sea, 40,258.67 tons; being 50 ships or barques, 25 brigs, 23 schooners, and 4 steamers.

* For nine months.

11. INDIRECT TRADE.

Statement of the Value of Imports, the Produce and Manufacture of the States forming the German Zoll Verein, Switzerland, England, and other countries, during the Year ending June 30, 1859.

Imported from	Via the Ports of			
	Belgium.	Bremen.	England.	France.
Baden,	\$ 117,492	\$ 137,151	\$ 72,750	\$ 209,987
Bavaria,	40,316	544,816	36,274	51,018
Frankfort,	72,245	127,293	81,077	384,823
Hesse (Cassel & Darmstadt),	29,930	333,399	37,221	122,220
Prussia,	411,141	1,296,191	2,157,237	891,009
Saxony,	18,828	2,660,891	326,144	126,257
Wurtemberg,	520	59,489	22,862	67,755
Countries not specified,	509	85,145	53,698	632
Total Zoll Verein,	690,891	5,544,175	2,787,263	1,853,701
Total Austria,	10,195	297,215	51,572	22,246
Total Belgium,		10,127	230,766	301,806
Total England,	11,875	39,981		202,264
Total France,	22,427	310,779	10,398,192	
Total Hamburg,	4,951	21,601	27,393	
Total Switzerland,		387,191	2,664,785	3,498,099
Total other countries,	5,597	7,297	1,672,811	104,868
Total value,	741,075	6,518,366	17,832,782	5,982,984

Imported from	Via the Ports of				
	Hamburg.	Holland.	New Granada.	Other Countries.	Total.
Baden,	\$ 44,588	\$ 192,446			\$ 774,414
Bavaria,	111,840	10,181	\$ 972		795,217
Frankfort,	275,211	11,776		\$ 96	952,521
Hesse (Cassel & Darmstadt),	64,400	42,024			571,437
Prussia,	1,874,661	46,188	1,437		6,677,854
Saxony,	1,224,944	7,418			4,564,482
Wurtemberg,	83,635	13,006		202	247,469
Countries not specified,	12,769	3,884			156,637
Total Zoll Verein,	3,692,048	326,923	2,399	298	14,797,788
Total Austria,	261,241				642,469
Total Belgium,	1,316	12,762			556,777
Total England,	145,425	10,513	22,778	49,007	481,843
Total France,	450,009	756	171,061	3,139	11,356,363
Total Hamburg,		1,063	12,831	443	68,292
Total Switzerland,	430,644	24	1,017		6,951,760
Total other countries,	23,453	76,507	49,209	95,497	2,030,288
Total value,	5,004,136	428,548	259,295	148,384	36,915,570

Exports to, and Imports from, Canada and other British Possessions in North America, from July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1859.

[From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 22, 1859, p. 367.]

Year ending June 30.	Exports.			Imports.	Increase of each successive year over 1852.	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		Exports.	Imports.
1852	\$ 3,353,919	\$ 6,655,097	\$ 10,509,016	\$ 6,110,299		
1853	5,736,555	7,404,087	13,140,642	7,550,718	\$ 2,631,626	\$ 1,440,419
1854	9,362,716	15,204,144	24,566,860	8,927,560	14,057,844	2,817,261
1855	11,999,378	15,806,642	27,806,020	15,136,734	17,297,004	9,026,435
1856	6,314,652	22,714,697	29,029,349	21,310,421	18,520,333	15,200,122
1857	4,326,369	19,936,113	24,262,482	22,124,296	13,753,466	16,013,997
1858	4,012,765	19,638,959	23,651,727	15,806,519	13,142,711	9,696,220
1859	6,334,547	21,769,627	28,154,174	19,727,551	17,645,158	13,617,252
Total.	51,990,304	129,129,368	181,120,270	116,694,098	97,048,142	67,811,706

XII. PRICES OF BEEF, PORK, AND NINE OTHER ARTICLES, FOR FORTY YEARS.

Prepared for the American Almanac by DAVID M. BALFOUR.

[The figures in the subjoined Table indicate the wholesale cash prices in the New York market, on the first day of January in each year. Short price is indicated in all cases where the article is dutiable. Since 1833, Coffee and Tea have been admitted free of duty.]

Year.	Meat Beef, per barrel.	Meat Pork, per barrel.	Cod- fish, per quint.	Super- fine Flour, per barrel.	Rice, per 100 lbs.	St. Do- mingo Coffee, per pound.	Young Hyson Tea, per pound.	Mus- covado Sugar, per 100 lbs.	B. A. Dry- Salted Hides, per pound.	N. O. Midl'g Fair Cotton, per pound.	Smyrna Washed Wool, per pound.
						Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1821	\$ 8.62	\$ 13.12	\$ 2.67	\$ 4.12	\$ 3.12	22½	53	\$ 8.55	12½	17½	18
1822	7.75	13.00	3.25	7.25	3.00	20½	50	6.25	18	17½	14
1823	8.00	12.50	2.75	7.75	2.87	18½	52	6.12	17	14½	13
1824	8.12	11.87	2.56	6.81	3.87	13½	62	8.63	17½	17½	13
1825	9.25	13.00	2.87	6.75	3.31	10½	55	8.75	16½	17	12
1826	9.50	12.25	1.94	5.87	3.37	12	61	9.37	14½	18	12
1827	9.12	13.25	2.35	5.87	2.75	9½	49	7.10	15½	14	11
1828	9.87	14.12	2.87	6.12	3.19	8	47	9.62	16½	12½	12
1829	10.25	13.25	2.25	9.00	3.75	7	49	7.05	12½	12½	7
1830	9.12	11.75	2.06	5.37	2.87	6½	42	7.80	14½	13½	12
1831	8.50	12.25	2.37	5.75	2.62	7½	43	5.25	16½	13	24
1832	10.12	13.75	2.75	6.87	3.12	11	68	5.15	15	10½	25
1833	10.62	14.37	2.56	6.25	3.50	12	68	7.25	18½	12½	17
1834	10.50	12.00	2.25	6.75	3.00	12½	60	5.00	13½	15½	23
1835	10.75	15.50	2.12	5.25	3.25	10	37	6.37	14½	19½	30
1836	10.75	19.00	2.57	7.75	3.25	11½	47	6.95	13½	18½	17
1837	14.50	26.75	3.12	11.25	3.12	11½	42	7.07	12	19½	21
1838	14.25	20.50	3.19	9.50	4.12	8½	45	7.25	14	12	20
1839	16.00	23.50	3.30	8.69	4.12	9½	38	5.56	15½	16	20
1840	12.58	14.73	2.37	6.18	3.62	10	57	6.05	14½	11½	20
1841	10.18	13.21	2.62	5.50	3.62	9½	67	5.87	16½	10½	20
1842	8.25	9.97	2.00	6.37	3.25	8½	46	3.75	14½	10	20
1843	6.78	9.41	1.75	4.50	2.87	5½	47	3.90	12½	7½	20
1844	7.00	10.25	2.50	4.75	2.50	5½	47	3.95	12½	9½	21
1845	7.25	9.25	2.37	4.75	3.25	5½	55	4.75	11½	6½	17
1846	8.40	13.25	2.62	5.75	4.75	6½	62	6.40	12	8½	17
1847	9.00	10.31	3.12	5.50	4.00	6½	58	7.30	11	11½	14
1848	8.62	11.75	3.56	6.50	3.87	6½	56	4.50	10½	9½	16
1849	11.00	13.75	2.12	5.50	3.25	5½	55	4.00	9	7½	13
1850	10.00	10.37	2.37	5.25	3.25	10½	55	5.05	10½	12½	14
1851	10.00	12.25	2.62	5.25	3.62	10½	38	5.15	14	15	19
1852	10.00	14.76	2.62	4.75	3.50	8½	38	4.55	11½	9½	18
1853	13.25	20.50	3.50	6.25	4.62	8½	38	4.75	14½	11½	21
1854	14.25	16.25	3.00	7.62	4.50	11½	38	4.50	21	11½	23
1855	16.25	16.00	2.75	9.62	5.62	9½	35	5.35	19	10½	20
1856	14.25	18.75	3.75	9.50	5.37	10½	35	7.50	26	11½	20
1857	15.25	20.50	3.25	7.37	4.50	10½	35	9.75	31	14½	21
1858	14.50	15.62	3.25	5.50	3.75	9½	37	5.87	19	10	26
1859	11.25	19.00	3.87	4.62	3.50	9½	36	7.12	25	12½	22
1860	10.50	15.32	3.62	5.12	4.00	10½	36	5.25	22	12½	26
Average.	10.10	15.02	2.72	6.43	3.61	10	49	6.37	15½	12½	18

XIII. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1. *Post-Office Statistics for the Year ending June 30, 1859.*

Number of mail routes, 8,723; number of contractors, 7,353; length of routes (estimated), 260,052 miles; being by railroad, 26,010 miles; steamboat, 19,209 miles; coach, 63,041 miles; inferior modes, 151,792 miles; amount of annual transportation in miles, 82,308,402; cost of same, \$9,468,757; being by coach, 23,448,398 miles, at a cost of \$3,134,094, or nearly 13.36 cents a mile; by railroad, 27,268,384 miles, at \$3,243,974, or nearly 11.9 cents a mile; by steamboat, 4,569,962 miles, at \$1,157,843, or nearly 25.33 cents a mile; by inferior grades, 27,021,658 miles, at \$1,932,846, or 7.15 cents a mile.*

During the year there was a decrease of 551 miles in the length of the mail routes; but the inland mail transportation has increased 3,542,911 miles, or about 4.4 per cent, at an increase of \$1,673,339 cost, or about 21.46 per cent, as follows:—*Increase* of railroad service, 1,504,932 miles, or 5.84 per cent, at a cost of \$415,673, or 14.69 per cent; of steamboat service, 392 miles, or 1.10 per cent, at a cost less by \$76,073, or 6.16 per cent; of service by coaches, 3,892,664 miles, or 19.9 per cent, at a cost of \$1,224,250, or 64.1 per cent; *decrease* of inferior routes, 1,855,037 miles, or 6.42 per cent, at an increased cost of \$109,849, or 6 per cent. The aggregate length of railroad routes has been increased 1,579 miles; of steamboat routes, 2,166 miles; of coach routes, 9,341 miles; while the length of inferior routes is diminished 13,637 miles. The cost of transportation alone on railroads varied from \$50 to \$375 per mile of the length of railroad routes. The length of railroad routes in 1842 was 3,091 miles, and the cost of service, \$432,568; and in 1852 the length of routes was 10,146 miles, at a cost of \$1,275,520.

The number of post-offices, June 30, 1859, was 28,539; of which 417 were of the class to which postmasters are appointed by the President, the yearly commissions exceeding \$1,000. Of the whole number of offices, 860 are "draft offices"; 1,339 are "deposit offices"; 21,214 are "collection offices"; and 5,126 are styled "special and mail messenger offices." There were (June 30) 475 route agents, whose pay was \$368,657; 31 express route agents, pay \$30,700; 42 local agents, pay \$29,818; 1,549 mail messengers, pay \$196,999.

The gross revenue for the contract year ending June 30, 1859, was \$8,668,484.07; total expenditures and liabilities, \$15,754,092.89; making the excess of expenditure, &c., \$7,085,508.82.† The details are given, *post*, p. 201.

* There are, besides, the routes of the mail service abroad, of the aggregate length of over 20,000 miles. For this service and its pay, see *post*, p. 198.

† For the gross receipts and expenditures of the Department for the contract year ending June 30, 1860, see the Additions and Corrections at the end of the volume.

During the year, 1,455 post-offices were established, and 893 were discontinued, — net increase, 562. 4,639 postmasters were appointed to fill vacancies by resignations; 867, by removals; 295, by deaths; 292, by change of names and sites; 1,455, by establishment of new offices; — in all, 7,548.

2. Table of Mail Service for the Year ending June 30, 1859.*

States and Territories.	Length of Routes Miles.	Annual Transportation.				Total Transportation. Miles.	Total Cost. \$
		Mode not specified. Miles.	In Coaches. Miles.	In Steamboat. Miles.	By Railroad. Miles.		
Alabama,	8,402	5,854	1,892	40	616	2,286,392	340,029
Arkansas,	12,401	9,593	1,649	1,119	40	2,868,308	304,672
California,	7,859	1,606	4,946	†1,255	22	1,679,403	901,822
Connecticut,	1,963	475	483	260	745	1,333,124	114,003
Delaware,	539	160	294		85	297,980	25,441
Florida,	4,588	1,748	724	1,971	145	682,612	154,640
Georgia,	9,313	4,880	1,227	1,979	1,227	2,946,585	278,533
Illinois,	10,864	5,800	2,258	100	2,706	4,928,170	394,546
Indiana,	8,568	6,306	716		1,546	2,975,812	277,660
Iowa,	8,785	5,332	2,963	140	350	2,265,327	209,829
Kentucky,	8,825	5,336	2,206	1931	302	3,655,466	275,835
Louisiana,	9,648	4,601	1,262	\$3,376	309	2,405,262	503,843
Maine,	4,464	3,070	1,899		495	1,869,608	120,096
Maryland,	2,943	1,661	439		||343	2,061,132	247,253
Massachusetts,	2,724	550	632	240	1,302	2,166,400	489,062
Michigan,	6,951	4,308	1,056	715	872	2,122,476	174,360
Minnesota,	5,229	3,404	1,578	247		910,936	108,650
Mississippi,	9,138	6,872	1,292	457	517	2,684,284	323,522
Missouri,	15,085	9,385	4,623	639	418	3,740,491	643,302
New Hampshire,	1,765	724	556	60	429	888,992	56,255
New Jersey,	2,146	336	1,293	12	455	1,280,434	94,757
New York,	10,951	3,184	4,706	168	2,893	6,686,488	462,806
North Carolina,	9,707	6,877	1,960	338	532	2,304,434	191,228
Ohio,	13,428	7,770	2,120	187	3,351	5,544,180	565,848
Oregon,	988	719	125	144		127,608	28,433
Pennsylvania,	13,118	6,803	4,662	85	1,568	5,420,725	372,797
Rhode Island,	362	137	88	28	109	253,968	19,204
South Carolina,	6,695	4,550	348	880	917	1,997,213	201,170
Tennessee,	8,376	6,012	1,644	21	699	2,267,843	247,570
Texas,	20,417	13,918	4,095	2,322	82	4,140,764	654,860
Vermont,	2,194	391	1,314		489	1,037,400	81,837
Virginia,	14,582	10,282	2,087	995	1,218	4,006,725	378,872
Wisconsin,	6,903	5,275	840	60	728	2,028,047	149,751
Kansas Ter.	5,722	2,558	3,164			780,356	140,986
Nebraska Ter.	1,772	1,236	536			335,762	39,605
New Mexico Ter.	427	80	347			44,408	17,122
Utah Ter.	1,450	533	917			170,872	144,638
Washington Ter.	756	416		340		112,372	40,120
Total,	260,052	151,792	63,041	19,209	26,010	82,308,402	9,468,757
Route and local agents and mail messengers,							625,174
Total,	260,052	151,792	63,041	19,209	26,010	82,308,402	10,094,931

* The entire service and pay are set down to the State under which the route is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.

† This includes the route from San Francisco to Olympia, Washington Territory, and for which \$122,500 is paid by the United States Treasury, under act of Congress.

‡ This includes steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati.

§ This includes the route from New Orleans to Mobile.

|| The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia Railroad is under a Maryland number.

3. *Number of Post-Offices, Extent of Post-Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Post-Office Department; with the Amount paid to Postmasters and for Transportation of the Mail, since 1790.*

Year.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post-Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for Compen. of Postmasters.	Amount paid for Transport'n of the Mail.
1790	75	1,875	\$ 37,985	\$ 32,140	\$ 8,198	\$ 22,081
1795	453	13,207	160,620	117,893	30,272	75,359
1800	903	20,817	280,804	213,994	69,243	128,644
1805	1,558	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	239,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,684	495,969	149,438	327,966
1815	3,000	43,748	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	487,779
1816	3,260	48,673	961,782	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,089	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	569,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,828	717,881
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	782,425
1821	4,650	78,808	1,059,087	1,184,283	337,699	815,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	788,618
1823	4,043	84,860	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824	5,182	84,860	1,197,758	1,188,019	383,804	768,939
1825	5,677	94,052	1,306,525	1,229,043	411,183	785,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,703	1,366,712	447,727	885,100
1827	7,003	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,969	496,411	942,345
1828	7,530	105,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,086,313
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	569,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,683	1,932,708	595,234	1,274,009
1831	8,686	115,486	1,997,811	1,936,122	635,028	1,262,226
1832	9,205	104,466	2,258,570	2,266,171	715,481	1,482,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,283	1,894,638
1834	10,693	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,605	897,317	1,926,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,841,766	812,803	1,638,052
1837	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,996,737
1838	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	4,430,662	933,948	3,131,308
1839	12,780	133,999	4,484,657	4,636,536	980,000	3,285,622
1840	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,236	1,028,925	3,296,876
1841	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,528	1,018,645	3,159,375
1842	13,783	149,732	4,546,849	5,074,752	1,147,256	3,087,796
1843	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844	14,103	144,687	4,237,288	4,296,513	1,358,316	2,888,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,320,732	1,409,675	2,905,504
* 1846	14,601	152,855	3,487,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
* 1847	15,146	153,818	3,955,893	3,979,570	1,060,228	2,476,455
* 1848	16,169	163,208	4,371,077	4,326,850		2,894,703
* 1849	16,749	163,703	4,905,176	4,479,049	1,320,921	2,877,407
* 1850	18,417	178,672	5,552,971	5,212,953	1,549,376	2,965,786
* 1851	19,796	196,290	6,727,867	6,278,402	1,781,686	3,638,064
* 1852	20,901	214,284	6,925,971	7,108,459	1,296,765	4,225,311
* 1853	22,320	217,743	5,940,725	7,982,957	1,406,477	4,906,308
* 1854	23,548	219,935	6,955,586	8,674,424	1,707,708	5,401,382
* 1855	24,410	227,908	7,342,136	9,968,342	2,135,335	6,076,335
* 1856	25,665	239,642	7,620,822	10,406,286	2,102,891	6,765,639
* 1857	26,686	242,801	8,053,952	11,508,058	2,285,610	7,239,833
* 1858	27,977	260,803	8,186,793	12,722,470	2,355,016	8,245,054
* 1859	28,539	260,082	8,668,484	15,754,098	2,453,901	7,157,629

* The returns for 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851 are for the six years under the law of March 3, 1845. Those for 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859 are for the eight years under the new law.

4. FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The foreign (transatlantic) mail service of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1859, was performed under the provisions of the Act of June 14, 1858, which limits the compensation therefor to the United States postage, sea and inland, when the conveyance is by American steamers, and to the sea postage, when by foreign steamers. Twenty-six round trips were performed by American steamships for the sum of \$199,261.09, averaging \$7,663.88 the round trip; and twenty-six and a half trips by foreign steamships, at \$125,349.53, averaging \$4,730.17 the round trip. Arrangements are made for the continuance of weekly service by American or foreign steamships between New York and Liverpool or Southampton, embracing semi-monthly trips to Havre, and trips once a month to Bremen and back. This, in connection with the Cunard line, secures semi-weekly service between this country and Great Britain, and with the Bremen and Hamburg steamers, a direct mail at least as frequently as three times a month to and from Germany.

The amount of letter postages upon mails exchanged during the year with Great Britain was \$770,086; with Prussia, \$288,642.68; France, \$218,770.05; Bremen, \$38,368.37; and Hamburg, \$22,581.95; being a decrease on British mails of \$32,684.80; on Prussian mails of \$37,120.92; and an increase on French mails of \$12,943.63; on Bremen mails of \$10,462.45; and on Hamburg mails of \$6,704.21; as compared with the preceding year. Net decreased letter postages on European mails, \$39,695.43. The amount of postages on mails sent to Great Britain was \$365,622.13; to Prussia, \$167,884.33; to France, \$106,050.01; to Bremen, \$18,229.80; and to Hamburg, \$15,584.58: total sent, \$673,370.85. On mails received from Great Britain, \$404,464.71; from Prussia, \$120,758.35; from France, \$112,720.04; from Bremen, \$20,138.57; and from Hamburg, \$6,997.37: total received, \$665,079.04. Total postages collected in the United States, \$809,860.73; in Great Britain, Prussia, France, Bremen, and Hamburg, \$528,589.16. Excess of postages collected in the United States, \$281,271.57.

The postages on the Charleston and Havana line were \$11,300.02; by the New York and California lines, \$292,821.09; by the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line, \$2,578.26.* The revenue by the Cunard line was as follows:—Total letter postage, \$503,758.06; the United States' portion, five twenty-fourths, being United States inland postage, was \$104,949.58; add newspaper postage, \$18,590.94; total, \$123,540.52. On these postages the United States pays for commissions \$124,856.43, making a deficit of \$1,315.91; and to this should be added for United States inland postage on British mails, \$104,949.58, which makes the whole deficit to the Department \$106,265.49.

The amount of postages for the year, on mails received and sent between the United States and British Provinces, under the existing postal arrange-

* For receipts of these lines in former years, see the American Almanac for 1856, pages 183, 184; for 1857, page 180; for 1858, page 181; for 1859, page 176; and for 1860, page 170.

ments, by which each party retains what it collects, was \$165,432.66, and of this there was collected in the United States \$88,551.94, and in the Provinces \$76,880.72, giving a balance to the United States of \$11,671.22. In 1854 there was a balance in favor of the Provinces of \$1,793.99; in 1855, a balance in favor of the United States of \$4,354.33; in 1856, of \$5,226.81; in 1857, of \$7,964.12; and in 1858, of \$14,735.08.

The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Great Britain, in British mails, during the year, was : —

Lines.	Letters.			Newspapers.		
	Received.	Sent.	Total.	Received.	Sent.	Total.
Cunard,	1,209,070	943,267	2,152,337	937,115	929,647	1,866,662
Miscellaneous,	203,619	253,134	461,753	130,015	203,973	328,989
Havre,	127,478	176,504	303,982	86,570	216,224	302,794
Bremen,	53,073	74,779	157,852	55,768	94,330	150,098
German Lloyd,	19,222	20,617	39,839	13,652	23,341	41,993
Canadian,	31,019	34,653	65,702	24,700	47,779	72,479
Vanderbilt,	7,912	39,117	47,029	6,760	37,496	44,256
Total,	1,656,393	1,534,189	3,220,582	1,254,580	2,562,689	2,317,269

The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and France during the year, was : —

Lines.	Letters.			Newspapers.		
	Received.	Sent.	Total.	Received.	Sent.	Total.
Cunard,	475,168	421,234	896,402	105,436	163,747	269,210
Miscellaneous,	76,038	109,196	185,224	16,581	48,771	65,352
Havre,	74,544	83,306	157,850	13,306	31,375	44,681
Bremen,	4,225	34,991	39,216	4,539	13,575	18,114
German Lloyd,	5,620	8,699	14,219	1,131	4,499	5,630
Canadian,		11,416	11,416		4,929	4,929
Vanderbilt,	7,210	11,524	18,734	1,354	3,642	4,996
Total,	642,805	680,256	1,323,061	142,347	270,565	412,912

The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Bremen during the year, was : —

Lines.	Letters.			Newspapers.		
	Received.	Sent.	Total.	Received.	Sent.	Total.
Bremen,	39,952	50,407	90,359	5,333	12,720	18,053
German Lloyd,	106,159	77,468	183,627	10,930	28,451	39,381
Total,	146,111	127,875	273,986	16,263	41,171	57,434

The number exchanged between the United States and Hamburg, and all by the Hamburg line, was: *Letters* received, 51,191; sent, 100,794; total, 151,985. *Newspapers* received, 7,899; sent, 27,496; total, 35,395.

The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Prussia in closed mails was : —

Lines.	Letters.			Newspapers.		
	Received.	Sent.	Total.	Received.	Sent.	Total.
Cunard,	202,814	306,772	509,386	12,869	47,112	69,981
Miscellaneous,	74,362	111,867	186,229	6,599	18,075	24,674
Havre,	55,709	78,748	137,457	5,531	9,903	15,334
Bremen,	35,239	21,572	56,811	3,887	4,441	8,328
German Lloyd,	9,999	5,122	15,121	1,050	627	1,677
Canadian,	7,537	15,776	23,313	612	1,397	2,009
Vanderbilt,	3,687	11,979	15,666	375	1,794	2,169
Total,	392,197	551,336	944,033	30,923	83,249	114,172

The number of letters and newspapers conveyed in the home lines was as follows, viz. :—

Lines.	Letters.	Postage.	Newspapers.	Postage.
New York and California, <i>v/a</i> Aspinwall,	1,972,069	\$ 219,795.07	3,914,854	\$ 39,148.64
New York and California, <i>v/a</i> Tehuantepec,	34,593	3,877.33	14	14
Charleston and Havana,	87,060	10,057.66	62,118	1,242.63
New Orleans and Vera Cruz,	14,201	2,578.26		
West India Islands,	393,709	49,659.99	132,074	2,641.48
Panama and Mexico,	45,022	9,902.06	28,172	2,126.88
Total,	2,551,654	325,870.37	4,137,232	45,159.67

In 1855 (for the year ending June 30th), there were carried in the *British* mails, as above, 3,842,228 letters, and 3,154,600 newspapers; in 1856, 3,909,128 letters, and 3,196,014 newspapers; in 1857, 3,879,076 letters, and 3,322,052 newspapers; in the *Bremen* mails, in 1855, 361,657 letters, and 16,396 newspapers; in 1856, 353,195 letters, and 23,165 newspapers; in 1857, 194,500 letters, and 23,151 newspapers; in the *Prussian* closed mails, in 1855, 978,442 letters, and 47,734 newspapers; in 1856, 974,499 letters, and 63,131 newspapers; in 1857, 1,085,327 letters, and 90,378 newspapers; and by the home lines, in 1855, 3,099,997 letters, and 3,973,264 newspapers; in 1856, 2,682,437 letters, and 3,643,626 newspapers; in 1857, 2,627,336 letters, and 4,394 newspapers.

5. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Post-Office under the old Law (prior to 1845), under the Law of 1845, and under that of 1851.

	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets.	Total Annual Receipts.	Total Annual Expenditures.
Average of nine years under the old law,	\$ 3,807,993	\$ 528,979	\$ 4,364,625	\$ 4,499,595
Average of the six years of the law of 1845,	3,900,000	791,045	4,833,197	4,684,547
Average of eight years under the law of 1851,	5,760,061	636,824	7,449,060	10,503,386

"Letter postage" includes receipts from stamps sold and registered letters. A reference to the detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures, *post*, p. 201, will show how the annual receipts, &c. are made up.

Under the act of 1845, the gross revenue from letter postage fell off in 1846, the first year of the reduction, \$ 988,738.92, or 27 per cent; in the second year, 1847, it increased \$ 363,959.49, or 13.6 per cent over 1846.

In the year ending June 30, 1852, the first year after the reduction by the act of 1851, the gross revenue from letter postage was reduced \$ 1,185,993.73, or 22.33 per cent; in 1853 the increase from the same source over that of 1852 was \$ 246,434, or 5.83 per cent of the whole income from this source in 1852; in 1854 the increase over this revenue in 1853 was \$ 950,359, or 21.25 per cent thereof; in 1855 the increase over 1854 was \$ 322,281, or 5.94 per cent; in 1856 the increase over 1855 was \$ 244,345, or 4.25 per cent; in 1857 the increase over 1856 was \$ 445,170, or 7.39 per cent; in 1858 the

increase over 1857 was \$165,909.70, or nearly 2.57 per cent; in 1859 the increase over 1858 was \$456,972.31, or 6.89 per cent.

The cost of the transportation of the mails has increased rapidly. In 1845 it was \$2,905,504; in 1850, \$2,965,786; in 1855, \$6,076,335; in 1858, \$8,246,054. See table, *ante*, page 197.

There was a great disproportion between the annual cost of some of the routes and the receipts therefrom. The annual cost of the route from San Antonio to San Diego was \$196,448, the annual receipts were \$601; from Kansas to Stockton, Cal., cost \$79,999, receipts \$1,255; from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., cost \$320,000, receipts \$5,412.03.

The details of the receipts and expenditures of the Department for the contract year ending June 30, 1859, are as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Letter postage in money,	\$ 906,531.78	Transportation of inland mails,	\$ 6,112,996.68
Registered letters,	25,062.95	Transportation of foreign mails,	494,428.95
Stamps and stamped letters,	6,168,145.90	California mails, spec'l appropria'ns,	550,204.17
Newspapers and pamphlets,	589,362.39	Compensation to postmasters,	2,453,900.97
Fines,	50.00	Ship, steamboat, and way letters,	14,496.86
Excess of emolum'ts of postmasters,	79,010.07	Wrapping-paper,	31,338.36
Letter-carriers,	187,037.83	Office furniture for post-offices,	2,187.36
Dead-letter money unclaimed,	3,134.79	Advertising,	46,268.26
Miscellaneous receipts,	20,168.36	Mail-bags,	57,362.92
Annual appropriations for mail service performed for government,	700,000.00	Blanks,	44,917.59
Gross revenue for the year,	8,668,494.07	Mail locks, keys, and stamps,	6,709.65
Total expenditures and liabilities for the year,	15,754,092.89	Mail depredations and special agents,	52,081.55
Excess of expenditures, &c.	7,085,508.82	Clerks in post-offices,	929,900.23
Add \$56.98 closed by suspense, and deduct \$627.26, gain from bad debt account, it gives for		Postage stamps & Stam'd envelopes,	89,794.04
Total deficiency for the year,	\$ 7,084,936.82	Payments to letter-carriers,	187,037.83
		Balance due on British mails,	146,966.81
		Balance due on Bremen mails,	5,734.21
		Balance due on French mails,	40,911.85
		Balance due on Hamburg mails,	9,237.15
		Miscellaneous payments,	181,618.21
		Total actual paid expenses,	\$ 11,458,083.63
		Add ascertained liabilities,	4,296,009.26
		Total expenditures & liabilities,	\$ 15,754,092.89

6. COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

The commissions allowed postmasters are as follows, viz.:—

1. On the postage collected at their respective offices, not exceeding \$100 in any one *quarter*, 60 per cent.

But if mails arrive regularly at any office between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M., then 70 “

2. On any sum between \$100 and \$400 in any *quarter*, 50 “

3. On any sum between \$400 and \$2,400 in any *quarter*, 40 “

4. On any sum over \$2,400 in any *quarter*, 15 “

5. On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at general distribution offices, 12½ “

6. On newspaper postages in all cases, 50 “

7. Box rents not exceeding \$2,000 per annum.

No postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than \$500 per quarter. The postmasters at New Orleans and Washington have special allowances for extra labor. To postmasters whose pay does not exceed \$500 in any quarter, one cent is paid for the deliv-

ery of each free letter or document, except for the delivery of such as are for himself.

On postages on letters received at a frontier office to be sent to Canada, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is allowed ; if received from Canada for distribution, 7 per cent is allowed. Those postmasters who are required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, are allowed ten cents for each monthly return made to the Postmaster-General. Two mills are allowed for delivery of each newspaper not chargeable with postage. Additional allowances may be made to the postmasters at distributing and separating offices, to defray actual and necessary expenses, when the commissions, allowances, and emoluments are insufficient.

The term *letter postage* includes all postages received, except those which arise from newspapers sent from the offices of publication to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines.

7. RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.*

For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information is asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks, or signs, sent in the mail not exceeding 3,000 miles, 3 cents.

Sent over 3,000 miles, 10 "

Upon all letters passing through or in the mail, except such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage must be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, and so marked on the envelope. This is not, however, to interfere with the franking privilege.

For a double letter double the above rates are charged ; for a treble letter, treble the above rates, &c. Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight is a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce or of less than half an ounce is charged with an additional single postage. When advertised, one cent additional is charged on each letter. For a letter delivered by a carrier, there is an additional charge of not exceeding one or two cents.

For drop letters, prepayment optional, (not to be mailed,) each 1 "

For all letters or packages (*ship letters*) conveyed by any vessel not employed in conveying the mail, 2 "

To this charge of 2 cents is added 4 cents, when the letters are not transmitted through the mail, but are delivered at the post-office where deposited ; and the ordinary rates of United States postage are added when the letter is transmitted through the mails.

Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, to any part of the United States, 1 cent.

For every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, 1 "

* Established by the Act of March 3, 1855.

If the postage on any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where the same is either mailed or delivered, then half the above rates are charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one and a half ounces, circulated in the State where published, are likewise charged but half of the above rates.

Small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, are charged only half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter must be prepaid.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, are deemed mailable matter, and pay,

For all distances under 3,000 miles, per ounce, . . . 1 cent.

For all distances over 3,000 miles, . . . 2 "

Fifty per cent will be added in all cases when not prepaid. All printed matter chargeable by weight will be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber, within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

No printed matter shall be sent at the above rates, unless either without any wrapper, or with one open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter may be seen without removing the wrapper; or if any written or printed communication is put on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper, except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent; or if anything else is enclosed in such printed paper. If these conditions are not complied with, letter postage shall be charged.

When any printed matter, received during any quarter, has been in the post-office for the whole of the succeeding quarter, the postmaster shall sell it, and credit the amount of the sales as directed by the Post-Office Department.

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter transmissible in the United States mail (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted), from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town, or place in the United States, between which the United States mail is regularly transported, is prohibited, but letters, &c. may be carried by carriers in *stamped* envelopes. Contractors may carry newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among subscribers. A penalty of \$5,000 is imposed on any person taking letters *through* or over any part of the United States for the purpose of being sent out of the United States without the payment of postage.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

8. PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING.

1. The President, ex-Presidents, the Vice-President, ex-Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Polk, have the franking privilege, as regulated by former laws.

2. Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories, *from thirty days before the commencement* of each Congress until the first Monday in December after the expiration of their term of office*, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their *official terms*, may *send and receive free letters or packages* not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight.

3. The Governor of any State may send free the laws, records, and documents of the Legislature to the Governors of other States.

4. The Secretaries of the Departments, and Assistant Secretaries; the Attorney-General, Postmaster-General and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioners of the different Offices and Bureaus; Chiefs of Bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, General-in-Chief, and Adjutant-General; and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and his Assistant, may *send and receive free* all letters and packages upon official business, but *not* their private letters or papers.

5. The Chief Clerks in the Departments may send free public official letters and documents.

6. Deputy postmasters may *send free* all such letters and packages as relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices; and those whose compensation did not exceed \$200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over one half-ounce, but not transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars.

7. Exchange newspapers, magazines, &c. between editors pass free.

8. All publications entered for copyright, and which, under the act of August 10, 1846, are to be deposited in the library of Congress, pass free.

For other free matter, see *Rates of Postage*.

Public Documents are those printed by the order of either house of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress, or either house, for the use of the members.

* The commencement of each Congress for this purpose dates from the 4th of March (i. e. the day next) succeeding the termination of the preceding Congress.

9. Rates of Postage to various Foreign Countries and Cities.†

[The asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed prepayment is optional unless the letter be registered; in all other cases prepayment is required.]

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Printed Matter.	
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	News- papers.	Pam- phlets per oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Acapulco, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles...		20	2	1
“ “ exceeding 2,500 miles.....		10	2	1
Aden, British mail, via Southampton.....		33	4	
“ “ via Marseilles.....	39	45	8	
“ French mail.....	39	60		
Adrianople, French mail.....	*30	*60		
Africa (West Coast), British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
“ French mail	*30	*60	2	1
“ open mail, via Engl'd, by Am. packet		21	2	
“ “ “ by Br. packet..		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail.....		*38	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*30		
“ same as to other mails as <i>Alexandretta</i> .				
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	1
Altona, Prussian closed mail.....		*33	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*22	3	1
“ French mail.....	*27	*54		1
Anegada. See <i>West Indies</i> . Angostura. See <i>Vene-</i> <i>zuela</i> . Antigua. See <i>West Indies</i> .				
Antivari, Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
“ French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
“ “ via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic. See <i>Buenos Ayres</i> .				
Ascension, via England		33	4	
Aspinwall, same as <i>Acapulco</i> .				
Assumption. See <i>Paraguay</i> .				
Australia, British mail, via Southampton.....		33	6	
“ “ via Marseilles	39	45	8	
“ by private ship, from N. York or Boston		5	2	1
“ by French mail.....	30	60		1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Mar-				
“ seilles and Suez.....	50	102		
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55		
“ by mail to San Francisco, thence by pri-				
“ vate ship		10		
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
“ “ French mail	*21	*42		
Aux Cayes		34	6	
Azores Islands, British mail, via Portugal.....	29	37	4	
“ “ private ship.....		5	2	1
Baden, same as <i>Austria and its States</i> .				
Bahamas, by steamer direct from New York. See				
<i>West Indies</i>		5	2	1
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton.....		33	4	
“ “ via Marseilles	39	45	8	
“ French mail.....	30	60		
Bavaria, same as <i>Austria and its States</i> .				
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42		
“ closed mail, via England.....		*27	5	5
“ open mail, via London, by Amer. packet		21	2	
“ “ “ by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by Amer. packet		21	7	
“ “ “ by British packet		5	7	
“ “ “ by French mail..	*21	*42		
Beyrout, Prussian closed mail		*40	6	
“ French mail	*30	*60	2	1

† Five cents the single letter, of a half-ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by “British mail,” “via England,” or “via London,” respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington Territory.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Printed Matter.	
	Not ex- ceeding ½ oz.	Not ex- ceeding 1 oz.	News- papers.	Pam- phlets per oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Bogota. See <i>New Granada</i> .				
Bolivia		34	6	4
Bombay. See <i>East Indies</i> .				
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		33		
“ “ via Marseilles	39	45	10	
“ French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
“ “ via Marseilles	39	45	10	
“ French mail	*30	*60		
Bourghas, Prussian closed mail		40	6	
“ French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
“ via France, French mail from Bordeaux ..	*33	*66		
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
“ Bremen mail		*10	2	1
“ Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
“ French mail	*21	*42		
British N. A. Provinces, when not exceeding 3,000m.		*10		
“ “ when exceeding 3,000 miles		*15		
Brunswick, same as <i>Austria and its States</i> .				
Buenaventura		18	6	
Buenos Ayres, via England		33	4	4
“ “ via France, Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Buene Ayre. West India Islands		34	6	
Burmah,† via Marseilles, by Amer. packet		21	8	
“ “ by British packet		5	8	
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail		40	6	
Calcutta,† via Marseilles, by Amer. packet		21	6	
“ “ by British packet		5	6	
“ Prussian closed mail		38	6	
“ French mail	30	60		
Canada. See <i>British North American Provinces</i> .				
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail		*40	6	
“ open mail, via London, by Amer. packet ..		21	4	
“ “ by British packet ..		5	4	
Canea, Prussian closed mail		*40	6	
“ French mail	*30	*60		
“ via Marseilles or Southampton, by Am. pkt.		21	2	
“ “ by Br. pkt.		5	2	
Canton. See <i>China</i> (1st and 2d lines)				
Cape of Good Hope, via England, by Amer. packet.		21	2	
“ “ by British packet.		5	2	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
“ “ in Fr. mail, via Bord. & Lisbon	30	60		
Cardenas. See <i>West India Islands</i> .				
Carthage		18	6	
Cayenne, French Guiana		34	6	
Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama		20		
Cephalonia, Cerigo, Cesme. See <i>Turkey</i>				
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by Amer. packet ..		21	6	
“ “ by British packet ..		5	6	
“ French mail	30	60		
Chagres (New Granada), not exceeding 2,500 miles		10	2	1
“ “ exceeding 2,500 miles		20	2	1
Chile		34	6	4
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton		33	6	
“ “ via Marseilles	39	45	8	
“ “ Bremen & Hamburg, via Trieste		55		
“ “ “ via Suez ..	40	72		
“ “ French mail	30	60		
“ by m'l to San Francisco, thence by private ship		10		
Chincha Islands.		34	6	
Constantinople, Prussian closed mail		*40	6	

† Via Southampton, the letter postage is the same as via Marseilles, the newspaper postage is 6 cents.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Printed Matter.	
	Not ex- ceeding ½ oz.	Not ex- ceeding 1 oz.	News- papers.	Pam- phlets per oz.
Constantinople, French mail.....	Cents. *30	Cents. *60	Cents. 2	Cents. 1
“ by Bremen and Hamburg mail		*32		
“ open mail, via London, by Am. pkt..		21	2	
“ “ “ by Br. pkt....		5	2	
Corfu. See <i>Ionian Islands</i> .				
Corsica, British, by American packet.....		21	2	
“ “ by British packet.....		5	2	
“ “ by French mail	*15	*30		
Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles...		10	2	1
“ “ does exceed 2,500 miles.....		20	2	1
Curacoa, W. India Islands, via England.....		33	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		1
Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail.....		*40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Demerara. See <i>Guiana, British</i> .				
Denmark, Prussian closed mail		*35	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*20	3	1
“ French mail	*27	*54		1
Dominica, same as <i>West Indies, British</i> .				
Durazzo, Prussian closed mail		40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt....		21	6	
“ “ “ by Br. pkt....		5	6	
“ Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....		70	13	
“ (English Possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....		38	10	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Mar- seilles and Suez.....	40	72		
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste		64		
“ French mail.....	30	60		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt (except Alexandria), Br. m'l, via Southampton		33	6	
“ “ “ via Marseilles..	39	45	8	
“ “ Prussian closed mail....		38	6	
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg m'l		*30		
“ “ French mail	30	60	2	1
Falkland Islands, via England.....		33	4	
Fayal. See <i>Azores Islands</i> .				
Florence, same as <i>Roman or Papal States</i> .				
Fowchow. See <i>China</i> , 1st and 2d lines.				
France	*15	*30	2	1
Frankfort, same as <i>German States</i> .				
Galatz, Prussian closed mail.....		*40		
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ open mail, via London, by American packet		21	2	
“ “ “ by British packet....		5	2	
Gallicia, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ Bremen or Hamburg.....		*15	3	1
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	
Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail.....		*40		
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Gambia, via England		33	4	
Genoa, same as <i>Sardinian States</i> .				
German States, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, (ex- cept Luxemburg).....		*15	3	1
Gibraltar, French mail	21	42		
“ open mail, via England, by Amer. packet		21	2	1
“ “ “ by British packet		5	2	1
Gonaives		34	6	4
Great Britain and Ireland (California, Oregon, or Washington Territory excepted).....		*24	2	†

† 2 cents each if not over 2 ounces, and 4 cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over 2 ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Printed Matter.	
	Not ex- ceeding ½ oz.	Not ex- ceeding 1 oz.	News- papers.	Pam- phlets per oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Greece, Prussian closed mail.....		*42	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*35	3	1
“ open mail, via London, by American packet		21	4	
“ “ “ by British packet...		5	4	
Guadaloupe, via England.....		33	4	
Guatemala, Old and New.....		34	6	4
Guiana, British, not over 2,500 miles.....		10	2	
“ “ over 2,500 miles.....		20	2	
“ Dutch, same as British.....				
“ French.....		34	6	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail direct from New York		*10	2	1
“ Bremen mail.....		*15	3	1
“ Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		
Hanover. See <i>German States</i> .				
Havana. See <i>Cuba</i> .				
Hayti, via England.....		33	4	
Heligoland, Island of, via England, by private ship.		33	4	
“ “ by British mail, in Am. pkt..		21	2	
“ “ “ in Br. pkt...		5	2	
Hindustan. See <i>East Indies</i> .				
Holquin, Spanish W. Indies. Same as <i>Guiana Brit.</i>				
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42		
“ via England, by American packet.....		21	2	
“ “ by British packet.....		5	2	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail.....		*35	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*25	3	1
“ French mail.....	*27	*54		
Honduras.....		34	6	
Hong-Kong, via England, by American packet....		21	6	
“ “ by British packet.....		5	6	
“ French mail.....	30	60		
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		30		
“ Prussian closed mail.....		38	10	
Ibrralla, French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ Prussian closed mail.....		*40	6	
Indian Archipelago, French mail.....	30	60		
“ via Marseilles.....	39	45	8	
Indies. See <i>East Indies, West Indies</i> .				
Ineboli, Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail.....		*38	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		
“ British mail.....		45	4	
Ile of Pines, Spanish West Indies. Same as <i>Guiana, British</i> .				
Italy. See <i>Sardinian States; Lombardy; Modena; Parma; Tuscany; Papal States; and Two Sicilies</i> .				
Ithica, Prussian closed mail.....		*38	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		
Jaffa, Prussian closed mail.....		40		
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	
“ open British mail, by American packet.....		21	2	
“ “ by British packet.....		5		
Jamaica. See <i>West Indies</i> .				
Janina, by French mail.....	*30	*60		
Japan, via Southampton.....		33	6	
“ via Marseilles.....	39	45	8	
“ French mail.....	30	60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton.....		33	6	
“ British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45	8	
“ “ via French mail.....	30	60		
Jeremie.....		34	6	1
Jerusalem, via England, by American packet.....		21	2	
“ “ by British packet.....		5	2	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Printed	Matter.
	Not ex- ceeding ½ oz.	Not ex- ceeding ½ oz.	News- papers.	Pam- phlets per oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Karikal, French mail.....	*30	*60		
Kerasunde, French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
“ “ via Marseilles	39	45	10	
“ French mail.....	30	60		
Larnica, by French mail.....	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail		*33	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
“ French mail	*27	*54	2	1
Latakia, Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
“ French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Liberia, British mail.....		33	4	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail		*42	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	
Lubeck, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1
Lucca, British mail, by American packet.....		21	2	
“ “ by British packet.....		5	2	
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	2	1
Luxemburg Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail....		*30	6	
“ “ French mail.....	*21	*42		
“ “ by Hamburg mail.....		*22	3	1
“ “ by Bremen mail		*15	3	1
Madeira, Island of, via England and Lisbon	29	37	4	
Madras, via Marseilles and Southamp'n, by Am. pkt.		21	8	
“ “ by Br. pkt.		5	8	
“ French mail	30	60		
“ Prussian closed mail		38	10	
Mahé, French mail.....	*30	*60		
Majorca and Minorca, by British mail.....		33		
“ “ by French mail	21	42	6	
Malta, Island of, via London, by American packet..		21	2	
“ “ by British packet....		5	2	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		
Manila. See <i>Philippine Islands</i> .				
Martinique, via England.....		33	4	
Matanzas. See <i>Cuba</i> .				
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton and India		33	6	
“ “ via Marseilles and India...	39	45	8	
“ French mail	30	60		
Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles.....		10	2	1
“ “ over 2,500 miles.....		20	2	1
Mecklenburg (Strelitz, &c.). See <i>German States</i> .				
Messina, Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail		22		
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Miquelon, British steamer to Halifax		5	2	
“ land mail to Halifax		10	1	
Mitylene (Metelin), Prussian closed mail		40		
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Modena, Prussian closed mail.....		*42	6	
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	2	1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*32		
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton and India		33	6	
“ “ via Marseilles and India....	39	45	10	
“ French mail.....	30	60		
Montenegro, by French mail.....	21	42		
Montevideo, same as <i>Buenos Ayres</i> .				
Mosquitia		34	6	
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail.....		30	6	
“ “ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail....		22		

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Printed Matter.	
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding ½ oz.	News- papers.	Pam- phlets per oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Nassau, N. P., by steamer from New York.....		5	2	1
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1
“ “ open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	2	
“ “ “ by Br. pkt..		5	2	
Nevis. See <i>West Indies, British.</i>				
New Brunswick. } See <i>British N. A. Provinces.</i>				
Newfoundland. }				
New Granada (except Aspinwall, and Panama)		18	6	
New Providence. See <i>West Indies, British.</i>				
New South Wales. See <i>Australia</i> , 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th lines.				
New Zealand. See <i>Australia</i> , 1st, 2d, and 4th lines.				
Nicaragua.....		34	6	
Nice, same as <i>France</i> .				
Norway, Prussian closed mail.....		*46	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*38	3	1
“ French mail.....	*33	*66		1
Nova Scotia. See <i>British North American Provinces.</i>				
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail.....		*80	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*13	3	
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		
Padang, via Marseilles.....	39	45	10	
“ via Southampton.....		33	6	
Palermo. See <i>Sicilies, The Two.</i>				
Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles		10	2	1
“ “ does exceed 2,500 miles....		20	2	1
Paraguay, via England.....		33	4	
Paramaribo. See <i>Guiana, Dutch.</i>				
Parma, Prussian closed mail.....		*42	6	
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	2	1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*25	3	1
Penang, same as <i>East Indies</i> , 1st, 2d, and 5th lines.				
Peru.....		22	6	4
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton..		33	6	
“ “ via Marseilles....	39	45	10	
“ French mail.....	30	60		
Placentia, Prussian closed mail.....		30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*25		
“ French mail.....	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail.....		*37	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*29	3	1
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		1
Pondicherry, French mail.....	*30	*60		
Port au Prince, Porto Bello, Porto Rico.....		34	6	4
Portugal, via England.....	29	37	4	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42		
“ French mail.....	21	42		
“ via Bordeaux and Lisbon.....	30	60		
Prevesa, Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
Prince Edward's Island. See <i>B. N. A. Provinces.</i>				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*15	3	1
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		1
Puerto Principe. See <i>Guiana, British.</i>				
Reunion. See <i>Bourbon.</i>				
Rhodes, Prussian closed mail.....		*40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Rio de Janeiro.....		45	4	
Romagna.....		*42		
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail.....		46	6	
“ “ French mail.....	*27	*54	2	1
“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg m'l		*28		
Russia, Prussian closed mail.....		*37	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*29		
Russia, French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Rustchuck, by French mail.....	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail.....		*40	6	

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Printed Matter.	
	Not ex- ceeding ½ oz.	Not ex- ceeding ½ oz.	News- papers.	Pam- phlets per oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Salonica, French mail.....	*30	*60		1
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail.....		*40	2	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco.....		10	2	1
San Juan, San Salvador, San Martha.....		34	6	4
Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail.....		*42	6	
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*30	3	1
Savoy.....	*15	*30	2	1
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*15	3	1
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		1
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Fr. m. “ by Bre- men or Hamburg mail.....		*30	6	
“ Meiningen, and Weimar, Fr. m. “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*21	*42	3	1
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*15	3	1
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		
Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*25	3	1
“ French mail.....	*27	*54		
“ Prussian closed mail.....		*35	6	
Scio, by French mail.....	*30	*60		
Scutari (Asia), Prussian closed mail.....		30	6	
“ French mail.....	30	60	2	
“ open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. “ by Br. pkt..		21 5	2 2	
Seres, by French mail.....	*30	*60		
Servia, Prussian closed mail.....		30	6	
“ (except Belgrade), French mail, via Austria. Shanghai. See China, 1st and 2d lines.	21	42	2	1
Siam.....		33	4	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail.....		49	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	
“ open mail, via London, Am. pkt. “ open mail, via London, Br. pkt. “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail....		21 5 22	2 2 2	
Singapore, same as Penang.		21	2	
Sinope, via England, by Amer. packet.....		5	2	
“ by British packet.....			2	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ Prussian closed mail.....		40		
Sisal.....		34	6	
Smyna, Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Sophia, by French mail.....	*30	*60		
Spain, via London, by American packet.....		21	2	
“ by British packet.....		5	2	
“ via French mail.....	21	42	2	
“ via Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42		
St. Helena, via England.....		33	4	
St. Thomas, via Havana.....		34	6	
“ by United States pkt. to Kingston, Jam. Sulina, French mail.....	*30	18 *60	6 2	1
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton.....		33	6	
“ via Marseilles.....	39	45	10	
“ French mail.....	30	60		
Surinam.....		34	6	
Sweden, Prussian closed mail.....		*42	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*33	3	1
“ by French mail.....	*33	*66		1
Switzerland, Prussian closed mail.....		*35	6	
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1
“ by Bremen mail.....		*19	4	1
“ by Hamburg mail.....		*19	3	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt.. “ French mail.....	33 30	45 60	4 2	1

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Printed Matter.	
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	News- papers.	Pam- phlets per oz.
Tangiers, French mail.....	Cents. *30	Cents. *60		
Tasmania. See <i>Van Diemen's Land</i> .				
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail.....		*40	6	
“ open mail, via London, by Amer. packet		21	4	
“ “ “ by British packet		5	4	
Tenedos, “ “ “ by Amer. packet		21		
“ “ “ by British packet		5		
“ Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		
Trebisond, open mail, via London, by Am. packet		21	2	
“ “ “ by Br. packet		5	2	
“ Prussian closed mail.....		*40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Tripoli in Syria, French mail.....	*30	*60	2	
Tultcha, French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ Prussian closed mail.....		*40	6	
Tunis, French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt.	33	45	4	
Turkey in Europe and Turkish Islands in the Med- iterranean, except as herein mentioned:—				
“ Prussian closed mail.....		30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*32		
“ open mail, via London, by American packet..		21	2	
“ “ “ by British packet...		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein men- tioned:—				
“ By French mail, via Austria.....	*21	*42		
Turk's Island. See <i>West Indies, British</i> .				
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail.....		*42	6	
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	2	1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*28	3	1
Uruguay, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60		
Valona, Prussian closed mail.....		40		
“ French mail.....	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island, via California.....		10	1	
Van Diemen's Land, same as <i>Australia</i> , 1st, 2d and 4th lines.				
Varna, Prussian closed mail.....		*40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ open mail, via London, by American packet		21	4	
“ “ “ by British packet...		5	4	
Venetian States, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	2	1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*15	3	1
Venezuela.....		44	4	
Victoria (Port Philip) See <i>Van Diemen's Land</i> .				
Volo, Prussian closed mail.....		40	6	
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		30	3	1
West Indies, British, via Havana, not over 2,500 m.		10	2	1
“ “ “ over 2,500 miles..		20	2	1
“ “ via Halifax.....		10	2	
West Indies, not British (except Cuba).....		34	6	4
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail.....		*30	6	
“ French mail.....	*21	*42		
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*15	3	1
“ by British mail in American packet..		21	2	
“ “ “ in British packet....		5	2	
Yancoi and Yanaon, French mail.....	*30	*60	2	
Yucatan.....		34	6	
Zanzibar, via England.....		65	4	
Zante, Prussian closed mail.....		*38	6	
“ French mail.....	30	60	2	

Routes of Transmission, &c.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction,

"open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if by closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgium closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg." Letters addressed to Germany and other European countries via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by U. S. Packet, the 21 cent rate per half-ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

On a letter or packet of any weight the *whole* postage or *none at all* should be prepaid, where the prepayment is optional. If anything less than the whole is prepaid, it is *entirely lost to the sender*.

On British sea and American inland postage, the single letter is $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and under; on foreign postage, the single letter is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Letters weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce are charged two rates; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and under $\frac{3}{4}$, three rates, &c.; an additional rate being charged for each quarter of an ounce. Where a letter pays both British, &c. postage and foreign postage, if it weighs more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and less than $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce, it pays a single rate of British, &c. postage, and two rates for the foreign postage; the foreign postage only being doubled for each $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

Upon periodicals and pamphlets sent to Great Britain, the rates of postage have been given (*ante*, p. 207, note). An additional British postage of the same rate, when not exceeding 2 ounces, must be paid in England; but the third ounce raises the British charge to 6d (12 cents), with 2d (4 cents) additional for each additional ounce. No pamphlet can be sent weighing over 8 ounces, and no periodical over 16 ounces, without being subject to letter postage. Pamphlets and periodicals are not entitled to conveyance through England, except addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, or Egypt in which France has post-offices.

Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post-offices, (viz. Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerasound, Latakia, Messina in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebisonde, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo.) can be despatched to France *direct*, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz. newspapers, 2 cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter whether sent or received. This mail is sent by every steamer.

The United States exchange offices for French mails are New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States officers.

Newspapers and periodicals to the Sandwich Islands, China, and New South Wales, must be prepaid the regular domestic rates to San Francisco. The rate payable on letters at the point of destination in the Sandwich Islands is 5 cents, and on newspapers 2 cents each. In China, and New South Wales the ship postage, it is understood, is comparatively trifling.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries, and particularly to the Continent of Europe, must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Overland mails are made up in London, and despatched as follows:—For Aden, Alexandria, Arabia, Burmah, Calcutta, East Indies, Egypt, Hindostan, Madras, Malta, and Penang, on the 3d, 10th, 18th, and 26th, of each month, via Marseilles; and on the 4th, 12th, 20th, and 27th, via Southampton. For Bombay, on the 3d and 18th of each month, via Marseilles, and on the 12th and 27th, via Southampton. For Batavia, Borneo, Bourbon, Canton, China, Java, Labuan, Manila, Moluccas, Padang, Singapore, and Sumatra, on the 10th and 26th of each month, via Marseilles; and on the 4th and 20th, via Southampton. For Australia, Mauritius, New Zealand, and Tasmania, on the 18th of each month, via Marseilles; and on the 12th via Southampton. For Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, on the 9th of each month. When any of these dates fall on Sunday, the Marseilles mails are despatched the following evening, and the Southampton mails, the previous morning.

10. REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

The act of March 3, 1855, authorized the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform plan for the registration of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails, for their greater security, upon the application of parties posting the same. A registration fee, to be prepaid, is charged upon each letter or packet, in addition to the regular postage. The registration is not compulsory, nor does it render the United States or the Department responsible for the safe carriage of such letters or packets.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided* that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices, in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

11. *Amounts actually credited for the Transportation of the Mails, and other Expenses, by States and Territories, and the Amount of Postages collected in the same, in the Year ending June 30, 1859, fractions of a dollar omitted.*

States and Territories.	Letter Postage.	News-paper Postage.	Registered Letters.	Stamps Sold.	Total Receipts.	Transportation.	Compensation allowed Postmasters.	Total Expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama,	5,904	12,918	1,018	109,262	129,103	327,535	48,511	363,625
Arkansas,	2,482	6,002	112	33,934	42,532	294,361	23,793	320,312
California,	54,987	16,762	533	212,183	283,467	841,552	62,067	948,660
Connecticut,	9,319	14,371	239	165,376	189,306	113,927	71,502	202,352
Delaware,	1,314	2,178	78	24,556	28,129	24,246	9,081	34,883
Dist. Columbia,	6,276	3,208	370	42,027	51,882		3,975	39,537
Florida,	1,531	2,389	188	21,822	25,932	157,847	13,289	171,184
Georgia,	6,870	16,402	977	144,414	168,664	273,946	61,685	358,180
Illinois,	42,942	36,359	1,424	365,809	446,535	423,099	168,225	681,625
Indiana,	13,931	25,030	874	161,133	208,969	266,698	97,611	379,066
Iowa,	11,883	13,843	456	113,263	139,446	203,046	65,238	253,663
Kansas Territory,	2,473	2,143	63	23,094	27,774	126,651	12,839	113,294
Kentucky,	7,862	14,739	591	128,524	151,717	293,475	57,603	365,675
Louisiana,	25,612	14,880	845	154,863	196,201	711,449	30,885	777,517
Maine,	13,703	11,883	467	128,469	154,523	121,092	73,284	208,884
Maryland,	23,748	10,116	850	145,543	180,258	231,913	35,648	299,765
Massachusetts,	78,729	26,436	1,200	500,882	607,249	189,604	159,114	449,626
Michigan,	17,146	14,982	656	135,768	168,564	177,609	72,680	269,445
Minnesota,	6,650	4,847	165	37,095	48,749	171,511	22,471	197,355
Mississippi,	4,418	13,089	496	53,544	101,549	317,384	47,426	370,003
Missouri,	26,662	21,670	777	178,765	227,876	627,860	66,082	727,090
Nebraska Territ.	1,114	886	16	8,079	10,097	36,564	5,500	42,145
New Hampshire,	4,030	9,940	260	89,035	103,319	56,049	51,313	110,902
New Jersey,	15,459	10,826	241	103,140	129,667	94,481	55,676	156,818
New Mexico Ter.	374	234	2	2,130	2,731	15,263	1,573	16,848
New York,	279,371	84,511	2,709	1,187,087	1,553,630	463,505	325,178	1,107,856
North Carolina,	2,994	10,888	773	73,834	88,491	224,820	42,299	270,762
Ohio,	39,002	44,265	1,940	434,790	519,998	546,749	188,471	806,414
Oregon,	3,007	2,030	11	11,285	16,335	27,501	7,183	34,710
Pennsylvania,	71,757	55,135	2,631	532,298	661,822	380,227	190,265	671,632
Rhode Island,	4,363	3,709	123	58,474	66,665	19,277	16,545	47,175
South Carolina,	11,887	7,711	697	87,239	107,636	275,232	31,057	319,068
Tennessee,	4,945	12,855	829	113,871	132,501	266,065	49,331	334,820
Texas,	8,273	11,421	374	80,527	100,597	671,882	45,232	723,380
Utah Territory,	1,463	125	2	1,722	3,313	136,198	1,795	138,024
Vermont,	3,878	11,695	177	87,467	103,218	81,961	56,052	137,742
Virginia,	11,508	24,824	1,187	217,555	255,075	379,599	109,368	510,501
Washington Ter.	1,054	414	7	3,443	4,950	57,158	2,718	59,891
Wisconsin,	22,394	16,098	676	141,068	180,238	162,713	76,063	251,648

For all post-offices where the compensation of the postmaster exceeds \$1,000 per annum, the postmaster is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is removable by the President only; for all other offices, the Postmaster-General has the sole power of appointment and removal.

A surplus of emoluments and commissions accrued at the following post-offices, after deducting the maximum compensation of \$2,000 per annum of the postmasters, and the necessary incidental expenses of the offices, viz. :—

Albany, N. Y.	\$1,348.43	Indianapolis, Ind.	\$1,598.89	Portland, Me.	\$1,187.51
Augusta, Ga.	680.14	Jersey City, N. J.	346.50	Providence, R. I.	165.24
Baltimore, Md.	672.50	Kensington, Pa.	89.26	Raleigh, N. C.	329.92
Binghamton, N. Y.	5.84	Louisville, Ky.	2,848.86	Richmond, Va.	643.28
Boston, Mass.	21,979.25	Lowell, Mass.	44.01	Rochester, N. Y.	802.96
Brooklyn, N. Y.	639.48	Lynchburg, Va.	43.21	San Francisco, Cal.	8,408.34
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,693.10	Macon, Ga.	106.50	Savannah, Ga.	734.24
Calais, Me.	71.19	Memphis, Tenn.	1,246.17	Springfield, Mass.	188.86
Charleston, S. C.	389.92	Milwaukee, Wis.	784.96	St. Louis, Mo.	14,563.56
Chattanooga, Tenn.	98.36	Mobile, Ala.	266.49	Syracuse, N. Y.	309.18
Chicago, Ill.	8,964.37	Montgomery, Ala.	464.03	Toledo, Ohio,	3,524.23
Cincinnati, Ohio,	8,611.23	Nashville, Tenn.	1,411.62	Troy, N. Y.	1,115.91
Cleveland, Ohio,	122.36	Newark, N. J.	704.49	Utica, N. Y.	7.29
Columbus, Ohio,	134.49	New Bedford, Mass.	309.80	Vicksburg, Miss.	318.62
Dayton, Ohio,	182.68	New Haven, Conn.	290.57	Washington, D. C.	4,706.32
Detroit, Mich.	114.64	New Orleans, La.	4,935.88	Williamsburg, N. Y.	12.37
Erie, Pa.	1,394.39	New York, N. Y.	83,611.33	Wilmington, Del.	1,865.64
Galveston, Texas,	861.81	Norfolk, Va.	125.76	Worcester, Mass.	453.05
Hartford, Conn.	1,029.57	Petersburg, Va.	298.48		
Houston, Texas,	79.18	Philadelphia, Pa.	9,993.05		
Independence, Mo.	616.07	Pittsburg, Penn.	1,860.74	Total,	\$201,378.04

12. Letters, Circulars, Newspapers, and Pamphlets, delivered by Carriers, during the Year ending June 30, 1859.

Places.	Number of Letters.	Number of Circulars.	Newspapers & Pamphlets.	Amount for Carriage.
Baltimore, Md. . .	906,053	38,018	131,809	\$19,360.27
Boston, Mass. . .	*697,849	33,628	45,276	7,541.09
Harrisburg, Penn. .	46,330		11,723	965.20
Lowell, Mass. . .	100,614		9,269	2,056.60
Manchester, N. H. .	51,987		3,782	1,058.65
New Orleans, La. .	112,676	8,533	9,248	2,365.08
New York, N. Y. .	4,348,385	721,875	566,148	97,017.19
Philadelphia, Pa. .	2,134,162	72,722	379,988	45,695.40
Providence, R. I. .	193,719		29,722	4,022.99
Roxbury, Mass. .	*16,455		2,124	319.72
St. Louis, . . .	142,400		3,850	867.25
Syracuse, N. Y. .	126,438			528.76
Washington, D. C. .	\$241,944		89,429	5,286.03
Total, . . .	8,917,912	874,776	1,282,368	\$187,004.23

The amount of postage accounted for on foreign dead letters returned to and sent from the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1859, was as follows :—

Great Britain to United States,	\$1,580.38	United States to Great Britain,	\$8,902.88
Prussia to United States,	None.	United States to Prussia,	None.
Bremen to United States,	None.	United States to Bremen,	391.03
France to United States,	None.	United States to France,	None.
Hamburg to United States,	13.50	United States to Hamburg,	80.35

The number of dead letters returned (unopened) to foreign countries during the fiscal year, was 133,981, as follows :— England, 60,310; France, 15,757; Prussia, 18,400; Bremen, 6,919; Hamburg, 1,401; Canada, 27,537;

* 1st and 2d quarters 1859 only.
† No returns for 2d quarter of 1859.

† 2d quarter 1859 only.
§ No returns for 3d quarter of 1858.

New Brunswick, 1,780; Nova Scotia, 1,868. The whole number of dead letters containing money registered and sent out during the year, was 9,726; of which 8,574 were delivered, leaving 1,152 unclaimed. The whole amount of money received was \$45,718.14; amount restored to owners, \$41,143.74. The number containing valuable enclosures other than money, as drafts, bonds, &c., registered and sent out, was 8,647; of which 7,738 have been restored to their owners, leaving unclaimed, 909. The amount of the enclosures was \$2,502,298.11; in sterling, £6,983 15s. 5d.; in francs, 104,421f. The whole number of dead letters during the year is estimated at 2,500,000, including 500,000 "drop letters," and 50,000 "held for postage."

13. *Overland Mail Route.*—In September, 1858, service commenced on the overland mail route to California. The mail leaves St. Louis and Memphis, the eastern termini, and San Francisco, the western terminus, twice a week. The time for the trip across (2795 miles from St. Louis to San Francisco) is 25 days. The contract pay is \$600,000 per annum for six years. The receipts on this route for the year ending June 30, 1859, were \$27,229.94.

XIV. THE MINT.

It is lawful for any person to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and, if of the standard of the United States, free of expense, except gold, which is subject to a coinage charge of one half of one per cent. But the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining, toughening, and alloying the same; an accurate account of which expense, on every deposit, is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which are accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint with the Treasurer of the United States.

Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. R. Snowden, <i>Director</i> ,	\$3,500	James C. Booth, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> ,	\$2,000
James H. Walton, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000	W. E. Dubois, <i>Assist. Assayer</i> ,	1,500
George K. Childs, <i>Chief Coiner</i> ,	2,000	John H. Taylor, <i>Assist. Melter and Refiner</i> ,	1,500
Jacob R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000		
Jas. B. Longacre, <i>Engraver</i> ,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at New Orleans, La.

Wm. A. Elmore, <i>Superint.</i> ,	\$2,500	B. F. Taylor, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$2,000
Howard Millsbaugh, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000	A. J. Guirot, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	4,000
M. F. Bonzano, <i>Melter & Refiner</i> ,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at Dahlonega, Ga.

Geo. Kellogg, <i>Sup. and Treas.</i> , \$2,000	Salary	John D. Field, Jr., <i>Coiner</i> , \$1,500	Salary.
Isaac L. Todd, <i>Assayer</i> , 1,500			

Officers of the Branch at Charlotte, N. C.

G. W. Caldwell, <i>Sup. & Treas.</i> , \$2,000	John R. Bolton, <i>Coiner</i> , \$1,500
John H. Gibbons, <i>Assayer</i> , 1,500	

Officers of the Branch at San Francisco.

C. H. Hempstead, <i>Superint.</i> , \$4,500	R. W. Slocum, <i>Coiner</i> , \$3,000
J. R. Snyder, <i>Treasurer</i> , 4,500	Louis A. Garnett, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> , 3,500
Joseph H. Snyder, <i>Assayer</i> , 3,000	

Assay Office, New York.

S. F. Butterworth, <i>Superint.</i> , \$3,500	Clarence Morfit, <i>Assist. Melter and Refiner</i> , \$2,000
John Torry, <i>Assayer</i> , 3,000	
Edward N. Kent, <i>Melt. & Ref.</i> , 3,000	Andrew Mason, <i>Assist. Assayer</i> , 2,000

1. *Statement of the Deposits for Coinage at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, and the Assay Office, during the Year ending June 30, 1859.*

GOLD.		SILVER.	
Foreign Coin,	\$518,202 65	Deposited, including purchases, \$7,063,442.20	
Foreign Bullion,	423,084 99	United States Bullion, parted from gold,	273,167.47
United States Coin, old standard,	2,400.00	United States Bullion (Lake Superior),	
United States Bullion,	28,619,692.99		
Do. parted from Silver,		Total of Silver,	\$7,336,609.67
Total of Gold,	\$29,663,380.63		
Total Gold and Silver Deposits,			\$36,899,990.30
Less value of gold U. S. Bullion (\$1,406,135 84) and silver (\$1,492,763.70) redeposited at the different institutions,			2,898,894.54
Total,			\$34,001,095.76

2. *Statement of the Coinage of the Mint and Branches, and of the Assay Office, during the Year ending June 30, 1859.*

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.			SILVER.		
Double Eagles,	811,836	\$16,236 720 00	Dollars,	288,500	\$288,500 00
Eagles,	14,600	146,000 00	Half-Dollars,	8,011,000	4,005,500 00
Half-Eagles,	81,342	406,710 00	Quarter-Dollars,	5,712,000	1,428,000 00
Three-Dollars,	11,524	34,572 00	Dimes,	2,290,000	229,000 00
Quarter-Eagles,	85,204	213,010 00	Half-Dimes,	3,900,000	195,000 00
Dollars,	259,065	259,065 00	Three-cent Pieces,	1,380,000	41,400 00
Fine Bars,	3,369	13,113,876.70	Fine Bars,	2,082	646,231.47
Unparted Bars,			Total silver,	21,583,582	6,833,631.47
Total Gold,	1,266,940	30,409,963.70			
COPPER.			Total Coinage, including Fine and unparted Bars,	53,550,522	37,550,586.17
Cents,	30,700,000	307,000 00			
Half-Cents,					
Total Copper,	30,700,000	307,000 00			

From June 30, 1859, to June 30, 1860, there were coined at the Mint and branches and the assay office 772,940 double eagles, 34,213 eagles, 72,229 half eagles, 20,402 three-dollar pieces, 51,592 quarter eagles, 93,215 gold dollars. The value of the gold coined in fine bars was \$7,001,807.35; in unparted bars, none. The total gold coinage in value for this period was \$23,447,283.35; the total silver coinage, including silver bars, was \$3,250,636.26; the total cent coinage, \$342,000. The whole number of pieces coined in this period was 43,885,721. Their value was \$27,039,919.61. The deposits of gold at the Mint and branches during this period were \$22,673,192.21; the deposits and purchases of silver amounted to \$3,152,437.15. The entire deposit of domestic gold at the Mint and branches, to June 30, 1860, was \$489,311,726.54, of which \$469,406,003.84 were from California, and \$626,436 from Kansas.

3. *Coinage of the Mint of the United States, from 1792, including the Coinage of the Branch Mints from the Commencement of their Operations in 1838, and of the Assay Office.*

Years.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	WHOLE COINAGE.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793 - 95	\$ 71,485.00	\$ 370,633.80	\$ 11,373.00	1,834,420	\$ 453,541.80
1796	102,727.50	79,077.50	10,324.40	1,219,370	192,129.40
1797	103,422.50	12,591.45	9,510.34	1,095,165	125,524.29
1798	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	1,368,241	545,698.00
1799	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	1,365,681	645,906.68
1800	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	3,337,972	571,335.40
1801	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	1,571,390	510,956.37
1802	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	3,615,869	516,075.83
1803	253,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	2,780,830	370,698.53
1804	253,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	2,046,839	371,827.94
1805	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	2,260,361	333,239.48
1806	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	1,815,409	801,084.00
1807	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	2,731,345	1,044,595.96
1808	284,665.00	694,300.00	13,090.00	2,935,888	982,055.00
1809	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	2,861,834	884,752.53
1810	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	3,056,418	1,155,868.50
1811	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,649,570	1,108,740.95
1812	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	2,761,646	1,115,219.50
1813	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,755,331	1,102,275.50
1814	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	1,833,859	642,535.80
1815	3,175.00	17,308.00	69.867	20,483.00	20,483.00
1816		28,575.75	28,209.82	2,888,135	56,785.57
1817		607,783.50	39,484.00	5,163,967	647,267.50
1818	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	5,537,084	1,345,064.50
1819	253,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	5,074,723	1,425,325.00
1820	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	6,492,509	1,864,786.20
1821	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	3,139,249	1,018,977.45
1822	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	3,813,788	915,509.89
1823	72,425.00	895,550.00		2,166,435	967,975.00
1824	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	4,786,894	1,858,297.00
1825	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	5,178,760	1,735,894.00
1826	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	5,774,434	2,110,679.25
1827	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,557.32	9,097,845	3,024,342.32
1828	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	6,196,853	1,741,381.24
1829	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	7,674,501	2,306,875.50
1830	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	8,357,191	2,155,690.00
1831	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	11,792,284	3,923,473.60
1832	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	9,128,387	3,401,055.00
1833	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	10,307,790	3,765,710.00
1834	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	11,637,643	7,388,423.00
1835	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	15,996,342	5,668,667.00
1836	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	13,719,333	7,764,900.00
1837	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	13,010,721	3,299,898.00
1838	1,809,595.00	2,315,250.00	53,702.00	15,780,311	4,178,547.00
1839	1,375,760.00	2,098,636.00	31,286.61	11,811,594	3,505,682.61
1840	1,690,802.00	1,712,178.00	24,627.00	10,558,240	3,427,607.00
1841	1,102,197.50	1,115,875.00	15,973.67	8,811,968	2,233,946.17
1842	1,833,170.50	2,325,750.00	23,833.90	11,743,153	4,182,754.40
1843	8,302,787.50	3,722,250.00	24,283.20	4,640,582	11,967,830.70
1844	5,423,230.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	9,051,834	7,687,767.52
1845	3,756,417.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	1,806,196	5,668,595.54
1846	4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	10,133,515	6,633,965.50
1847	20,221,385.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	15,392,344	22,657,671.69
1848	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	12,649,790	5,879,720.49
1849	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	12,666,559	11,164,695.82
1850	31,931,735.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	14,588,220	33,892,306.00
1851	62,614,492.50	774,337.00	99,635.43	28,701,958	63,488,594.93
1852	56,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	32,964,019	57,896,228.44
1853	55,213,906.94	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	76,484,062	64,358,537.78
1854	52,094,595.47	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	44,645,011	60,756,503.82
1855	52,795,457.20	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	16,997,807	56,312,732.99
1856	59,343,365.35	5,196,670.17	27,106.78	33,870,966	64,567,142.30
1857*	25,183,138.63	1,601,644.46	63,510.46	19,440,547	26,848,293.60
1858†	52,889,800.29	8,233,287.77	234,000.00	56,491,655	61,357,088.06
1859†	30,409,953.70	6,833,631.47	307,000.00	53,550,522	37,560,585.17
Total.	564,721,832.69	122,694,836.77	2,203,823.55	733,682,676	698,520,493.01

* For the six months ending June 30, 1857.

† For the year ending June 30.

4. *Weight, Fineness, and Value of Foreign Gold and Silver Coins.**

GOLD COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after deduction.
		<i>Oz. Dec.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>	<i>D. C. M.</i>	<i>D. C. M.</i>
Australia,	Pound of 1852,	0.281	916.5	5.32.0	5.29.3
Do.	Pound of 1856,	0.256	916.5	4.85.0	4.82.6
Austria,	Ducat,	0.112	986	2.28.0	2.26.9
Do.	Souverein,	0.363	900	6.77.0	6.73.6
Belgium,	Twenty-five francs,	0.254	899	4.72.0	4.69.7
Bolivia,	Doubloon,	0.867	870	15.58.0	15.50.2
Brazil,	20,000 reis,	0.575	917.5	10.90.5	10.85.1
Central America,	Two escudors,	0.209	853.5	3.68.0	3.66.2
Chili,	Old doubloon,	0.867	870	15.57.0	15.49.2
Do.	Ten pesos,	0.492	900	9.15.3	9.10.7
Denmark,	Ten thaler,	0.427	895	7.90.0	7.86.1
Ecuador,	Four escudors,	0.483	833	7.60.0	7.56.2
England,	Pound or sovereign, new.	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.3	4.83.9
Do.	Pound or sovereign, average,	0.256	916.5	4.84.8	4.82.4
France,	Twenty francs, new,	0.207.5	899.5	3.86.0	3.84.1
Do.	Twenty francs, average,	0.207	899	3.84.6	3.82.6
Germany, north,	Ten thaler,	0.427	895	7.90.0	7.86.1
Do. do.	Ten thaler, Prussian,	0.427	903	8.00.0	7.96.0
Germany, south,	Ducat,	0.112	986	2.28.3	2.27.2
Greece,	Twenty drachms,	0.185	900	3.45.0	3.43.3
Hindustan,	Mohur,	0.374	916	7.08.0	7.04.6
Mexico,	Doubloon, average,	0.867.5	866	15.53.4	15.45.6
Naples,	Six ducati, new,	0.245	996	5.04.0	5.01.5
Netherlands,	Ten guilders,	0.315	899	3.99.0	3.97.0
New Granada,	Old doubloon, Bogota,	0.868	870	15.61.7	15.53.9
Do.	Old doubloon, Popayan,	0.867	858	15.39.0	15.31.3
Do.	Ten pesos, new,	0.525	891.5	8.67.6	9.62.7
Peru,	Old doubloon,	0.867	868	15.56.0	15.48.2
Do.	New, not ascertained.				
Portugal,	Gold crown,	0.308	912	5.81.3	5.78.4
Rome,	2½ scudi, new,	0.140	900	2.60.0	2.58.7
Russia,	Five roubles,	0.210	916	3.97.6	3.95.7
Sardinia,	Same as France.				
Spain,	100 reals,	0.268	886	4.96.3	4.93.9
Sweden,	Ducat,	0.111	976	2.26.7	2.25.6
Turkey,	100 piasters,	0.231	916	4.37.4	4.35.2
Tuscany,	Sequin,	0.112	999	2.30.0	2.28.9

* Taken from the Report of the Director of the Mint, November 2, 1859, and found in the Report on the Finances of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 22, 1859, pp. 89, 90.

SILVER COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		<i>Oz. Dec.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>	<i>D. C. M.</i>
Austria,	Rix dollar,	0.902	833	1.01.3
Do.	Scudo of six lire,	0.836	902	1.01.5
Do.	New union dollar,	0.596	900	72.0
Belgium,	Five francs,	0.808	897	96.8
Bolivia,	Dollar,	0.871	900.5	1.05.4
Do.	Half dollar, 1830,	0.433	670	38.5
Do.	Quarter dollar, 1830,	0.316	670	19.2
Brazil,	2,000 reis,	0.820	918.5	1.01.3
Canada,	Twenty cents,	0.150	925	18.6
Central America,	Dollar,	0.866	850	97.3
Chili,	Old dollar,	0.864	908	1.04.7
Do.	New dollar,	0.801	900.5	97.0
Denmark,	Two rigsdaler,	0.927	877	1.09.4
England,	Shilling, new,	0.182.5	924.5	22.7
Do.	Shilling, average,	0.178	925	22.2
France,	Five francs, average,	0.800	900	96.8
Germany, north,	Thaler,	0.712	750	71.7
Germany, south,	Guilder, or florin,	0.340	900	41.2
Germany, north and south,	2 thaler, or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ guilder,	1.192	900	1.44.3
Greece,	Five drachms,	0.719	900	86.9
Hindustan,	Rupce,	0.374	916	46.0
Japan,	Itzebu,	0.279	991	37.0
Mexico,	Dollar, average,	0.866	901	1.04.9
Naples,	Scudo,	0.884	830	98.8
Netherlands,	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ guilder,	0.804	944	1.02.3
Norway,	Specie daler,	0.927	877	1.09.4
New Granada,	Dollar of 1857,	0.803	896	96.8
Peru,	Old dollar,	0.866	901	1.04.9
Do.	Old dollar of 1858,	0.766	909	93.6
Do.	Half dollar, 1835-38,	0.433	650	37.7
Portugal,	Silver crown,	0.950	912	1.16.6
Prussia,	New union dollar,	0.596	900	72.0
Rome,	Scudo,	0.864	900	1.04.7
Russia,	Rouble,	0.687	875	78.4
Sardinia,	Five lire,	0.800	900	96.8
Spain,	New pistareen,	0.166	899	20.1
Sweden,	Rix dollar,	1.092	750	1.10.1
Switzerland,	Two francs,	0.323	899	39.0
Turkey,	Twenty piasters,	0.770	830	86.5
Tuscany,	Florin,	0.220	925	27.4

XV. CONGRESS.*

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State ; and, of course, the regular number is now 66. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third being elected biennially..

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen from among the Senators by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people, in separate districts composed of contiguous territory, for the term of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population, as follows. After each decennial enumeration, the aggregate representative population of the United States is ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. This aggregate is divided by 233, and the quotient, rejecting fractions, if any, is the ratio of apportionment among the several States. The representative population of each State is then ascertained in the same manner, and is divided by the above-named ratio, and this quotient gives the apportionment of Representatives to each State. The loss by fractions is compensated for by assigning one additional member to as many States having the largest fractions as may be necessary to make the whole number of Representatives 233. If after the apportionment new States are admitted, Representatives are assigned to such States upon the above basis, in addition to the limited number of 233 ; but such excess continues only until the next apportionment under the succeeding census. The present number of Representatives is 237, an additional representative being temporarily assigned to California, two being allowed to Minnesota, and one to Oregon. There are, besides, five Delegates, one each from Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska, who have a right to speak, but not to vote. For table of apportionment, &c. among the several States, see *post*, p. 242.

The compensation of members is, mileage (being \$ 8 for every twenty

* The American Almanac for 1844, p. 149, contains a complete list of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the several States, from the commencement of the government under the Constitution to the end of the 27th Congress, March 23, 1843, with the beginning and termination of their respective periods of office. The American Almanac for 1854, p. 213, brings down the list from the commencement of the 28th Congress to the end of the 32d Congress, March 3, 1852.

miles of travel in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government), and \$6,000 for each Congress, payable as follows: on the first day of each regular session, the mileage and the pay then due from the beginning of the term, at the rate of \$250 a month, and, during the session, compensation at the same rate; on the first day of each subsequent session, mileage, and pay at the same rate that has accrued since the adjournment, and during said session at the same rate. Members dying before the commencement of the first session receive no pay or mileage; dying afterwards, their representatives receive what was then due them. Deductions from the monthly pay of each member are made for each day's absence, unless the cause of absence be his sickness or that of some member of his family. The pay of the Speaker, and of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, is \$12,000 for each Congress.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. 2D SESSION. THE SENATE.

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, *President, ex officio.*

Asbury Dickens, *Secretary.*

William Hickey, *Chief Clerk.*

<i>Alabama.</i>	<i>Indiana.</i>
Benj. Fitzpatrick, Wetumpka, 1861	Graham N. Fitch, Logansport, 1861
Clem. C. Clay, Jr., Huntsville, 1865	Jesse D. Bright, Jeffersonville, 1863
<i>Arkansas.</i>	<i>Iowa.</i>
Robt. W. Johnson, Pine Bluffs, 1861	*James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, 1861
Wm. K. Sebastian, Helena, 1865	James W. Grimes, Burlington, 1865
<i>California.</i>	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Wm. M. Gwin, San Francisco, 1861	†John J. Crittenden, Frankfort, 1861
Milton S. Latham, San Francisco, 1863	Laz. W. Powell, Henderson Co., 1865
<i>Connecticut.</i>	<i>Louisiana.</i>
*Lafayette S. Foster, Norwich, 1861	John Slidell, New Orleans, 1861
James Dixon, Hartford, 1863	J. P. Benjamin, New Orleans, 1865
<i>Delaware.</i>	<i>Maine.</i>
James A. Bayard, Wilmington, 1863	†Lot M. Morrill, Augusta, 1863
Willard Saulsbury, Georgetown, 1865	Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Portland, 1865
<i>Florida.</i>	<i>Maryland.</i>
David L. Yulee, Homosassa, 1861	*James A. Pearce, Chestertown, 1861
Steph. R. Mallory, Key West, 1863	Anthony Kennedy, Baltimore, 1863
<i>Georgia.</i>	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
Alfred Iverson, Columbus, 1861	Charles Sumner, Boston, 1863
Robert Toombs, Washington, 1865	Henry Wilson, Natick, 1865
<i>Illinois.</i>	<i>Michigan.</i>
*Lyman Trumbull, Alton, 1861	Zachariah Chandler, Detroit, 1863
Stephen A. Douglas, Chicago, 1865	Kinsley S. Bingham, Kensington, 1865

* Re-elected for six years from 4th March, 1861.

† John C. Breckinridge elected for six years from 4th March, 1861.

‡ In place of Hannibal Hamlin, elected Vice-President of the United States.

<i>Minnesota.</i>		<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	
Henry M. Rice, St. Paul,	1863	§ William Bigler, Clearfield,	1861
Morton S. Wilkinson, Mankato,	1865	Simon Cameron, Harrisburg,	1863
<i>Mississippi.</i>		<i>Rhode Island.</i>	
Jefferson Davis, Hurricane,	1863	James F. Simmons, Providence,	1863
Albert G. Brown, Newtown,	1865	Henry B. Anthony, Providence,	1865
<i>Missouri.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
James S. Greene, Canton,	1861	Jas. H. Hammond, Beech Isl'd,	1861
Trusten Polk, St. Louis,	1863	James Chesnut, Kershaw,	1865
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
*Daniel Clark, Manchester,	1861	Andrew Johnson, Greenville,	1863
John P. Hale, Dover,	1865	A. O. P. Nicholson, Columbia,	1865
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Texas.</i>	
John R. Thomson, Princeton,	1863	Lewis T. Wigfall, Marshall,	1863
John C. Ten Eyck, Mt. Holly,	1865	John Hemphill, Austin,	1865
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Vermont.</i>	
Wm. H. Seward, Auburn,	1861	*Jacob Collamer, Woodstock,	1861
Preston King, Ogdensburg,	1863	Solomon Foot, Rutland,	1863
<i>North Carolina.</i>		<i>Virginia.</i>	
Thos. L. Clingman, Ashville,	1861	James M. Mason, Winchester,	1863
Thomas Bragg, Northampton,	1865	R.M.T. Hunter, Lloyds, Essex Co.	1865
<i>Ohio.</i>		<i>Wisconsin.</i>	
†George E. Pugh, Cincinnati,	1861	Charles Durkee, Kenosha,	1861
Benj. F. Wade, Jefferson,	1863	James R. Doolittle, Racine,	1863
<i>Oregon.</i>			
‡Joseph Lane, Winchester,	1861		
Edward D. Baker, Salem,	1865		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,
which will expire on the 3d of March, 1861.

[The Second Session of the 36th Congress commenced on the 3d of December, 1860. The numbers prefixed to the names of the members show the District in each State from which they are chosen. The number after the name of the State indicates the number of Representatives to which, under the present apportionment, the State is entitled.]

Alabama. — 7.

3. Clopton, David, Tuskegee.
6. Cobb, W. R. W., Bellefonte.
7. Curry, J. L. M., Talladega.
5. Houston, Geo. S., Athens.
4. Moore, Sydenham, Greensboro'.
2. Pugh, James L., Eufaula.
1. Stallworth, Jas. A., Evergreen.

Arkansas. — 2.

1. Hindman, Thos. C., Helena.
2. Rust, Albert, Little Rock.

California. — 2.

2. Burch, John C., Weaverville.

1. Scott, Chas. L., Sonora.

Connecticut. — 4.

3. Burnham, Alfred A., Windham.
4. Ferry, Orris S., Norwalk.
1. Loomis, Dwight, Rockville.
2. Woodruff, John, New Haven.

Delaware. — 1.

- Whiteley, Wm. G., Newcastle.

Florida. — 1.

- Hawkins, Geo. S., Pensacola.

Georgia. — 8.

2. Crawford, Martin J., Columbus.
4. Gartrell, Lucius J., Atlanta.

* Re-elected for 6 years from 4th March, 1861.

† Salmon P. Chase elected for 6 years from 4th March, 1861.

‡ James W. Nesmith elected for 6 years from 4th March, 1861.

§ Edward Cowan elected for 6 years from 4th March, 1861.

3. Hardeman, Thos. Jr., Macon.
7. Hill, Joshua, Madison.
6. Jackson, James, Athens.
8. Jones, John J., Waynesboro'.
1. Love, Peter E., Thomasville.
5. Underwood, J.W.H., Rome.

Illinois. — 9.

2. Farnsworth, J. F., St. Charles.
8. Fouke, Philip B., Belleville.
4. Kellogg, William, Canton.
9. Logan, John A., Benton.
3. Lovejoy, Owen, Princeton.
6. McClernand, J.A., Springfield.
5. Morris, Isaac N., Quincy.
7. Robinson, James C., Marshall.
1. Washburn, E. B., Galena.

Indiana. — 11.

10. Case, Charles, Fort Wayne.
9. Colfax, Schuyler, South Bend.
7. Davis, John G., Rockville.
3. Dunn, Wm. M., Madison.
2. English, Wm. H., Lexington.
4. Holman, Wm. S., Aurora.
5. Kilgore, David, Mauricetown.
1. Niblack, Wm. E., Vincennes.
11. Pettit, John U., Wabash.
6. Porter, Albert G., Indianapolis.
8. Wilson, James, Crawfordsville.

Iowa. — 2.

1. Curtis, Samuel R., Keokuk.
2. Vandever, William, Dubuque.

Kentucky. — 10.

6. Adams, Green, Barboursville.
4. Anderson, Wm. C., Danville.
3. Bristow, Francis M., Elkton.
5. Brown, J. Young, Elizab'thtown.
1. Burnett, Henry C., Cadiz.
7. Mallory, Robert, Lagrange.
9. Moore, Laban T., Louisa.
2. Peyton, Samuel O., Hartford.
8. Simms, Wm. E., Paris.
10. Stevenson, John W., Covington.

Louisiana. — 4.

1. Bouligny, John E., New Orleans.

3. Davidson, Thos. G., Baton Rouge.
4. Landrum, John M., Shreveport.
2. Taylor, Miles, Donaldsonville.

Maine. — 6.

5. Coburn, Stephen, Skowhegan.
6. Foster, Stephen C., Pembroke.
3. French, Ezra B., Damariscotta.
4. Morse, Freeman H., Oxford.
2. Perry, John J., Bath.
1. Somes, Daniel E., Biddeford.

Maryland. — 6.

4. Davis, H. Winter, Baltimore.
3. Harris, J. Morrison, Baltimore.
6. Hughes, Geo. W., West River.
5. Kunkel, Jacob M., Frederic City.
1. Stewart, James A., Cambridge.
2. Webster, Edward H., Bel Air.

Massachusetts. — 11.

3. Adams, Charles F., Quincy.
6. Alley, John B., Lynn.
2. Buffinton, James, Fall River.
5. Burlingame, Anson, Cambridge.
11. Dawes, Henry L., N. Adams.
10. Delano, Charles, Northampton.
1. Eliot, Thomas D., New Bedford.
7. Gooch, Daniel W., Melrose.
4. Rice, Alexander H., Boston.
9. Thayer, Eli, Worcester.
8. Train, Charles R., Framingham.

Michigan. — 4.

1. Howard, Wm. A., Detroit.
3. Kellogg, F. W., Grand Rapids.
4. Leach, Dewitt C., Lansing.
2. Waldron, Henry, Hillsdale.

Minnesota. — 2.

1. Aldrich, Cyrus, Hennepin.
2. Windom, William, Winona.

Mississippi. — 5.

3. Barksdale, Wm., Columbus.
2. Davis, Reuben, Aberdeen.
1. Lamar, Lucius Q. C., Abbeville.
5. McRae, John J., State Line.
4. Singleton, Otho R., Canton.

Missouri. — 7.

2. Anderson, Thos. L., Palmyra.
1. Barrett, James R., St. Louis.
3. Clark, John B., Fayette.
4. Craige, James, St. Joseph.
7. Noell, John W., Perryville.
6. Phelps, John S., Springfield.
5. Woodson, S. H., Independence.

New Hampshire. — 3.

3. Edwards, T. M., Keene.
1. Marston, Gilman, Exeter.
2. Tappan, Mason W., Bradford.

New Jersey. — 5.

3. Adrain, G. B., N. Brunswick.
1. Nixon, John T., Bridgeton.
5. Pennington, Wm., Newark.
4. Riggs, Jetur R., Patterson.
2. Stratton, J. L. N., Mount Holly.

New York. — 33.

4. Barr, Thomas J., New York.
12. Beale, Charles L., Kinderhook.
7. Briggs, George, New York.
25. Butterfield, Martin, Palmyra.
1. Carter, Luther C., Flushing.
8. Clark, Horace F., New York.
18. Cochrane, C. B., Schenectady.
6. Cochrane, John, New York.
20. Conkling, Roscoe, Utica.
21. Duell, R. Holland, Courtlandville.
29. Ely, Alfred, Rochester.
33. Fenton, Reuben E., Frewsburg.
30. Frank, Augustus, Warsaw.
19. Graham, James H., Delhi.
9. Haskin, John B., Fordham.
23. Hoard, Charles B., Watertown.
2. Humphrey, James, Brooklyn.
28. Irvine, William, Corning.
11. Kenyon, Wm. S., Kingston.
22. Lee, M. Lindley, Fulton.
5. Maclay, Wm. B., New York.
15. McKean, James B., Saratoga Spr.
13. Olin, Abram B., Troy.
16. Palmer, Geo. W., Plattsburg.
26. Pottle, Emory B., Naples.

31. Reynolds, E. R.

14. Reynolds, John H., Albany.
24. Sedgwick, Charles B., Syracuse.
3. Sickles, Daniel E., New York.
32. Spaulding, Elb. G., Buffalo.
17. Spinner, Francis E., Mohawk.
10. Van Wyck, C. H., Bloomingburg.
27. Wells, Alfred, Ithaca.

North Carolina. — 8.

4. Branch, L. O'B., Raleigh.
7. Craige, Burton, Salisbury.
5. Gilmer, John A., Greensboro'.
6. Leach, James M., Lexington.
2. Ruffin, Thomas, Goldsboro'.
1. Smith, W. N. H., Murfreesboro'.
8. Vance, Zebulon B., Ashville.
3. Winslow, Warren, Fayetteville.

Ohio. — 21.

4. Allen, William, Greenville.
5. Ashley, James M., Toledo.
21. Bingham, John A., Cadiz.
14. Blake, Harrison G., Medina.
9. Carey, John, Carey.
7. Corwin, Thomas, Lebanon.
12. Cox, Samuel S., Columbus.
18. Egerton, Sidney, Tallmadge.
2. Gurley, John A., Cincinnati.
15. Helmick, Wm., N. Philadelphia.
6. Howard, William, Batavia.
20. Hutchins, John, Warren.
11. Martin, Chas. D., Lancaster.
1. Pendleton, Geo. H., Cincinnati.
13. Sherman, John, Mansfield.
8. Stanton, Benjamin, Bellefontaine.
17. Theaker, Thom. C., Bridgeport.
16. Tomkins, C. B., McConnellsville.
10. Trimble, Carey A., Chillicothe.
3. Vallandigham, C. L., Dayton.
19. Wade, Edward, Cleveland.

Oregon. — 1.

- Stout, Lansing, Portland.

Pennsylvania. — 25.

25. Babbitt, Elijah, Erie.
18. Blair, Samuel S., Holidaysburg.
11. Campbell, James H., Pottsville.

19. Covode, John, Lockport Station.
13. Dimmick, Wm. H., Honesdale.

1. Florence, Thos. B., Philadelphia

14. Grow, Galusha A., Glenwood.

15. Hale, James T., Bellefonte.

24. Hall, Chapin, Warren.

6. Hickman, John, West Chester.

16. Junkin, B. F., New Bloomfield.

10. Kellinger, John W., Lebanon.

7. Longnecker, H. C. Allentown.

8. McKenty, J. K.

22. McKnight, Robert, Pittsburg.

17. McPherson, Edward, Gettysburg.

4. Millward, Wm., Philadelphia.

20. Montgomery, Wm., Washington.

21. Moorhead, James K., Pittsburg.

2. Morris, Ed. Joy, Philadelphia.

12. Scranton, Geo. W., Scranton.

9. Stevens, Thaddeus, Lancaster.

23. Stewart, William, Mercer.

3. Verree, John P., Philadelphia.

5. Wood, John, Conshohocken.

Rhode Island. — 2.

2. Brayton, Wm. D., Warwick.

1. Robinson, C., Woonsocket Falls.

South Carolina. — 6.

5. Ashmore, John D., Anderson.

4. Bonham, M. L., Edgefield.

6. Boyce, Wm. W., Winnsborough.

3. Keitt, L. M., Orangeburg C. H.

1. McQueen, John, Marlboro' C. H.

2. Miles, Wm. P., Charleston.

Tennessee. — 10.

10. Avery, Wm. T., Memphis.

3. Brabson, Reese B., Chatanooga.

9. Etheridge, Emerson, Dresden.

5. Hatton, Robert, Lebanon.

2. Maynard, Horace, Knoxville.

1. Nelson, Thos. A. R., Jonesboro'.

8. Quarles, James M., Clarksville.

4. Stokes, W. B., Smithville.

6. Thomas, James H., Columbia.

7. Wright, John V., Purdy.

Texas. — 2.

2. Hamilton, Andrew J., Austin.

1. Reagan, John H., Palestine.

Vermont. — 3.

2. Morrill, Justin S., Strafford.

3. Royce, Homer E., E. Berkshire.

1. Walton, E. P., Montpelier.

Virginia. — 13.

5. Bocock, T. S., Appomatox C. H.

8. Boteler, A. R., Shepherdstown.

10. Clemens, Sherard, Wheeling.

3. Dejarnette, D. C., Bowling Green.

12. Edmondson, H. A., Salem.

1. Garnett, M. R. H., Loretto, Essex.

9. Harris, John T., Harrisonburg.

11. Jenkins, A. G., Green Bottom.

6. Leake, S. F., Charlottesville.

13. Martin, Elbert S., Lee C. H.

2. Millson, John S., Norfolk.

4. Pryor, Roger A., Petersburg.

7. Smith, William, Warrenton.

Wisconsin. — 3.

3. Larrabee, C. H., Honiton.

1. Potter, John F., East Troy.

2. Washburn, C. C., La Crosse.

Kansas Territory. — 1.

Parrott, Marcus J., Leavenworth City.

Nebraska Territory. — 1.

Estabrook, Experience, Omaha City.

New Mexico Territory. — 1.

Otero, Miguel A., Albuquerque.

Utah Territory. — 1.

Hooper, Wm. H., Gt. Salt Lake City.

Washington Territory. — 1.

Stevens, Isaac I., Olympia.

Officers of the House of Representatives. — William Pennington, *Speaker*;
John W. Forney, *Clerk*; Josiah M. Lucas, *Postmaster*; Henry W. Hoff-
man, *Sergeant at Arms*; George Marston, *Doorkeeper*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams, C. F.,	Mass.	Curtis, S. R.,	Iowa.	Jackson, James,	Ga.
Adams, Green,	Ky.	Davidson, Thos. G.,	La.	Jenkins, A. G.,	Va.
Adrain, G. B.,	N. J.	Davis, John G.,	Ind.	Jones, John J.,	Ga.
Aldrich, Cyrus,	Minn.	Davis, H. Winter,	Md.	Junkin, B. F.,	Pa.
Allen, William,	O.	Davis, Reuben,	Miss.	Keitt, L. M.,	S. C.
Alley, J. B.,	Mass.	Dawes, Henry L.,	Mass.	Kellinger, J. W.,	Pa.
Anderson, T. L.,	Mo.	Dejarnette, D. C.,	Va.	Kellogg, F. W.,	Mich.
Anderson, W. C.,	Ky.	Delano, C.,	Mass.	Kellogg, William,	Ill.
Ashley, J. M.,	O.	Dimmick, W. H.,	Pa.	Kenyon, W. S.,	N. Y.
Ashmore, J. D.,	S. C.	Duell, R. H.,	N. Y.	Kilgore, D.,	Ind.
Avery, W. T.,	Tenn.	Dunn, W. M.,	Ind.	Kunkel, J. M.,	Md.
Babbitt, Elijah,	Pa.	Edmondson, H. A.,	Va.	Lamar, L. Q. C.,	Miss.
Barksdale, Wm.,	Miss.	Edwards, T. M.,	N. H.	Landrum, John M.,	La.
Barr, T. J.,	N. Y.	Egerton, S.,	O.	Larrabee, C. H.,	Wis.
Barrett, J. R.,	Mo.	Eliot, T. D.,	Mass.	Leach, D. C.,	Mich.
Beale, C. L.,	N. Y.	Ely, Alfred,	N. Y.	Leach, J. M.,	N. C.
Bingham, John A.,	O.	English, Wm. H.,	Ind.	Leake, Shelton F.,	Va.
Blair, S. S.,	Pa.	Estabrook, E.,	Neb. T.	Lee, M. L.,	N. Y.
Blake, H. G.,	O.	Etheridge, E.,	Tenn.	Logan, J. A.,	Ill.
Bocock, Thos. S.,	Va.	Farnsworth, J. F.,	Ill.	Longnecker, H. C.,	Pa.
Bonham, M. L.,	S. C.	Fenton, R. E.,	N. Y.	Loomis, Dwight,	Conn.
Boteler, A. R.,	Va.	Ferry, O. L.,	Conn.	Love, Peter E.,	Ga.
Bouligny, J. E.,	La.	Florence, Thos. B.,	Pa.	Lovejoy, Owen,	Ill.
Boyce, W. W.,	S. C.	Foster, S. C.,	Me.	MacIay, W. B.,	N. Y.
Brabson, R. B.,	Tenn.	Fouke, P. B.,	Ill.	Mallory, Robert,	Ky.
Branch, L. O' B.,	N. C.	Frank, Augustus,	N. Y.	Marston, G.,	N. H.
Brayton, Wm. D.,	R. I.	French, E. B.,	Me.	Martin, C. D.,	O.
Briggs, George,	N. Y.	Garnett, M. R. H.,	Va.	Martin, E. S.,	Va.
Brietow, F. M.,	Ky.	Gartrell, L. J.,	Ga.	Maynard, Horace,	Tenn.
Brown, J. Y.,	Ky.	Gilmer, John A.,	N. C.	McClernand, J. A.,	Ill.
Buffinton, Jas.,	Mass.	Gooch, Danl. W.,	Mass.	McKean, J. B.,	N. Y.
Burch, John C.,	Cal.	Graham, J. H.,	N. Y.	McKenty, J. K.,	Pa.
Burlingame, A.,	Mass.	Grow, Galusha A.,	Pa.	McKnight, Robert,	Pa.
Burnett, H. C.,	Ky.	Gurley, J. A.,	O.	McPherson, Edw'd,	Pa.
Burnham, A. O.,	Conn.	Hale, J. T.,	Pa.	McQueen, John,	S. C.
Butterfield, M.,	N. Y.	Hall, Chapin,	Pa.	McRae, John J.,	Miss.
Campbell, J. H.,	Pa.	Hamilton, A. J.,	Tex.	Miles, W. P.,	S. C.
Carey, John,	O.	Hardeman, T. Jr.,	Ga.	Millson, John S.,	Va.
Carter, L. C.,	N. Y.	Harris, J. Morrison,	Md.	Millward, Wm.,	Pa.
Case, Charles,	Ind.	Harris, J. T.,	Va.	Montgomery, Wm.,	Pa.
Clark, Horace F.,	N. Y.	Haskin, John B.,	N. Y.	Moore, L. T.,	Ky.
Clarke, J. B.,	Mo.	Hatton, Robert,	Tenn.	Moore, Sydenham,	Ala.
Clemens, Sherard,	Va.	Hawkins, G. L.,	Fla.	Moorhead, J. K.,	Pa.
Clopton, David,	Ala.	Helmick, W.,	O.	Morrill, Justin S.,	Vt.
Cobb, W. R. W.,	Ala.	Hickman, John,	Pa.	Morris, E. Joy,	Pa.
Coburn, Stephen,	Me.	Hill, Joshua,	Ga.	Morris, Isaac N.,	Ill.
Cochrane, C. B.,	N. Y.	Hindman, T. C.,	Ark.	Morse, F. H.,	Me.
Cochrane, John,	N. Y.	Hoard, C. B.,	N. Y.	Nelson, T. A. R.,	Tenn.
Colfax, Schuyler,	Ind.	Holman, W. S.,	Ind.	Niblack, W. E.,	Ind.
Conkling, R.,	N. Y.	Hooper, Wm. H.,	U. T.	Nixon, J. T.,	N. J.
Corwin, Thomas,	O.	Houston, Geo. S.,	Ala.	Noell, J. W.,	Mo.
Covode, John,	Pa.	Howard, W.,	O.	Olin, A. B.,	N. Y.
Cox, Samuel S.,	O.	Howard, W. A.,	Mich.	Otero, M. A.,	N. M. T.
Craige, Burton,	N. C.	Hughes, Geo. W.,	Md.	Palmer, G. W.,	N. Y.
Craig, J.,	Mo.	Humphrey, J.,	N. Y.	Parrott, M. J.,	Kan. T.
Crawford, M. J.,	Ga.	Hutchins, J.,	O.	Pendleton, G. H.,	O.
Curry, J. L. M.,	Ala.	Irvine, W.,	N. Y.	Pennington, Wm.,	N. J.

Perry, J. J.,	Me	Sickles, Dan'l E.,	N. Y.	Train, C. R.,	Mass.
Pettit, J. U.,	Ind.	Simms, W. E.,	Ky.	Trimble, C. A.,	O.
Peyton, Samuel O.,	Ky.	Singleton, O. R.,	Miss.	Underwood, J. W. H.,	Ga.
Phelps, John S.,	Mo.	Somes, D. E.,	Me.	Vallandigham, C. L.,	O.
Porter, A. G.,	Ind.	Smith, William,	Va.	Vance, Z. B.,	N. C.
Potter, J. F.,	Wisc.	Smith, W. N. H.,	N. C.	Vandever, W.,	Iowa.
Pottle, E. B.,	N. Y.	Spaulding, E. G.,	N. Y.	Van Wyck, C. H.,	N. Y.
Pryor, R. A.,	Va.	Spinner, F. E.,	N. Y.	Verree, J. P.,	Pa.
Pugh, J. L.,	Ala.	Stallworth, Jas. A.,	Ala.	Wade, Edward,	O.
Quarles, J. M.,	Tenn.	Stanton, Benjamin,	O.	Waldron, Henry,	Mich.
Reagan, J. H.,	Tex.	Stevens, Isaac I.,	W. T.	Walton, E. P.,	Vt.
Reynolds, E. R.,	N. Y.	Stevens, Thaddeus,	Pa.	Washburn, C. C.,	Wisc.
Reynolds, J. H.,	N. Y.	Stevenson, J. W.,	Ky.	Washburn, E. B.,	Ill.
Rice, A. H.,	Mass.	Stewart, James A.,	Md.	Webster, Edw. H.,	Md.
Riggs, J. R.,	N. J.	Stewart, William,	Pa.	Wells, Alfred,	N. Y.
Robinson, C.,	R. I.	Stokes, W. B.,	Tenn.	Whiteley, W. G.,	Del.
Robinson, J. C.,	Ill.	Stout, Lansing,	Or.	Wilson, James,	Ind.
Royce, H. E.,	Vt.	Stratton, J. L. N.,	N. J.	Windom, Wm.,	Minn.
Ruffin, Thomas,	N. C.	Tappan, Mason W.,	N. H.	Winslow, Warren,	N. C.
Rust, Albert,	Ark.	Taylor, Miles,	La.	Wood, John,	Pa.
Scott, Chas. L.,	Cal.	Thayer, Eli,	Mass.	Woodruff, John,	Conn.
Scranton, G. W.,	Pa.	Theaker, T. C.,	O.	Woodson, S. H.,	Mo.
Sedgwick, C. B.,	N. Y.	Thomas, J. H.,	Tenn.	Wright, J. V.,	Tenn.
Sherman, John,	O.	Tomkins, C. B.,	O.		

XVI. PUBLIC LANDS.

THE public lands that have belonged, and now belong, to the General Government are situated, — 1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31° north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31°; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; Oregon; Kansas, and Nebraska Territories. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848. 5th. The "Gadsden Purchase" of 23,161,000 acres south of the Gila River, from Mexico, in 1854.

This public domain covered a surface, exclusive of water, of 1,450,000,000 acres. Of this there have been prepared for market, exclusive of school lands, 401,604,988 acres; of which 57,442,870 acres are subject to public sale, and 80,000,000 acres to entry at private sale. Of the whole domain there have been disposed of, to Sept. 30, 1857, 363,862,464 acres, which left then undisposed of, 1,086,137,536 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 471,892,439 acres. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c. to these lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives \$1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of \$1.032.

During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, there were sold, for cash, 4,970,499.85 acres, for which \$2,107,476.17 were received; there were located with military warrants, 3,617,440 acres; there were approved under swamp-land grants, 1,712,040.55 acres; and there were certified for railroads, 6,318,203 acres, making an aggregate of 16,618,183.40. The area of *unoffered* land surveyed and ready for market Sept. 30, 1859, including all previous operations, was 56,970,941 acres, and of this amount, 13,817,221 acres were surveyed during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859. The following table gives the sales, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1859, in detail, in the several States:—

States.	Gross Amount of Lands sold during Fiscal Year.		Amount received in		Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury.
	Acres.	Purchase-money.	Cash.	Military Land Scrip.		
Alabama,	389,732.97	\$88,715.60	\$88,715.60		\$18,290.59	\$69,666.81
Arkansas,	795,762.05	401,059.17	401,059.17		28,533.14	406,894.40
California,	105,585.70	133,432.32	133,432.32		43,654.41	127,666.51
Florida,	79,709.69	34,382.02	34,382.02		6,484.86	33,589.74
Illinois,	8,477.76	10,456.07	10,289.10	\$166.97	1,803.70	7,960.53
Indiana,	757.24	541.38	541.38		1,790.75	551.22
Iowa,	35,489.52	53,360.98	49,425.11	3,935.87	21,517.59	85,716.96
Kansas T.,	29,052.41	36,319.23	36,319.23		5,793.09	56,235.40
Louisiana,	275,561.15	147,560.74	146,962.61	598.13	15,226.90	284,159.54
Michigan,	40,903.65	26,175.68	26,175.68		10,306.66	23,861.64
Minnesota,	14,750.87	19,050.38	19,050.38		11,387.90	25,070.06
Mississippi,	217,407.11	133,444.89	133,444.89		12,077.31	145,334.85
Missouri,	1,899,141.64	460,081.67	354,151.24	105,930.43	25,590.74	383,526.16
Nebraska T.,	14,223.15	17,778.93	17,477.68	301.25	5,123.35	22,974.73
N. Mexico,					3,231.35	
Ohio,	851.24	1,998.10	1,798.10	200.00	1,308.57	410.00
Oregon,	7,394.82	9,243.51	9,243.51		11,046.94	13,810.87
Wash. Ter.,	1,449.63	1,812.04	1,812.04		4,938.75	1,000.00
Wisconsin,	45,280.60	52,774.42	51,038.43	1,735.99	9,033.24	48,237.88
Total,	3,961,581.20	1,628,187.13	1,515,318.49	132,868.64	238,138.83	1,756,637.30

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the cash proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1858, inclusive. The sales, however, as the above table indicates, do not show the amount of public lands disposed of during the year. Full details of the condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the *American Almanac* for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1859, inclusive.

Years.	Acres.	Dollars.	Years.	Acres.	Dollars.
1833	3,856,227.56	4,972,284.84	1847	2,521,305.59	3,296,404.08
1834	4,658,218.71	6,099,981.04	1848	1,887,553.04	2,621,615.26
1835	12,564,478.85	15,999,804.11	1849	1,329,902.77	1,756,890.42
1836	20,074,870.92	25,167,833.06	1850*	769,364.48	998,841.26
1837	5,601,103.12	7,007,523.04	1851†	1,846,847.49	2,390,947.45
1838	3,414,907.42	4,305,564.64	1852†	1,553,071.00	1,975,658.54
1839	4,976,382.87	6,464,556.79	1853†	1,083,495.21	1,804,653.24
1840	2,236,889.74	2,789,637.53	1854†	7,035,735.07	9,000,211.81
1841	1,164,796.11	1,463,364.06	1855†	15,729,524.88	11,248,301.36
1842	1,129,217.58	1,417,972.06	1856†	9,227,878.98	8,750,440.34
1843	1,605,264.06	2,016,044.30	1857†	4,142,744.47	3,445,199.51
1844	1,754,763.13	2,207,678.04	1858†	3,804,908.46	2,116,768.02
1845	1,843,527.05	2,470,303.17	1859†	3,961,581.20	1,628,187.13
1846	2,263,730.81	2,904,637.27	Total,	122,038,290.51	136,401,302.37

* From January 1 to June 30.

† For year ending June 30.

The following table shows the number of land-warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855; the number located, and the number outstanding September 30, 1859.

Acts.	Number issued.	Acres therein.	Number located.	Acres.	Number Outstand'g.	Acres.
Act of 1847,	88,012	13,174,600	80,779	12,186,400	7,233	988,200
" 1850,	189,071	13,161,720	167,372	11,899,040	21,699	1,262,680
" 1852,	11,933	693,880	9,768	556,360	2,215	137,520
" 1855,	235,942	29,889,930	177,537	22,239,910	58,405	7,650,020
Total, . .	525,003	56,920,130	435,456	46,881,710	89,552	10,038,420

The following table exhibits the quantity of swamp and overflowed lands selected as enuring to the several States under the acts of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 28, 1850; the quantity approved under said acts; and the quantity patented under the act of Sept. 20, 1850, to Sept. 30, 1859:—

States.	Quantity selected.	Quantity approved.	Total Patented.	States.	Quantity selected.	Quantity approved.	Total Patented.
Alabama,	2,596	2,596		Michigan,	7,273,725	5,465,232	5,059,042
Arkansas,	*3,652,113	6,571,626	5,868,024	Mississippi	2,974,387	2,922,755	2,549,618
Florida,	11,790,637	10,784,729	10,818,549	Missouri,	4,343,550	3,814,514	2,386,480
Illinois,	3,259,099	1,431,471	875,283	Ohio,	54,438	25,641	25,641
Indiana,	1,334,733	1,250,938	1,256,350	Wisconsin,	3,449,238	1,650,712	1,674,585
Iowa,	2,243,296	528,610	62,207	Total,	56,634,106	42,381,275	30,375,779
Louisiana,	11,256,294	7,932,451					

The American Almanac for 1860, page 219, contains a table giving the names and lengths of such of the railroads in the several States to which Congress has granted lands, as were in process of adjustment at the General Land-Office, Sept. 30, 1858, and the quantities of land enuring to the same.

Since then, and up to Nov. 30, 1859, there had been approved under the railroad grants to the States named below—such approval being equivalent to patents—the following amounts of land, to wit:—To Alabama, 823,869 acres; to Florida, 764,276 acres; to Iowa, 2,431,541 acres; to Louisiana, 961,362 acres; to Michigan, 954,542 acres; to Mississippi, 171,550 acres; to Wisconsin, 211,063 acres.

The surveying operations of the Land-Office from Oct. 1, 1858, to Sept. 30, 1859, extended over 52,815 miles, and embraced 14,692,882 acres.

XVII. BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.†

THE following abstract of the condition of the State Banks throughout the Union is taken from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated March 26, 1860, which is printed as House Ex. Document No. 49. The information was obtained in compliance with a resolution of the House adopted as long since as July 10, 1832.

The following statement embraces, with a few trifling exceptions, all the chartered banks in the Union that were in operation on the 1st of January, 1860. In California, Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, Washington Territory, Utah, and New Mexico, there are no banks of issue. In Mississippi there is one small bank at Yazoo City, and there may be a few in Minnesota and Nebraska, but they can hardly be said to do regular business.

* 82,560 acres of this amount have been shown to be dry and fit for cultivation.

† For later returns of the Banks, if any, see the Individual States.

Comparative View of the Condition of the Banks in the different States, from their Returns received nearest to January 1, 1860.

States.	Date.	No. banks and br's.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks.	Real Estate.	Other Investments.	Due by other Banks.
Alabama,	Jan. '60	8	\$4,901,000	\$1,570,027	\$524,513	\$171,300	\$28,296	\$1,208,506
Connecticut,	May, '59	74	21,512,176	27,856,785	1,267,406	1,195,047	799,244	2,994,958
Delaware,	Jan. '60	12	1,640,775	3,150,215	4,750	85,182		411,982
Florida,	Jan. '60	2	300,000	464,630	100,025			25,853
Georgia,	Oct. '59	29	16,689,569	16,776,282	2,583,158	8,424,463	1,110,377	2,005,768
Illinois,	Jan. '60	74	5,251,225	387,229	9,826,691	92,429	1,679,277	3,201,416
Indiana,	Jan. '60	37	4,343,210	7,675,861	1,349,466	258,309	221,457	950,536
Iowa,	Dec. '59	12	460,450	724,228	101,849		49,300	248,817
Kansas T.,	Jan. '60	1	52,000	48,256		2,295		4,068
Kentucky,	Jan. '60	45	12,835,670	25,284,869	851,562	477,971	188,391	5,099,678
Louisiana,	Dec. '59	13	24,496,866	35,401,609	5,842,096	2,141,881	1,082,041	7,305,115
Maine,	Jan. '60	63	7,506,890	12,651,794		181,199		1,019,902
Maryland,	Jan. '60	31	12,568,962	20,893,762	848,283	505,179	41,500	1,657,016
Mass.,	Oct. '59	174	64,519,200	107,417,323		1,601,072		7,212,530
Michigan,	Dec. '59	4	755,465	892,949	192,831	130,861	36,119	120,372
Missouri,	Jan. '60	38	9,082,951	15,461,192	725,670	226,609		1,090,506
N. Hamp.,	Dec. '59	52	5,016,000	8,591,688		72,912		772,173
New Jersey,	Jan. '60	49	7,884,412	14,909,174	962,911	446,202	590,884	2,395,028
New York,	Dec. '59	303	111,441,320	200,351,332	26,897,874	8,725,626	1,418	12,524,249
N. Carolina,	Jan. '60	30	6,626,478	12,213,272	363,828	188,568	68,009	1,081,463
Ohio,	Feb. '60	52	6,890,539	11,100,462	2,153,552	718,913	961,720	2,667,763
Pennsylv.,	Nov. '59	90	25,565,582	50,327,157	2,513,674	1,719,136	685,561	3,019,210
R. Island,	Jan. '60	91	20,865,569	26,719,877	214,102	604,015	100,223	1,143,591
S. Carolina,	Dec. '59	20	14,962,062	27,801,912	2,994,688	681,245	1,455,488	1,592,644
Tennessee,	Jan. '60	34	8,067,037	11,751,019	1,233,432	595,759	84,355	2,613,910
Vermont,	Aug. '59	46	4,029,240	6,946,523	176,400	190,565	176,412	1,167,602
Virginia,	Jan. '60	65	16,005,156	24,975,792	3,584,078	1,019,032	433,423	2,756,047
Wisconsin,	Jan. '60	108	7,620,000	7,592,361	5,031,504	326,461	1,329,668	890,454
Total,		1562	421,880,095	691,945,580	70,344,343	30,782,131	11,123,171	67,235,457

Comparative View continued.

States.	Notes of other Banks.	Specie Funds.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other Banks.	Other Liabilities.
Alabama,	\$643,657	\$20,800	\$2,747,174	\$7,477,976	\$4,851,153	\$574,800	\$196,049
Connecticut,	326,617	255,844	989,920	7,561,519	5,574,900	926,308	5,808
Delaware,	122,125	103,862	208,924	1,135,772	976,226	102,166	
Florida,	24,580		32,876	183,640	129,518	5,144	
Georgia,	1,083,710	101,939	3,211,974	8,798,100	4,738,239	1,287,268	787,733
Illinois,	343,269	39,367	223,812	8,981,723	697,037	26,533	562,338
Indiana,	418,991	80,799	1,583,140	5,390,246	1,700,479	89,530	140,895
Iowa,	213,661		255,545	563,806	527,378	16,639	25,056
Kansas Ter.			8,268	8,895	2,695		
Kentucky,	779,565	20,900	4,502,250	13,520,207	5,662,892	3,259,717	
Louisiana,			12,115,431	11,579,313	19,777,812	1,165,675	2,201,138
Maine,	190,224		670,979	4,149,718	2,411,022	102,392	87,165
Maryland,	1,897,218		2,779,418	4,106,869	8,874,180	1,324,740	357,195
Massachusetts,	5,183,459		7,532,647	22,086,990	27,804,699	6,937,042	1,444,338
Michigan,	44,644	23,871	24,175	222,197	375,397	13,969	76,206
Missouri,	1,046,015		4,160,912	7,884,885	3,357,172	1,200,010	
N. Hampshire,	181,964		255,278	3,271,183	1,187,991		
New Jersey,	662,196		940,700	4,811,832	5,741,465	1,141,664	
New York,	2,261,723	17,376,750	20,921,545	29,959,506	104,070,273	28,807,429	3,059,277
N. Carolina,	601,115	54,254	1,617,687	5,594,017	1,487,273	100,139	1,196,478
Ohio,	898,337	157,378	1,828,640	7,983,889	4,039,614	790,568	144,781
Pennsylvania,	4,277,399		8,378,474	13,132,892	26,167,843	3,837,554	975,192
Rhode Island,	974,620		450,929	3,558,295	3,553,104	1,002,277	
S. Carolina,	443,478		2,324,121	11,475,634	4,165,615	1,499,218	1,417,837
Tennessee,	495,362	932,092	2,267,710	5,538,378	4,324,799	264,627	462,420
Vermont,	69,435	69,667	198,409	3,882,983	787,834	19,132	3,780
Virginia,	1,294,093	29,838	2,943,652	9,812,197	7,729,652	1,138,327	34,600
Wisconsin,	925,110	61,130	419,947	4,429,855	3,085,813		1,493,529
Total,	25,502,567	19,331,521	83,594,537	207,102,477	253,802,129	55,932,918	14,661,815

XVIII. SOME OF THE COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL

	Name.	Place.	President.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	Leonard Woods, D. D.	1792
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, "	James T. Champin,	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1769
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, "	Benjamin Labaree, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,†	Norwich, "	Rev. Edward Bourns, LL. D.	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Cornelius C. Felton, LL. D.	1636
8	Williams,	Williamstown, "	Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst, "	Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, D. D.	1821
10	Holy Cross,\$	Worcester, "	Peter J. Blenkinsop,	1843
11	Tufts College,	Medford, "	Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, D. D.	1854
12	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Rev. Barnes Sears, D. D.	1764
13	Yale,	New Haven, Conn.	T. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL. D.	1700
14	Trinity,†	Hartford, "	Rev. Daniel E. Goodwin, D. D.	1823
15	Wesleyan University, ‡	Middletown, "	Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D.	1831
16	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	Charles King, LL. D.	1754
17	Union,	Schenectady, "	Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D.	1795
18	Hamilton,	Clinton, "	Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D.	1812
19	Madison University,*	Hamilton, "	Stephen W. Taylor, LL. D.	1846
20	Hobart Free College,†	Geneva, "	Rev. A. Jackson, D. D.	1825
21	University of City of N. Y.	New York, "	Isaac Ferris, LL.D., <i>Chanc'r</i> ,	1831
22	University of Rochester,*	Rochester, "	M. B. Anderson, LL. D.	1850
23	St. John's,\$	Fordham, "	Rev. Remigius Tellier, S. J.	1846
24	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.	1746
25	Rutgers,	New Brunswick, "	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D.	1770
26	University of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia, Penn.	Henry Vethake, LL. D., <i>Prov.</i>	1749
27	Dickinson,†	Carlisle, "	Charles Collins, D. D.	1783
28	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, "	Joseph Alden, D. D., LL. D.	1802
29	Washington,	Washington, "	John W. Scott, D. D.	1806
30	Allegheny,†	Meadville, "		1817
31	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, "	H. L. Baugher, D. D.	1834
32	Lafayette,	Easton, "	D. V. McLean, D. D.	1832
33	Franklin and Marshall,	Lancaster, "	Rev. E. V. Gerhart, A. M.	1836
34	University at Lewisburg,*	Lewisburg, "	Rev. Justin R. Loomis, P. D.	1850
35	Polytechnic,	Philadelphia, "	A. L. Kennedy, M.D., <i>P.Fac.</i>	1853
36	Delaware,	Newark, Del.	E. J. Newlin,	1833
37	St. Mary's,\$	Wilmington, "	Rev. P. Reilly,	1847
38	St. John's,	Annapolis, Md.	C. K. Nelson,	1784
39	St. Charles's,\$	Ellicott's Mills, "	Rev. O. L. Jenkins, A. M.	1848
40	Mount St. Mary's,\$	Emmetsburg, "	John McCaffrey, A. M.	1830
41	St. James's,†	Washington Co. "	Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D.	1842
42	Washington,	Chestertown, "	E. F. Chambers, <i>Pres. of Trus.</i>	1783
43	Georgetown,\$	Georgetown, D. C.	Rev. John Early,	1792
44	Columbian,*	Washington, "	Rev. J. G. Binney, D. D.	1821
45	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg, Va.	Benjamin S. Ewell,	1693
46	Hampden-Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co. "	Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, D. D.	1789
47	Washington,	Lexington, "	George Junkin, D. D.	1781
48	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, "	S. Maupin, M. D., <i>Ch. of Fac.</i>	1819
49	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton, "	William A. Smith, D. D.	1832
50	Emory and Henry,†	Washington Co. "	Rev. Ephraim E. Wiley,	1838
51	Bethany,	Bethany, "	Alexander Campbell, A. M.	1841
52	Richmond,*	Richmond, "	Rev. Robert Ryland, A. M.	1840
53	Virginia Military Institute,	Lexington, "	Col. F. H. Smith, A. M., <i>Sup't</i> ,	1839
54	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D.	1789
55	Davidson,	Mecklenburg Co. "	Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D.	1840
56	Wake Forest,*	Forestville, "	John B. White, A. M.	1838
57	Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.	N. R. Middleton,	1785
58	South Carolina,	Columbia, "	A. B. Longstreet, D. D.	1801
59	Franklin,	Athens, Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
60	Oglethorpe,	Milledgeville, "	Samuel K. Talmage, D. D.	1838
61	Emory,†	Oxford, "	James R. Thomas, D. D.	1837
62	Mercer University,*	Penfield, "	N. M. Crawford, D. D.	1839
63	Wesleyan Female,	Macon, "	Rev. J. M. Bonnell, A. M.	1839
64	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Landon C. Garland, LL. D.	1831
65	Florence Wesleyan,†	Florence, "	R. H. Rivers, D. D.	1830
66	Howard,*	Marion, Miss.	Henry Talbird, D. D.	1848
67	Madison,†	Sharon, "	Rev. J. M. Pugh, <i>pro tem.</i>	1861
68	University of Mississippi,	Oxford, "	Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D.	1848
69	Mississippi College,*	Clinton, "	J. N. Urner, A. M.	1851
70	Semple Broadus,*	Centre Hill, "	William W. Hawkins, A. M.	1856
71	University of Louisiana,	New Orleans, La.	C. W. Sears,	1849
72	Centenary,†	Jackson, La.	Rev. John C. Miller, A. M.	1845
73	Washington,	Washington Co., "	E. T. Bard, A. M.	1795
	Dolbear's Commercial,	New Orleans, "	Rufus Dolbear.	1832

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Instr. ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. Min- isters.	Stu- dents.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
1	9	1,375	243	219	27,043	First Wednesday in August.
2	6	400		117	10,000	Second Wednesday in August.
3	16	3,063	779	304	33,699	Last Thursday in July.
4	7	659	141	104	13,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	6	1,000	430	103	13,500	Second Wednesday in August.
6	4	8		80	1,650	Second Thursday in August.
7	24	7,170	1,556	420	125,000	Third Wednesday in July.
8	11	1,711	506	240	19,700	First Wednesday in August.
9	15	1,335	645	242	26,000	Second Thursday in August.
10	8	100		75	6,500	Near the middle of July.
11	5	22	7	54	8,000	Second Wednesday in July.
12	10	2,001	525	212	35,000	First Wednesday in September.
13	21	6,913	1,730	523	67,000	Last Thursday in July.
14	9	494	180	56	13,500	Thursday before 4th July.
15	7	678	246	140	13,000	Third Thursday in June.
16	12	1,400		173	14,000	Last week in June.
17	15	3,657	1,300	320	15,500	Thurs. after fourth Wednes. in July.
18	9	1,232	369	131	12,500	Third Thursday in July.
19	9	391	280	145	7,457	Third Wednesday in August.
20	7	284	53	108	13,550	Last Wednesday in June.
21	16	510	150	138	4,300	Wednesday preceding 4th of July.
22	8	114	35	165	5,200	Second Wednesday in July.
23	19	123	35	43	15,465	July 15th.
24	19	3,796	700	314	24,000	Last Wednesday in June.
25	6	715	241	110	12,000	Third Wednesday in June.
26	12	1,269		129	5,100	July 3d
27	8	977	236	134	23,493	Second Thursday in July.
28	10	1,575	758	215	10,000	First Wednesday in August.
29	6	730	260	103	3,900	Third Wednesday in September.
30	6	299	74	104	9,600	Last Wednesday in June.
31	7	280	163	154	11,000	Third Thursday in September.
32	6	200	55	100	4,500	Last Wednesday in July.
33	6	304	133	96	19,000	Last Wednesday in July.
34	6	80	32	55	4,000	Last Wednesday in July.
35	8			58		June.
36	6	106	29	50	10,000	First Wednesday in July.
37	7	4	10		5,500	Last Thursday in June.
38	6	384	12	115	8,000	First Wednesday in August.
39	8	146	10	104	450	Middle of July.
40	24	137		126	4,000	Last Wednesday in June.
41	14	67	9	52	9,500	Second Wednesday in July.
42	5			70	1,200	August 20th.
43	25	330	12	260	36,000	Middle of July.
44	8	308	175	66	7,500	Last Wednesday in June.
45	6	3,000		60	53,000	July 4th.
46	5	364	83	128	7,000	Second Thursday in June.
47	8	893	117	75	6,200	Beginning of July.
48	14	148		417	30,000	June 29th, unless it be Sunday.
49	6	255	60	130	8,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
50	5	103	11	54	8,470	Second Wednesday in June.
51	10	293	99	124	1,700	July 4th.
52	7	49	25	93	1,800	July 1st.
53	13	288	8	150	4,000	July 4th.
54	15	1,511	90	450	21,000	First Thursday in June.
55	7	253	87	112	5,600	Second Thursday in July.
56	5	42	14	76	5,000	Second Thursday in June.
57	6	260	15	37	5,000	Last Tuesday in March.
58	8	3,000	3	202	24,000	First Monday in December.
59	10	800	90	113	18,250	First Wednesday in August.
60	5	253	60	100	4,500	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
61	6	282	45	126	1,700	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
62	7	166	32	140	8,700	Fourth Wednesday in July.
63	11	361		188	2,450	Wed. and Thurs. after 2d Sun. in July.
64	9	356	24	120	12,000	Thursday after 2d Monday in July.
65	5	140	7	112	2,000	First Wednesday in July.
66	6	55	16	83	3,000	Last Thursday in June.
67	5	33		102	450	Third Thursday in July.
68	9	241	12	175	5,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
69	7	21	7	50	3,750	Last Thursday in July.
70	4			75		Last Wednesday in June.
71	7					July.
72	11	180	10	103	5,200	Last Thursday in July.
73	3	116	38	22	1,800	Third Thursday in July.
74	10			375		Constantly in session.

	Name.	Place.	President.	Found- ed.
75	Aranama,	Goliad, Texas	Rev. J. E. C. Doremus, D. D.	1852
76	University of Nashville,	Nashville, Tenn	J. B. Lindeley, D. D.	1806
77	Franklin,	Near Nashville, "	Tolbert Fanning, A. M.	1844
78	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, "	Rev. William D. Carnes,	1806
79	Cumberland University,	Lebanon, "	Rev. Thos. C. Anderson, D.D.	1844
80	Jackson,	Columbia, "	B. F. Mitchell, A. M.	1833
81	Union,*	Murfreesboro', "	Joseph H. Eaton, LL. D.	1843
82	Greenville,	Greenville, "	Wm. B. Rankin,	1796
83	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ky.		1798
84	St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown, "	Thomas O'Neil, S. J.	1819
85	Centre,	Danville, "	John C. Young, D. D.	1823
86	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, "	Rev. D. R. Campbell, LL. D.	1829
87	Kentucky Military Institute,	Franklin Springs, "	Col. E. W. Morgan, <i>Sup.</i>	1846
88	Kentucky,	Harrodsburg, "	Robert Milligan,	1858
89	Ohio University,	Athens, Ohio,	Solomon Howard, D. D.	1804
90	Miami University,	Oxford, "	Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D.	1809
91	Franklin,	New Athens, "	Rev. A. D. Clark,	1824
92	Western Reserve,	Hudson, "	Henry L. Hitchcock, D. D.	1826
93	Kenyon,†	Gambler, "	Lorin Andrews, LL. D.	1826
94	Denison,*	Granville, "	Jeremiah Hall, D. D.	1832
95	Marietta,	Marietta, "	Israel W. Andrews, D. D.	1835
96	Oberlin College,	Oberlin, "	Rev. Charles G. Finney,	1834
97	Ohio Wesleyan University,†	Delaware, "	Edward Thomson, D.D., LL.D.	1854
98	Wittenberg,	Springfield, "	Samuel Sprecher, D. D.	1845
99	Urbana University,	Urbana, "	Rev. Chauncey Giles,	1850
100	Antioch,	Yellow Springs, "	Rev. Thomas Hill,	1853
101	Indiana State University,	Bloomington, Ind.	Wm. M. Daily, D. D., LL. D.	1830
102	Hanover College,	South Hanover, "	Rev. James Wood,	1832
103	Wabash,	Crawfordsville, "	Rev. Charles White, D. D.	1833
104	Indiana Asbury University,†	Greencastle, "	Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D.	1857
105	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Ill.	J. M. Sturtevant, D. D.	1830
106	Shurtleff,*	Upper Alton, "	Rev. N. N. Wood, D. D.	1835
107	McKendree,†	Lebanon, "	Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, A. M.	1835
108	Knox,	Galesburg, "	Jonathan Blanchard,	1837
109	University of Chicago,	Chicago, "	Rev. John C. Burroughs, D.D.	1867
110	St. Louis University,§	St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. F. Coosemans, S. J.	1832
111	Masonic,	Lexington, "	W. T. Davis,	1844
112	University of State of Mo.	Columbia, "	A. T. Bledsoe, LL. D.	1839
113	St. Charles,†	St. Charles, "	John W. Robinson,	1837
114	University of Michigan,	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Henry P. Tappan, D. D., LL.D.	1837
115	Wisconsin University,	Madison, Wisc.	Henry Barnard, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	1851
116	Beloit,	Beloit, Rock Co., "	Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, D. D.	1847
117	Lawrence University,†	Appleton, "	Russell Z. Mason,	1849
118	Milwaukee Female,	Milwaukee, "	I. A. Lapham,	1852
119	Carroll,	Waukesha, "	John A. Savage, D. D.	1850
120	Racine,†	Racine, "	Roswell Park, D. D., <i>Chanc.</i>	1852
121	Iowa State University,	Iowa City, Iowa,	Amos Dean, LL.D.	1855
122	Iowa Wesleyan University,†	Mt. Pleasant, "	Lucien W. Berry, D. D.	1855
123	Santa Clara,§	Near San José, Cal.	Rev. Felix Cicaterri, S. J.	1855

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†), *Episcopalians*; thus (‡), *Methodists*; thus (§), *Catholics*. With respect to the Colleges which are unmarked, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States is *Congregationalism*; of most of the others, *Presbyterianism*.

By *Instructors*, in the above table, is meant those connected with the undergraduates; and by *students*, except the Roman Catholic institutions and a few of the Colleges in the Southern and Western States, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing a professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department. Some of the Colleges above enumerated are not in full operation, and scarcely deserve a place in the table. The column of *Libraries* includes the number of volumes in the *College Libraries* and in the *Students' Libraries*.

The above table shows the condition of the Colleges near January, 1860. Returns have not been received from several of the Colleges to so late a date. Any one noticing errors or imperfections in the list is requested to send the necessary corrections to the editor.

	Inst- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Stu- dents.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
75	3			75	1,800	
76	8	445		104	9,666	Last Thursday in June.
77	6	51	2	106	3,500	July 4th.
78		169	15		8,000	First Wednesday in July.
79	11	95	37	165	4,000	Last Thursday in June.
80	5	86	11	94	4,400	St. John's Day (June 24th).
81	6	84	28	150	4,500	First Wednesday in July.
82	2			20	3,500	First Thursday in July.
83	8	610			14,000	Last Thursday in June.
84	15	190		60	8,600	4th July.
85	5	452	114	180	5,600	Third Thursday in September.
86	8			171	7,000	Last Thursday in June.
87	9	132		154	3,000	Third Wednesday in June.
88	8			156	1,600	Fourth Wednesday in June.
89	6	200	50	154	5,000	Second Wednesday before 4th July.
90	8	675	200	121	8,100	First Thursday in July.
91	4	250	130	85	2,000	Last Wednesday in September.
92	7	232	87	48	8,451	Second Thursday in July.
93	10	260	72	129	13,384	Last Thursday in June.
94	7	62	36	73	5,000	Last Wednesday in June.
95	6	215	86	56	16,000	Thursday before 4th of July.
96	8	277	135	110	4,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
97	8	147	23	147	10,450	Last Thursday in July.
98	5	53	12	59	6,200	Last Thursday in June.
99	8	24	4	21	3,500	June 19th.
100	12	22	2	98	4,200	Wednesday before 4th July.
101	6	242	30	115	2,200	Third Thursday in July.
102	5	223	126	45	5,400	Thursday before 25th June.
103	7	131	50	40	9,600	Second Wednesday in July.
104	8	200	46	100	10,000	Last Wednesday in June.
105	7	130	43	70	3,660	Last Thursday but one in June.
106	6	17	7	40	1,900	Fourth Thursday in June.
107	6	112	20	99	5,500	Last Thursday in June.
108	7	32	5	56	3,300	Fourth Thursday in June.
109	9			20	2,000	
110	18	160	110	134	22,000	Near 4th of July.
111	3	19		28	1,200	Last Thursday in June.
112	10	139	10	102	3,500	July 4th.
113	6	25	3	50	1,000	Third Thursday in June.
114	17	298		232	10,000	Last Wednesday in June.
115	7	6		30	1,900	Fourth Wednesday in July.
116	8	47	6	60	3,500	Second Wednesday in July.
117	10	42	9	100	15,000	Last Wednesday in June.
118	4	20		38	729	Third Wednesday in July.
119	5	13		20	926	Fourth Wednesday in July.
120	6	36	2	17	1,700	Fourth Wednesday in July.
121	4				200	First Wednesday in July.
122	9	50				First Week in July.
123						Near the middle of July.

ANNUAL COLLEGE EXPENSES.

Name.	Instruction.	Room-rent and other Coll. Exp.	Total College Charges.	Board.	Wood, Lights, and Washing.
Bowdoin,	\$ 24.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 46.00	39 weeks, \$ 58.50	\$ 35.00
Dartmouth,	27.00	13.24	40.24	38 " 57.00	9.00
Harvard,	75.00	20.00	95.00	40 " 110-160	
Williams,	30.00	9.00	39.00	39 " 65.00	
Amherst,	30.00	15.00	45.00	40 " 60.00	17.00
Brown,	40.00	23.00	63.00	39 " 60.00	
Yale,	45.00	34.00	79.00	40 " 110-160	25-45
Wesleyan,	36.00	11.25	47.25	39 " 58.50	20.00
Hamilton,	26.00	14.00	40.00	38 or 39 w. 58.00	
New Jersey,	50.00	28.14	78.14	40 weeks, 80.00	28.00
Dickinson,	33.00	14.00	47.00	43 " 75.25	22.75
University of Virginia,	75.00	23.00	98.00	44 " 110.00	20.00
North Carolina Univ.,	50.00	10.00	60.00	40 " 140.00	29-40
Western Reserve,	30.00	11.00	41.00	42 " 50.00	12.00
University of Miss.,	80 00*			per month, 10 00	
Kenyon College,	30.00	15.00	45.00	33 w. 38-100	20-27
University of Mich.,	Free.		15 00	Tot. ex. fr. 125-150.	

* This includes fuel.

2. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Commenced Operation.	No. Profess'rs.	Students near 1859-60.	Number educated.	Volumes in Library.
Bangor Theological Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Congregation.,	1816	4	40	330	10,500
Meth. Gen. Bib. Institute,	Concord, N. H.	Methodist,	1847	3	40		2,000
Gilmanton Theol. Seminary,	Gilmanton, "	Congregation.,	1835	3	23	69	4,300
N. Hampton Theol. Seminary,	New Hampton, "	Baptist,	1825	2	36		2,000
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Congregation.,	1807	5	110	1,006	21,259
Divinity School, Harv. Univ.,	Cambridge, "	Cong. Unit.,	1816	2	17	295	8,700
Theological Institution,	Newton, "	Baptist,	1825	4	33	201	5,500
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	New Haven, Conn.	Congregation.,	1822	5	27	680	
Theol. Inst. of Connecticut,	East Windsor, "		1834	3	17	151	5,000
Theol. Inst. Episc. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Episcop.,	1817	5	58	430	11,963
Union Theological Seminary,	"	Presbyterian,	1836	5	106	211	18,000
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, "	"	1821	4	30	580	6,000
Hamilton Theol. Seminary,	Hamilton, "	Baptist,	1820	3	24	262	7,500
Rochester Theol. Seminary,	Rochester, "	"	1850	3	36	60	5,500
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, "	Lutheran,	1816	2	5	52	1,250
Theol. Sem. Ass. Ref. Church,	Newburg, "	Ass. Ref. Ch.,	1836	1	11	143	3,200
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Church,	N. Brunswick, N.J.	Dutch Ref.,	1784	3	50	179	7,000
Theol. Sem. Presbyt. Church,	Princeton, "	Presbyterian,	1812	5	153	1,626	11,000
Wittenburg Theol. Seminary,	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. Luth.,	1825	3	25	250	10,000
German Reformed,	Mercersburg, "	Germ. Ref. Ch.,	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theol. Seminary,	Alleghany, "	Presbyterian,	1828	5	140	537	10,000
Theological School,	Canonsburg, "	Asso. Church,	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, "	Asso. Ref.,	1828	3	35	85	1,500
Western Theological School,	Meadville, "	Cong. Unit.,	1844	4	17	60	8,000
Theol. Dep. Lewisburg Univ.,	Lewisburg, "	Baptist,	1855	2	12	20	
Georgetown College,	Georgetown, D. C.	Rom. Catholic,	1816	3	12		2,000
St. Mary's Seminary,	Baltimore, Md.	Rom. Catholic,	1791	6	27		10,000
Episc. Theol. School of Va.,	Fairfax Co., Va.	Prot. Episcop.,	1822	4	47	356	7,500
Union Theological Seminary,	Prince Ed. Co., "	Presbyterian,	1824	3	20	175	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, "	Baptist,	1832	3	67		1,000
Theological Seminary,	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyterian,	1828	4	42	249	17,260
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, "	Lutheran,	1835	2	10	20	1,800
Furman Theological Seminary,	Fielding Dist. "	Baptist,	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Theol. Sem. of Mercer Univ.,	Penfield, Ga.	"	1846	2	13		2,200
Howard Theol. Institution,	Marion, Ala.	"	1848	1	6		1,000
Western Bap. Theol. Institut.,	Georgetown, Ky.	"	1845	2	12	180	500
Danville Theol. Seminary,	Danville, "	Presbyterian,	1853	4	52	115	
Southwest Theol. Seminary,	Maryville, Tenn.	"	1821	2	24	90	6,000
Theol. School, Cumb. Univ.,	Lebanon, "	Cumb. Presbyt.	1855	2	33		
Theol. Dep. St. Louis Univ.,	St. Louis, Mo.	Rom. Catholic,	1829	4	14	86	4,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Presbyterian,	1829	3	36	257	10,500
Theol. Dep. Kenyon College,	Gambier, "	Prot. Episcop.,	1827	4	23	91	6,500
Theol. Dep. West. Res. College,	Hudson, "	Presbyterian,	1830	3	14		79
Granville Theol. Department,	Granville, "	Baptist,	1832	2	8		500
Oberlin Theol. Department,	Oberlin, "	Congregation.,	1835	3	24	157	500
Theol. Sem. Ass. Ref. Church,	Oxford, "	Asso. Ref.,	1839	1	12	31	1,500
Wittenberg,	Springfield, "	W. Lutheran,	1845	1	6	49	
Bibl. Dep't Ohio West. Univ.,	Delaware, "	Methodist,	1849	1	11		
New Albany Theol. Seminary,	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian,	1832	3	15	156	4,000
Alton Theological Seminary,	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist,	1835				
Nashotah Theol. Seminary,	Nashotah, Wisc.	Prot. Episcop.,	1841	8	49	46	3,000

3. LAW SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Found. ed.	Professors.	Students 1859-60.	Graduates.	Vols. in Library.
Dane Law School, H. Univ.	Cambridge, Mass.,	1817	3	150	1,005	14,500
Law School, Yale College,	New Haven, Conn.,	1820	2	28	122	2,200
University of Albany,	Albany, N. Y.,	1851	3	129	85	State Lib.
Law School, Col. College,	New York, N. Y.,	1859	3	30		2,000
University of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	1850	3	60	80	
William and Mary College,	Williamsburg, Va.,	1782	1			
Law School, Univ. of Va.,	Charlottesville, Va.,	1825	2	109	247	2,000
North Carolina University,	Chapel Hill, N. C.,	1845	2	23		
University of Louisiana,	New Orleans, La.,		3			
University of Louisville,	Louisville, Ky.,		3			
Kentucky Military Inst.,	Franklin Springs,	1858	1	20		500
Cumberland University,	Lebanon, Tenn.,	1847	3	188	79	3,000
Law School, Cincin. Coll.,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1833	3	85	512	
Indiana State University,	Bloomington, Ind.,	1840	1	18	78	
Indiana Asbury University,	Greencastle, Ind.,	1853	1	16	50	
Maynard L. S. Hamil'n Col	Clinton, N. Y.,	1853	1	9	36	500
N. Y. State & National L. S.	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1845	4	119		3,000
University of Mississippi,	Oxford, Miss.,	1857	1	35	33	1,000
University of Michigan,	Ann Arbor,	1859	3	90	24	1,000

4. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Found- ed.	Prof.	Stu.	Grad- uates.	Lectures commence.
Medical School of Maine,	Brunswick, Me.	1820	7	50	880	Early in February.
N. H. Medical School,	Hanover, N. H.	1797	6	50	928	Thurs. after Com't.
Castleton Medical College,	Castleton, Vt.	1818	7	104	565	4th Thurs. in Aug.
Med. Dep. Univ. Vt.,	Burlington, Vt.	1821	6	49	163	Last of February.
Vermont Medical College,	Woodstock, Vt.	1835	8	91	350	1st Th. in March.
Medical School, Harv. Univ.,	Boston, Mass.	1782	6	104	1,125	1st Wed. in Nov.
Berkshire Medical School,	Pittsfield, "	1823	5	103	473	1st Th. in Sept.
Medical Inst. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	1813	6	45	709	September.
Coll. Phys. & Surg., N. Y.,	N. York, N. Y.	1807	6	219	852	1st Mon. in Nov.
Geneva Medical College,	Geneva, "	1834	9	22	935	1st Wednes. in Oct.
Med. Faculty, Univ. N. Y.,	N. York, "	1831	9	300	1,715	3d Mon. in Oct.
Albany Medical College,	Albany, "	1839	8	114	58	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.,	Philadel., Pa.	1765	9	453	7,100	Early in October.
Jefferson Medical College,	" "	1824	7	514	2,036	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Penn. College,	" "	1839	8	150	35	2d Tues. in Oct.
Philadelphia Coll. of Med.,	" "	"	7	75	250	
Med. School, Univ. Md.,	Baltimore, Md.	1807	6	100	909	October 31st.
Washington Med. College,	" "	1827	6	25		1st Mon. in Nov.
Nat. Med. Col., Columb. Col.,	Wash'ton, D. C.	1821	8	17	86	4th Mon. in Oct.
Med. Dep. Georgetown Coll.,	" "	1851	8	36	10	4th Mon. in Oct.
Med. School, Univ. Va.,	Charlottesville,	1827	5	99	35	1st October.
Med. Dep. Hamp.-Sid. Coll.,	Richmond, Va.	1838	7	90	40	October 13.
Winchester Med. College,	Winchester, "	"	5			1st Mon. in Oct.
Med. Coll. State of S. C.,	Charleston, S. C.	1833	8	158		2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. College of Georgia,	Augusta, Ga.	1830	7	115	124	2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Univ. Louisiana,	N. Orleans, La.	1835	9	333		3d Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Univ. Nashville,	Nashville, Ten.	1860	8	436	669	1st Mon. in Oct.
Med. Dep. E. Tenn. Univ.,	Knoxville, "	1866	8			October.
Med. Dep. Transylv. Univ.,	Lexington, Ky.	1818			1,351	
Med. Dep. Univ. Louisville,	Louisville, "	1837			53	
Med. Dep. West. Reserve Col.,	Cleveland, Oh.	1844	8	67	640	1st Wed. in Nov.
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati, "	1819	8	130	331	1st Mon. in Nov.
West. Coll. Homoeopath. Med.,	Cleveland, "	1860	8	62	17	1st Mon. in Nov.
Starling Medical College,	Columbus, "	1847	8	124	53	1st Mon. in Nov.
Rush Medical College,	Chicago, Ill.	1842	6	70	16	1st Mon. in Nov.
University of Michigan,	Ann Arbor,	1850	9	164	305	1st Mon. in Oct.
St. Louis Medical College,	St. Louis, Mo.	1836	10	125		1st Thurs. in Nov.
Med. Dep. of Missouri Univ.,	Columbia, "	1846	7	103	13	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. State Univ.,	Keokuk, Iowa,	1849	6	80	64	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. State Univ.,	Madison, Wisc.	1856	6			

XIX. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. — DECEMBER, 1860.

MEMBERS, *ex Officio*.

James Buchanan, *Pres. U. States*,
 Jeremiah S. Black, *Sec. of State*,
 Philip F. Thomas, *Sec. of Treas.*,
 John B. Floyd, *Sec. of War*,
 Isaac Toucey, *Sec. of Navy*,

Joseph Holt, *P. M. General*,
 Edward M. Stanton, *Att'y General*,
 Roger B. Taney, *Chief Justice U. S.*
 ———, *Com. of Patents*,
 J. G. Berret, *Mayor of Wash.*

BOARD OF REGENTS.

J. C. Breckinridge, *Vice-President U. States*,
 Roger B. Taney, *Chief Justice United States*,
 J. G. Berret, *Mayor of Washington*,
 James A. Pearce, *U. S. Senator*,
 James M. Mason, "
 Stephen A. Douglas, "
 Wm. H. English, *U. S. Representative*,

Lucius J. Gartrell, *U. S. Representative*,
 Benj. Stanton, "
 Gideon Hawley, *N. Y.*,
 George E. Badger, *N. C.*,
 Cornelius C. Felton, *Mass.*,
 A. Dallas Bache,
 Joseph G. Totten, } *Citizens*,

OFFICERS.

The President of the United States, *ex Officio Presiding Officer*.
 The Vice-President of the United States, *ex Officio Second Presiding Officer*.
 Roger B. Taney, *Chancellor*.
 Joseph Henry, *LL. D., Secretary*.
 Spencer F. Baird, *Assistant Secretary*.
 W. W. Seaton, *Treasurer*.
 Wm. J. Rhees, *Chief Clerk*.

Executive Committee.

James A. Pearce.

Joseph G. Totten,

A. Dallas Bache.

Surviving Honorary Members.

Benjamin Silliman,

A. B. Longstreet,

Jacob Thompson.

XX. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES,

According to the Census of 1850.

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodations.	Average Accommodat.	Total Value of Church Property.	Average Value of Property.
Baptist, . . .	8,791	3,130,878	356	\$ 10,931,382	\$ 1,244
Christian, . . .	812	296,050	365	845,810	1,041
Congregational, . .	1,674	795,177	475	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed, . .	324	181,986	561	4,096,730	12,644
Episcopal, . . .	1,422	625,213	440	11,261,970	7,919
Free, . . .	361	108,605	300	262,255	698
Friends, . . .	714	282,823	396	1,709,867	2,395
*German Reformed, .	327	156,932	479	965,890	2,953
Jewish, . . .	31	16,575	534	371,800	11,967
*Lutheran, . . .	1,203	531,100	441	2,867,886	2,383
Mennonite, . . .	110	29,900	272	94,245	856
Methodist, . . .	12,467	4,209,333	337	14,636,671	1,174
Moravian, . . .	331	112,185	338	443,347	1,339
Presbyterian, . . .	4,584	2,040,316	445	14,368,889	3,135
Roman Catholic, . .	1,112	620,950	558	8,973,838	8,069
Swedenborgian, . .	15	5,070	338	108,100	7,206
Tunker, . . .	52	35,075	674	46,025	885
Union, . . .	619	213,552	345	690,065	1,114
Unitarian, . . .	243	137,367	565	3,268,122	13,449
Universalist, . . .	494	205,462	415	1,767,015	3,576
Minor Sects, . . .	325	115,347	354	741,980	2,283
Total, . . .	36,011	13,849,896	394	\$ 86,416,639	\$ 2,400

XXI. Table exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of the Election of State Officers, and the Meeting of the Legislatures, of the several States.

State.	Seat of Government.	Time of Holding Elections.	Time of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Alabama,	Montgomery,	1st Monday in August,	2d Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
California,	Sacramento,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Sept.,	1st Monday in January.
Connecticut,	Hartford,	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November,	1st Tues. in Jan., <i>biennially</i>
Florida,	Tallahassee,	1st Monday in October,	4th Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Mon. in Octob., <i>bienn.</i>	1st Monday in Nov., <i>ann.</i>
Illinois,	Springfield,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	2d Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	2d Tuesday in October,	Thurs. af. 1st Mon. in Jan., <i>bi.</i>
Iowa,	Des Moines,	2d Tuesday in October,	2d Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	1st Monday in November,	3d Monday in January.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in September,	1st Wednesday in January
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in Nov.,	1st Wednesday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Massachusetts,	Boston,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	1st Wednesday in January.
Michigan,	Lansing,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	1st Wed. in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Minnesota,	St. Paul,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Tu. af. 1st Mon. in Jan.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Monday in October,	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	Last Mon. in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	2d Tuesday in January.
New York,	Albany,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	1st Tuesday in January.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	1st Thursday in August,	3d Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Oregon,	Salem,	1st Monday in June,	2d Monday in Sept., <i>bienn.</i>
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Tuesday in January.
Rhode Island,	{ Newport, { Providence, }	1st Wednesday in April, }	Last Tuesday in May. By adjourn. from Newport.
S. Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October,	4th Monday in November.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August,	1st Monday in Oct., <i>bienn.</i>
Texas,	Austin,	1st Monday in August,	December, <i>bienn.</i>
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September,	2d Thursday in October.
Virginia,	Richmond,	4th Thursday in May,	1st Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
Wisconsin,	Madison,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	2d Wednesday in January.

* The German Reformed and Lutheran denominations use the same building in many places.

XXII. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries, Terms of Office, and the Expiration of their respective Terms; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms.

State.	Governor.	Salary.	Governor, Term years.	Term expires.	Senators. Term years.	Representatives. Term years.
Alabama,	Andrew B. Moore,	\$4,000	2	Dec. 1861	33	4 100
Arkansas,	Henry M. Rector,	2,500*	4	Nov. 1864	25	4 75
California,	John G. Downey,	6,000	2	Jan. 1862	16	2 36
Connecticut,	Wm. A. Buckingham,	1,100	1	May 1861	21	1 232
Delaware,	William Burton,	1,333†	4	Jan. 1863	9	4 21
Florida,	Madison S. Perry,	1,500	4	Oct. 1861	19	4 40
Georgia,	Joseph E. Brown,	4,000	2	Nov. 1861	52	2 150
Illinois,	Richard Yates,	1,500	4	Jan. 1865	25	4 75
Indiana,	Henry S. Lane,	3,000†	4	Jan. 1865	50	4 100
Iowa,	Samuel J. Kirkwood,	2,000	2	Jan. 1862	30	4 59
Kentucky,	Beriah Magoffin,	2,500	4	Sept. 1863	38	4 100
Louisiana,	Thomas O. Moore,	4,000	4	Jan. 1864	32	4 88
Maine,	Israel Washburn, Jr.,	1,500	1	Jan. 1862	31	1 151
Maryland,	Thomas H. Hicks,	3,600†	4	Jan. 1862	22	4 74
Massachusetts,	John A. Andrew,	3,500	1	Jan. 1862	40	1 240
Michigan,	Austin Blair,	1,000	2	Jan. 1863	32	2 81
Minnesota,	Alexander Ramsay,	1,500	2	Jan. 1862	21	2 42
Mississippi,	John J. Pettus,	4,000	2	Nov. 1861	32	4 92
Missouri,	C F. Jackson,	3,000†	4	Dec. 1864	33	4 130
N. Hampshire,	Ichabod Goodwin,	1,000	1	June 1861	12	1 338
New Jersey,	Charles S. Olden,	1,800‡	3	Jan. 1863	21	3 60
New York,	Edwin D. Morgan,	4,000	2	Jan. 1861	32	2 128
N. Carolina,	John W. Ellis,	3,000†	2	Jan. 1861	50	2 120
Ohio,	William Dennison, Jr.,	1,800	2	Jan. 1862	35	2 100
Oregon,	John Whiteaker,	1,500	4	1862	16	4 34
Pennsylvania,	Andrew G. Curtin,	4,000	3	Jan. 1864	33	3 100
Rhode Island,	William Sprague,	1,000	1	May 1861	32	1 72
S. Carolina,	Francis W. Pickens,	3,800†	2	Dec. 1862	46	4 124
Tennessee,	Isham G. Harris,	3,000	2	Oct. 1861	25	2 75
Texas,	Samuel Houston,	3,000	2	Dec. 1861	21	4 66
Vermont,	Erastus Fairbanks,	1,000	1	Oct. 1861	30	1 230
Virginia,	John Letcher,	5,000	4	Jan. 1864	50	4 152
Wisconsin,	Alex. W. Randall,	1,250	2	Jan. 1862	30	2 97
Kansas Ter.,	Samuel Medary,	2,500	4	1862	13	2 26
Nebraska Ter.,	Samuel W. Black,	2,500	4	1863	13	2 26
N. Mexico T.,	Abraham Rencher,	3,000	4	1861	13	2 26
Utah Ter.,	Alfred Cummings,	2,500	4	1861	13	2 26
Washington T.,	Richard D. Gholson,	3,000	4	1863	9	3 18

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people. In most of the States a plurality of votes elects. See also the Individual States, and the Additions and Corrections at the end of the volume.

* And \$200 for house rent.

† With the use of a furnished house.

‡ And fees.

XXIII. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

States.	Absolute Debt.	Contingent Debt.	Total Debt.	Annual Interest on Absolute Debt.
Alabama, . . .	\$ 5,098,000		\$ 5,098,000	\$ 257,000
Arkansas, . . .	3,092,622		3,092,622	185,557
California, . . .	3,885,000		3,885,000	271,950
Connecticut, . . .	None.		None.	
Delaware, . . .	None.		None.	
Florida, . . .	158,000		158,000	11,060
Georgia, . . .	2,670,750	\$ 500,000	3,170,750	164,775
Illinois, . . .	11,138,454		11,138,454	668,000
Indiana, . . .	10,286,856		10,286,856	550,000
Iowa, . . .	322,295		322,295	21,000
Kentucky, . . .	5,574,244		5,574,244	335,000
Louisiana, . . .	4,427,130	5,596,773	10,023,903	300,000
Maine, . . .	699,000	338,387	1,037,387	41,940
Maryland, . . .	10,754,204	4,100,000	14,854,204	600,000
Massachusetts, . . .	1,314,000	5,049,184	6,363,184	70,000
Michigan, . . .	2,337,630		2,337,630	140,258
Minnesota, . . .	288,653	2,275,000	2,563,653	23,992
Mississippi, . . .	2,271,707	5,000,000	7,271,707	136,000
Missouri, . . .	602,000	18,436,000	19,038,000	35,805
New Hampshire, . . .	None.		None.	
New Jersey, . . .	95,000		95,000	5,700
New York, . . .	31,671,944	770,000	32,441,944	1,900,000
North Carolina, . . .	9,129,505	4,849,000	13,978,505	547,770
Ohio, . . .	17,223,153		17,223,153	1,023,139
Oregon, . . .				
Pennsylvania, . . .	38,638,961		38,638,961	1,926,750
Rhode Island, . . .		386,311	386,311	
South Carolina, . . .	3,192,743	3,000,000	6,192,743	209,388
Tennessee, . . .	3,844,607	12,799,000	16,643,607	248,571
Texas, . . .	None.		None.	
Vermont, . . .	None.		None.	
Virginia, . . .	29,106,659	3,898,500	33,005,159	1,705,000
Wisconsin, . . .	100,000		100,000	7,000
Total, near Jan. 1, 1860,	197,923,117	66,998,155	264,921,272	11,385,655
Total, " " 1859,	193,139,503	60,940,580	254,080,083	11,072,110
Total, " " 1858,	194,528,345	57,121,638	251,649,983	11,063,067
Total, " " 1857,	187,292,039	57,919,220	245,211,259	10,628,871
Total, " " 1856,	182,030,283	56,872,259	238,902,542	10,006,812
Total, " " 1855,	192,026,298	44,767,851	236,794,149	9,866,995
Total, " " 1854,	191,671,391	30,133,112	221,804,503	9,949,841
Total, " " 1853,	184,303,865	31,863,921	216,167,786	9,291,334
Total, " " 1852,	169,076,638	33,481,124	202,557,762	8,696,888
Total, " " 1851,	170,535,238	31,006,386	201,541,624	8,455,351
Total, " " 1850,	169,549,334	38,756,218	209,305,552	8,577,646
Total, " " 1849,	170,749,453	40,502,979	211,252,432	8,684,035
Total, " " 1848,	169,776,030	35,932,008	205,708,038	8,521,671
Total, " " 1847,	165,129,900	51,781,654	216,911,554	9,072,939
Total, " " 1846,	179,635,022	44,388,805	224,023,827	9,930,052

These tables are believed to be accurate, being compiled almost exclusively from official reports made by the Treasurers and Auditors to the Legislatures of the several States, most of them near the 1st of January, 1860. The account of the State debts, in particular, is full, and may be depended upon; that of the several kinds of property owned by the States of course is more defective, — for the State archives seldom afford complete materials for accurate accounts of this sort, and the property is sometimes estimated at a nominal valuation, which is much above its market value. The editor

THE FINANCES OF THE STATES.

States.	Amount of School Fund.	Other Productive Property.	Other Property not now Productive.	Ordinary annual Expenditure exclusive of Debts & Schools.
Alabama, . . .	\$ 1,425,933	\$ 132,000		\$ 100,000
Arkansas, . . .				75,000
California, . . .	739,487			600,000
Connecticut, . . .	2,044,672	406,000		130,000
Delaware, . . .	440,506	109,250		25,000
Florida, . . .				45,000
Georgia, . . .	440,900	4,461,532	\$ 250,000	140,000
Illinois, . . .	4,109,476			230,000
Indiana, . . .	4,912,012			125,000
Iowa, . . .	1,000,000	58,571		25,000
Kentucky, . . .	1,455,332			250,000
Louisiana, . . .	1,106,113	218,500		500,000
Maine, . . .	149,085			150,000
Maryland, . . .	181,167	13,647,276	14,000,000	170,000
Massachusetts, . . .	1,523,319	7,879,869	3,116,180	800,000
Michigan, . . .	1,384,288			125,000
Minnesota, . . .				
Mississippi, . . .			2,000,000	130,000
Missouri, . . .	678,968			110,000
New Hampshire, . . .	None.	None.		80,000
New Jersey, . . .	437,754	275,528	764,671	130,000
New York, . . .	6,775,889	38,800,000		750,000
North Carolina, . . .	2,181,850	4,600,000		85,000
Ohio, . . .	2,500,000	18,000,000		200,000
Oregon, . . .				
Pennsylvania, . . .		12,933,997		435,000
Rhode Island, . . .	299,436	400,532		60,000
South Carolina, . . .		5,654,622		115,000
Tennessee, . . .	584,060	3,292,717		165,000
Texas, . . .	2,192,000	1,400,000		100,000
Vermont, . . .	None.	None.		100,000
Virginia, . . .	1,677,652	4,885,856	25,313,514	600,000
Wisconsin, . . .	2,358,791			285,000
Total, near Jan. 1, 1860,	40,598,690	117,156,250	45,444,365	6,835,600
Total, " " 1859,	40,445,356	118,226,110	45,408,863	6,810,000
Total, " " 1858,	37,752,481	128,590,351	48,083,770	6,466,000
Total, " " 1857,	37,700,334	137,498,801	44,203,461	6,461,000
Total, " " 1856,	34,385,476	135,169,816	43,648,393	6,356,000
Total, " " 1855,	29,179,871	134,878,928	44,802,699	6,217,000
Total, " " 1854,	26,509,820	145,015,799	30,903,978	5,832,000
Total, " " 1853,	25,669,096	141,934,707	29,955,182	5,832,000
Total, " " 1852,	25,170,730	134,982,644	30,598,069	5,812,000
Total, " " 1851,	20,456,605	134,936,578	29,855,912	5,812,000
Total, " " 1850,	21,542,683	125,369,722	27,584,443	5,673,121
Total, " " 1849,	21,420,275	118,508,448	28,236,755	5,258,652
Total, " " 1848,	20,338,246	111,638,746	31,498,469	5,062,310
Total, " " 1847,	17,631,553	108,643,384	30,660,945	5,435,285
Total, " " 1846,	16,608,719	110,396,552	23,232,715	5,455,186

of the American Almanac respectfully invites his correspondents in the several States to communicate such errors as they may detect in these tables. The object here is to give only a summary of the facts, so as to afford the means of comparing the States with each other. Their financial condition is shown at much greater length under the head of "Individual States," and in some cases later statements are given. Official returns published in this work for 1843 (page 135) show that the total of the debts of the States in 1842 was \$ 198,818,736.

XXIV. SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE SEVENTH CENSUS,
AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.*

States.	White Population.	Free Color'd Population.	Total Free.	Slaves.	Federal Representative Population.	No. of Representatives.	Gain or loss from last Cens.	Fractions over.
Alabama,	426,486	2,293	428,779	342,892	634,514	7		173,976
Arkansas,	162,189	608	162,797	47,100	191,057	2	+1	4,211
California,	91,632	965	92,597		92,597	12		
Connecticut,	363,099	7,693	370,792		370,792	4		190,523
Delaware,	71,169	18,073	89,242	2,290	90,616	1		
Florida,	47,211	924	48,135	39,309	71,720	1		
Georgia,	521,572	2,931	524,503	381,682	753,512	8		6,128
Illinois,	846,035	5,435	851,470		851,470	9	+2	10,663
Indiana,	977,628	10,788	988,416		988,416	11	+1	154,186
Iowa,	191,879	335	192,214		192,214	2		5,368
Kentucky,	761,417	10,007	771,424	210,981	598,012	10		157,205
Louisiana,	255,491	17,462	272,953	244,809	419,838	4		46,146
Maine,	581,813	1,356	583,169		583,169	6	-1	22,631
Maryland,	417,943	74,723	492,666	90,368	546,886	6		179,771
Massachusetts,	985,450	9,064	994,514		994,514	11	+1	160,284
Michigan,	395,097	2,557	397,654		397,654	4	+1	23,962
Mississippi,	295,718	930	296,648	309,878	482,574	5	+1	15,495
Missouri,	592,004	2,618	594,622	87,422	647,075	7	+2	186,537
New Hampshire,	317,456	520	317,976		317,976	3	-1	37,707
New Jersey,	465,513	23,820	489,333	222	489,466	5		22,351
New York,	3,043,325	49,069	3,092,394		3,092,394	33	-1	14,435
North Carolina,	553,028	27,463	580,491	288,548	753,619	8	-1	6,235
Ohio,	1,955,108	25,319	1,980,427		1,980,427	21		18,544
Pennsylvania,	2,258,463	53,323	2,311,786		2,311,786	25	+1	169,634
Rhode Island,	143,875	3,670	147,545		147,545	2		154,122
South Carolina,	274,567	8,956	283,523	384,984	514,513	6	-1	147,399
Tennessee,	756,753	6,401	763,154	239,460	906,830	10	-1	166,023
Texas,	154,034	397	154,431	68,161	189,327	2		2,481
Vermont,	313,402	718	314,120		314,120	3	-1	33,851
Virginia,	894,900	54,333	949,133	472,528	1,232,649	13	-2	18,150
Wisconsin,	304,758	633	305,391		305,391	3		25,122
Total,	19,423,915	423,354	19,847,301	3,200,634	21,767,673	234		
Minnesota,	6,038	39	6,077					
New Mexico,	61,530	17	61,547					
Oregon,	13,088	206	13,294					
Utah,	11,330	24	11,354	26				
Dist. of Columbia,	38,027	9,973	48,000	3,687				
Total,	19,553,928	433,643	19,987,573	3,204,347				
Total by last pub. Census Tables.	19,553,068	434,495	19,987,563	3,204,313				

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Population in 1840.	Slaves in 1840.	Total Population in 1850.†	Total Free Population in 1850.	Slaves in 1850.	Representative Pop. in 1850.	Rep. Gain or loss in 1850.
Free States,	9,654,865	1,102	13,434,922	13,434,798	222	13,436,931	144+1
Slave States,	7,290,719	2,481,532	9,612,969	6,412,503	3,200,412	8,320,742	90-1
Dist. & Ter.	117,769	4,721	143,985	140,372	3,713		
Total,	17,063,353	2,487,355	23,191,876	19,987,573	3,204,347	21,767,673	234

* The aggregate representative population (21,767,673), divided by 233, — the number of Representatives established by law, — gives 93,423 as the ratio of apportionment among the several States. But this gives only 219 members, leaving 11 to be assigned to the States having the largest residuary fractions, after allowing one each to Delaware, Florida, and California.

† In the column of fractions, those marked with a † entitle the State to an additional Representative, who is included in the number given the State in the column of Representatives.

‡ By the act of July 30, 1852, an additional Representative is assigned to California, making the whole number of Representatives 234. The ratio of representation remains unchanged. The last published census tables differ slightly from the above, but as the apportionment of representation is made by the above table, it is continued.

§ This column is from the last published census returns. See page 244.

XXV. EIGHTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE EIGHTH CENSUS, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.*

Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census, has kindly furnished to the American Almanac approximate totals of the free and slave populations of the several States, according to the Marshals' certificates and official returns of the eighth census. There has not yet, however, been sufficient time for the returns in all the States to be verified at the Census Office, so that the figures given below cannot be taken as precisely accurate; in some of the States they are correct, and in other States close approximations. The Superintendent of the Census also gives the federal representative population, the ratio of representation, the number of members of Congress to which each State will be entitled during the coming decade, with the gain or loss to each State as compared with the last apportionment, and the fractions over after the division of the federal representative population of each State by the ratio of representation. The remarks made in reference to the populations of the States are applicable to the figures given in these last-mentioned columns. The mode of ascertaining the ratio of representation is stated *ante*, p. 221.

Names of States.	Free Population.	Slave Population	Total Population.	Federal Representative Population.	No of Representatives.	Gain or loss fm. last Census.	Fractions over.
Alabama	520,444	435,473	955,917	781,726	6	—1	17,440
Arkansas	331,710	109,065	440,775	397,149	3	+1	15,006
California	384,770		384,770	384,770	3	+1	2,627
Connecticut	460,670		460,670	460,670	4		178,527
Delaware	110,548	1,805	112,353	111,631	1		
Florida	81,885	63,809	145,694	120,171	1		
Georgia	615,336	467,461	1,082,797	895,812	7	—1	4,145
Illinois	1,687,404		1,687,404	1,687,404	13	+4	31,435
Indiana	1,370,802		1,370,802	1,370,802	11		196,992
Iowa	682,002		682,002	682,002	5	+3	45,097
Kentucky	933,707	225,902	1,159,609	1,069,247	8	—2	50,199
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	666,431	541,556	4		32,032
Maine	619,958		619,958	619,958	5	—1	110,434
Maryland	646,183	85,388	731,565	697,411	6		160,511
Massachusetts	1,231,494		1,231,494	1,231,494	10	—1	185,065
Michigan	754,291		754,291	754,291	6	+2	117,336
Minnesota	172,793		172,793	172,793	1	—1	45,412
Mississippi	407,551		887,158	695,314	5		58,409
Missouri	1,085,590	115,619	1,201,209	1,154,962	9	+2	8,533
New Hampshire	326,072		326,072	326,072	3		171,310
New Jersey	676,084		676,084	676,084	5		39,179
New York	3,851,563		3,851,563	3,851,563	30	—3	30,133
North Carolina	679,965	328,377	1,008,342	876,990	7	—1	112,704
Ohio	2,377,917		2,377,917	2,377,917	19	—2	185,064
Oregon	52,566		52,566	52,566	1		
Pennsylvania	2,924,501		2,924,501	2,924,501	23	—2	122,119
Rhode Island	174,621		174,621	174,621	1	—1	47,240
South Carolina	308,186	407,185	715,371	552,497	4	—2	42,973
Tennessee	859,528	237,112	1,146,640	1,031,794	8	—2	12,746
Texas	415,999	184,956	600,955	526,972	4	+2	17,448
Vermont	315,827		315,827	315,827	3		161,065
Virginia	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,199	1,394,863	11	—2	121,058
Wisconsin	768,435		768,435	768,435	6	+3	4,199
Total	27,280,070	3,999,765	31,279,835	29,679,920	233		
Kansas		143,642					4,839
Nebbraska		28,893					72,090
New Mexico		82,060					3,231
Utah		50,000					
Washington		11,624					
Total in Territories and Dist.,							396,382

Total Free Population in the United States, 27,673,221

Total Slave Population in the United States, 4,002,996

Aggregate Free and Slave Population, 31,676,217

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION, 127,381

* The aggregate representative population (29,679,920) divided by 233, the number of Representatives established by law, gives 127,381 as the ratio of apportionment among the several States. But this gives only 218 members, leaving 12 to be assigned to the States having the largest residuary fractions, after allowing one each to Delaware, Florida, and Oregon.

† In the column of "Fractions over," those marked thus, †, entitle the State to an additional Representative, who is included in the number given the State in the column of Representatives.

XXVI. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.*

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.†
Alabama,	.	.	20,845	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623
Arkansas,	.	.	.	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,697
California,	.	.	.	.	.	.	92,597
Connecticut,	233,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665	309,978	370,792
Delaware,	59,093	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
Florida,	.	.	.	.	34,730	54,477	87,445
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823	691,392	906,185
Illinois,	.	.	12,252	55,211	157,455	476,183	851,470
Indiana,	.	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	968,416
Iowa,	.	.	.	.	.	43,112	192,214
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	962,406
Louisiana,	.	.	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955	501,793	583,169
Maryland,	319,723	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514
Michigan,	.	.	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Minnesota,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,077
Mississippi,	.	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Missouri,	.	.	20,845	66,586	140,445	383,702	682,044
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
New York,	310,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
North Carolina,	393,751	473,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
Ohio,	.	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329
Oregon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,284
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545
South Carolina,	249,073	345,691	415,715	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Tennessee,	30,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Texas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	212,592
Vermont,	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,652	291,948	314,120
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,642	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
Wisconsin,	.	.	.	.	.	30,945	305,391
Dist. of Columbia,	.	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Total,	3,929,872	5,305,952	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,920	17,063,353	23,191,876

XXVII. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.†
Alabama,	.	.	.	41,879	117,649	253,532	342,844
Arkansas,	.	.	.	1,617	4,576	19,935	47,100
California,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut,	2,759	951	310	97	25	17	.
Delaware,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605	2,290
Florida,	.	.	.	.	15,501	25,717	39,310
Georgia,	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531	280,944	331,632
Illinois,	.	.	168	117	747	331	.
Indiana,	.	135	237	190	.	3	.
Iowa,	.	.	.	.	.	16	.
Kentucky,	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	182,258	210,961
Louisiana,	.	.	34,660	69,064	109,538	168,452	244,809
Maine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294	89,737	90,368
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan,	.	.	24	.	32	.	.
Minnesota,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi,	.	3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211	305,978
Missouri,	.	.	3,011	10,222	25,081	68,240	87,422
New Hampshire,	158	8	.	.	.	1	.
New Jersey,	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254	674	1,236
New York,	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	75	4	.
North Carolina,	100,572	133,296	168,824	295,017	235,601	245,817	288,548
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Oregon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64	.
Rhode Island,	952	381	103	48	17	5	.
South Carolina,	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401	327,038	384,944
Tennessee,	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	183,059	239,459
Texas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	68,161
Vermont,	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	203,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757	448,987	472,528
Wisconsin,	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Dist. of Columbia,	.	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694	3,687
Total,	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031	2,487,355	3,204,313

* For any later returns of the population of the States and Territories, see the several States and Territories, and the preceding page.

† No slaves are returned in the Territories of New Mexico and Oregon; in Utah 96 are returned; for their population, see p. 242, and the Territories themselves.

‡ Apprentices by the State act to abolish slavery, of April '8, '46.

XXVIII. POPULATION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES,*

According to the several Censuses of the United States.

Cities.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.†	1850.
Albany, N. Y.	3,495	5,319	9,356	12,630	21,238	33,721		50,763
Baltimore, Md.	13,503	26,614	46,555	62,738	80,625	102,313	41,139	169,054
Bangor, Me.			850	1,221	2,867	8,627		14,432
Boston, Mass.	18,035	24,027	32,250	43,298	61,392	93,383	114,366	136,881
Brooklyn, N. Y.		3,238	4,402	7,175	12,042	36,233	59,566	96,838
Buffalo, "			1,508	2,095	8,653	18,213	29,773	42,261
Charleston, S. C.	16,359	18,712	24,711	24,430	30,289	29,261		42,985
Chicago, Ill.						4,479		29,963
Cincinnati, Ohio.		750	2,510	9,644	24,831	46,338		115,436
Cleveland, "			547	606	1,076	6,071		17,034
Columbus, "					2,435	6,048		17,882
Detroit, Mich.				1,422	2,222	9,102		21,019
Hartford, Ct.			3,955	4,726	7,074	12,793		13,555
Louisville, Ky.			1,357	4,012	10,352	21,210		43,194
Lowell, Mass.					6,474	20,796	25,841	33,383
Manchester, N. H.			615	761	877	3,235		13,932
Milwaukee, Wis.						1,700		20,061
Mobile, Ala.					3,194	12,672		20,515
Nashville, Tenn.					5,566	6,029		10,478
Newark, N. J.				6,507	10,953	17,290	34,140	38,894
New Haven, Ct.			5,772	7,147	10,180	14,890		20,345
New Orleans, La.			17,242	27,176	46,310	102,193		116,375
New York, N. Y.	33,131	60,439	96,373	123,706	203,007	312,710	371,102	515,547
Paterson, N. J.						7,596		11,334
Philadelphia, Pa.	42,520	70,297	96,661	108,116	167,188	258,037		408,762
Pittsburg, "		1,565	4,768	7,248	12,542	21,115		46,601
Portland, Me.		3,677	7,169	8,581	12,601	15,218		20,815
Providence, R. I.		7,614	10,071	11,767	16,832	23,171		41,513
Richmond, Va.		5,537	9,735	12,046	16,060	20,153		27,570
Rochester, N. Y.				1,502	9,269	20,191	25,265	36,403
Salem, Mass.	7,921	9,457	12,613	12,721	13,886	15,082		20,264
San Francisco, Cal.								15,000
Savannah, Ga.				7,523	9,748	11,214		15,312
Springfield, Mass.			2,767	3,914	6,784	10,985		11,766
St. Louis, Mo.				4,598	5,852	16,469	63,491	77,860
Syracuse, N. Y.						6,502		22,271
Troy, "			3,885	5,264	11,401	19,334	21,709	28,785
Utica, "				2,972	8,323	12,782		17,565
Washington, D. C.		3,210	8,208	13,247	18,827	23,364		40,001
Williamsburg, N. Y.					1,620	5,680		30,780
Worcester, Mass.						7,497		17,049

XXIX. RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following table of the railroads in the United States, Jan. 1, 1860, is compiled from the American Railroad Journal. The aggregate length of the railroads in the several States in the years 1855 and 1850 are also given.

States.	Total Length of Lines.	Miles in Operation.	Actual Length in State.	Cost of Roads and Equipment.	Total Length of Roads in 1855.	Total Length of Roads in 1850.
	Miles.		Miles.	\$	Miles.	Miles.
Alabama, . .	1,822.4	798.6	628.9	20,975,639	304	113
Arkansas, . .	701.3	38.5	38.5	1,130,110		
California, . .	308.8	22.5	22.5	2,477,100		
Connecticut, .	820.7	665.6	599.3	25,198,199	571	434
Delaware, . .	117.9	117.9	127.1	2,345,825	39	16
Florida, . .	730.5	289.8	289.8	6,368,699	21	54
Georgia, . .	1,617.2	1,241.7	1,234.5	25,687,220	976	609
Illinois, . .	3,500.7	2,752.7	2,727.7	107,720,937	884	22
Indiana, . .	1,839.0	1,327.9	2,005.4	31,656,371	1,406	96

* If there are later enumerations, see the several States, or "Additions and Corrections" at the end of the volume.

† By the State census of this year.

‡ Including the County.

States.	Total Length of Lines.	Miles in Operation.	Actual Length in State.	Cost of Roads and Equipment.	Total Length of Roads in 1855.	Total Length of Roads in 1850.
	Miles.		Miles.	\$	Miles.	Miles.
Iowa, . . .	1,806.8	395.3	395.3	13,317,475		
Kentucky, . . .	698.4	458.5	510.5	13,852,062	231	28
Louisiana, . . .	1,160.0	419.0	294.0	16,073,370	198	66
Maine, . . .	618.1	544.6	476.4	20,431,701	409	175
Maryland & Dist. Col.	889.3	833.3	478.1	41,526,424	367	324
Massachusetts,	1,507.3	1,428.3	1,391.1	65,319,921	1,102	1,195
Michigan, . . .	1,747.8	1,132.8	796.9	44,072,326	474	344
Minnesota, . . .	1,167.5	0.0	0.0	1,000,000		
Mississippi, . . .	445.1	366.4	691.1	9,024,444	226	60
Missouri, . . .	1,337.3	723.3	723.3	31,771,116	37	
New Hampshire,	599.9	565.2	661.7	17,785,111	585	309
New Jersey, . . .	658.9	556.4	556.4	26,463,455	429	231
New York, . . .	3,610.6	2,756.4	2,779.8	137,077,621	2,623	1,070
North Carolina, . .	1,020.2	770.3	703.2	13,698,469	349	302
Ohio, . . .	4,084.7	3,008.2	3,016.7	127,949,123	2,453	299
Oregon, . . .	300.0					
Pennsylvania, . . .	3,995.1	3,081.1	2,787.1	149,509,261	1,681	984
Rhode Island, . . .	86.9	63.6	100.9	2,747,568	50	50
South Carolina, . .	1,136.0	807.3	900.3	19,083,343	741	241
Tennessee, . . .	1,434.4	1,062.3	977.5	27,348,141	326	
Texas, . . .	2,667.0	284.5	284.5	7,578,943	32	
Vermont, . . .	568.5	537.9	561.1	21,785,752	454	243
Virginia, . . .	2,058.5	1,525.7	1,755.7	43,069,360	986	303
Wisconsin, . . .	2,224.3	826.0	876.0	44,576,044	200	
	46,981.1	29,401.0	29,400.1	1,118,920,929	18,163	7,475

The length of railroads in operation in the United States, Jan. 1, 1859, was stated, by the same authority, to be 27,857 miles; cost, \$961,047,364. The Secretary of the Treasury Report on the Finances, Dec. 8, 1857, pp. 44, 45) states the capital paid in of the railroads in the United States to be \$491,435,661; the debt, \$417,243,664; annual interest on the debt, \$25,093,203; the net income, \$48,406,488; the available income, \$24,290,826. The aggregate length of the railroads in operation, in 1845, was 4,522 miles; in 1840, 2,197 miles; in 1835, 918 miles; in 1831, 54 miles.

Surveyed Routes for a Railroad from the Mississippi or its Tributaries to the Pacific Ocean. — From the Report of the Secretary of War.

Description of Route.	Distance in straight line.	Distance by proposed route.	Sum of ascent and descent.	Estimated Cost.	Through arable lands.
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	\$	Miles.
1. Route near 47th and 49th parallels, from St. Paul to Vancouver, . . .	1,455	1,864	18,100	130,781,000	374
a. Extension thence to Seattle, . . .	45	161	1,000	10,090,000	161
2. Near the 41st and 42d parallels, via South Pass from Council Bluffs to Benicia, . . .	1,410	2,032	29,120	116,095,000	632
3. Near the 35th and 39th parallels, from Westport to San Francisco, by the Coo-che-to-pa and Tah-eo-chay-pah Passes, . . .	1,740	2,060	49,986	So great that road is impracticable.	620
b. Same, from Westport to San Francisco by the Coo-che-to-pah and Madelin Passes, . . .	1,740	2,290	56,514		
4. Near the 35th parallel, from Fort Smith to San Pedro, . . .	1,360	1,892	48,812	169,210,265	416
c. Near the 35th parallel, from Fort Smith to San Francisco, . . .		2,174	50,670	169,210,265	644
5. Near the 32d parallel, from Fulton to San Pedro, . . .	1,400	1,618	32,734	68,970,000	408
d. Fulton to San Francisco, . . .	1,620	2,039	42,008	93,120,000	759

Route		Through sterile Land.	Miles of Route elevated.									Length of level Route of equal Working Expenses.	Summit of highest Pass.	
			Less than 1,000 feet.	Between 1 & 2,000 feet.	Between 2 & 3,000 feet.	Between 3 & 4,000 feet.	Between 4 & 5,000 feet.	Between 5 & 6,000 feet.	Between 6 & 7,000 feet.	Between 7 & 8,000 feet.	Between 8 & 9,000 feet.			Between 9 & 10,000 feet.
	Miles.	1,490	470	530	720	130	97	28					Miles.	Feet.
1		1,490	470	530	720	130	97	28					2,207	6,044*
a			161										180	
2		1,400	180	170	210	160	590	285	270	107			2,583	8,373
3		1,460	340	276	165	348	466	170	60	155	20	20	3,125	10,032†
b		1,620	275	308	190	143	725	284	110	155	80		3,360	10,032†
4		1,476	305	347	260	185	160	305	235	95		20	2,816	7,472
c		1,530											3,137	
5		1,210	485	300	100	170	503	60					2,239	5,717
d		1,280	700	410	160	205	504	60					2,834	5,717

XXX. LINES OF LAND AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The length in miles of the lines of land telegraph in operation in the different parts of the world, January 1, 1858, is stated in round numbers as follows:—

	Miles.		Miles.
America (United States),	35,000	India,	5,000
America (British Provinces),	5,000	Italy,	2,500
America (other parts and Islands),	5,000	Prussia,	4,000
Australia,	1,200	Russia,	5,000
Austria and Germany,	10,000	Switzerland,	1,500
Bavaria and Saxony,	1,700	Rest of Europe,	1,400
Belgium,	550	Other parts of the World,	500
England,	10,000		
France,	8,000	Total,	96,350

The estimated cost of the lines in the United States is \$4,000,000; in the British Provinces, \$500,000; in England, \$7,500,000. The number of messages passing over all the lines in the United States in a year is estimated at near 4,000,000.

Lines of Submarine Telegraph.

	Miles.	Wires.	Date.
Dover and Calais	25	4	1851
Dover and Ostend	75	6	1852
Holyhead and Howth	65	1	1852
England and Holland	115	3	1853
Port Patrick and Donaghadee	13	6	1853
Port Patrick and Donaghadee, second cable,	13	6	1853
Across the Soland, Isle of Wight (England)	3	4	1855
Across the Frith of Forth (Scotland)	4	4	1855
Denmark, across the Great Belt	15	3	1854
Denmark, across the Little Belt	5	3	1854
Denmark, across the Sound	12	3	1855
Petersburg to Cronstadt	10	1	1856
Italy and Corsica	65	6	1854
Corsica and Sardinia	10	6	1854
Messina to Reggio	5	1	1856
Across the Danube, at Shumla	1	1	1855
Six cables across the mouths of the Danube, at the Isle of Serpents, each one mile long and having one conductor	6	6	1857
Varna and Balaklava (across the Black Sea)	340	1	1855
Balaklava and Eupatoria	60	1	1855
Across the Bosphorus, at Kandili	1	1	1856
Across the Hoogly River	2.50		
Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence	74	1	1856
Across the Straits of Northumberland, Prince Edward Island	10.50	1	1856
Across the Gut of Canso, Nova Scotia	3	3	1856
Across the St. Lawrence, at Quebec		1	1855
Across the Mississippi at Paducah	1	1	1851
Across the Atlantic, from Trinity Bay to Valentia Bay	1,950	7	1858
Small river crossings	20		
Total length of submarine cables	2,904		

The cost of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, as originally made, was as follows: 2,500 miles at \$435 a mile; 10 miles deep-sea cable at \$1,450 a mile; 25 miles shore ends at \$1,250 a mile. Total cost, \$1,258,250.

* Tunnel at elevation of 5,219 feet.

† Tunnel at elevation of 9,540 feet.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.*

I. ALABAMA.

Capital, Montgomery. Area, 50,722 sq. m. Population, 1860, 955,917.

Government for the Year 1861.

ANDREW B. MOORE, of Marion,	Governor (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1861),	Salary.
		\$4,000
P. H. Brittain,	of Montgomery, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees and 1,200
Wm. J. Greene,	of Macon Co., <i>Compt. of Pub. Accounts,</i>	" 2,000
D. B. Graham,	of Autauga Co., <i>State Treasurer,</i>	1,800
S. P. Nesmith,	of Haynesville, <i>Adj. and Insp.-General,</i>	not over 200
R. T. Thom,	of Montgomery, <i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	150
Gabriel B. Du Val,	of Montgomery, <i>Supt. of Education,</i>	2,000
John Whiting,	of Montgomery, <i>Comm'r & Trustee to settle Affairs of State Bank and Branches,</i>	2,500
Watkins Phelan,	of Montgomery, <i>Private Secretary to Governor, and Keeper of State-House,</i>	650
John D. Rather,	of Morgan Co., <i>President of Senate.</i>	
Micah Taul,	of Coosa Co., <i>Secretary of the Senate.</i>	
A. B. Meek,	of Mobile, <i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
Albert S. Elmore,	of Montgomery, <i>Clerk of the House.</i>	

The Senate consists of 33 members, elected for four years, one half going out every two years. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members, elected for two years. The Legislature meets *biennially* in the city of Montgomery, on the second Monday of November. The eighth biennial session will commence in November, 1861. The pay of the members of both houses is \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

	<i>Supreme Court.</i>	Term ends.	Salary.
A. J. Walker,	of Montgomery, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	Jan. 1862,	\$3,000
George W. Stone,	of Montgomery, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	" "	3,000
Richard W. Walker,	of Florence,	" 1865,	3,000
Marion A. Baldwin,	of Montgomery, <i>Attorney-General,</i>		Fees and 425
J. W. Shepherd,	of Montgomery, <i>Reporter,</i>		1,200
John D. Phelan,	of Montgomery, <i>Clerk,</i>		Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court, and the chancellors, are elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, for six years. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, and holds its sessions at the seat of government on the first Monday of January and June of each year,

* For the table exhibiting the Seats of Government, the times of the election of State Officers, and the meeting of the Legislatures, of the several States, see *ante*, p. 238; and for their population at the several censuses, see pp. 242, 243, 244.

for hearing and determining points of law taken by appeal from the Chancery, Circuit, and Probate Courts.

Court of Chancery.

Term ends. Salary.

N. W. Cocke,	of Montgomery,	<i>Chancellor Southern Div.</i> ,	1865,	\$ 2,000
James B. Clark,	of Eutaw,	" <i>Middle</i> "	1866,	2,000
John Foster,	of Jacksonville,	" <i>Northern</i> "	1862,	2,000

The State is divided into three chancery divisions and thirty-nine districts, in each of which one session of the court is held annually, and in some of the larger districts two sessions are held.

Circuit Courts.

Circuit.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Solicitors.	Salary.
1st.	Porter King,	Marion,	\$ 2,000	Y. L. Royston,	\$ 350 & fees.
2d.	Nathan Cook,	Hayneville,	"	Marion A. Baldwin,	250 & fees.
3d.	William S. Mudd,	Elyton,	"	John H. Caldwell,	"
4th.	John E. Moore,	Florence,	"	S. A. M. Wood,	"
5th.	S. D. Hale,	Huntsville,	"	John Haralson,	"
6th.	Charles W. Rapier,	Mobile,	"	L. F. Summers,	"
7th.	A. A. Coleman,	Livingston,	"	B. Y. Ramsey,	"
8th.	John Gill Shorter,	Eufaula,	"	James N. Arrington,	"
9th.	Robert Dougherty,	Tuskegee,	"	John G. Stokes,	"
10th.	James B. Martin,	"	"	N. H. Browne,	"
11th.	John K. Henry,	Greenville,	"	R. H. Dawson,	"

The judges of the Circuit Courts are elected by the people of the circuit for the term of six years, and are required to alternate with each other in holding the circuits. These courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal causes, and in all civil causes above \$50. When less than \$50, their jurisdiction is appellate only from the decisions of justices of the peace. Two sessions (spring and fall) are held each year in every county. The Solicitors, besides fees, receive a salary of \$250, except in the First Circuit, where the salary is \$350. The Attorney-General acts as Solicitor for the Second Circuit.

In Mobile County the criminal jurisdiction has been transferred to a special

City Court for Mobile.

Term ends. Salary.

Henry Chamberlain,	of Mobile,	<i>Judge,</i>	1862,	\$ 2,000
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This court holds three terms each year, on the first Monday of February and of June, and on the second Monday of October, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts except in real actions.

FINANCES

For the Year ending September 30, 1860.

Balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1859,	\$ 631,679.00
Receipts for the year ending September 30, 1860,	912,722.73
Total available means for the year,	\$ 1,544,401.73
Disbursements for year ending September 30, 1860,	\$ 939,744.68
Balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1860,	\$ 604,657.05

This balance is applicable to the payment of *positive appropriations*, having the preference for the following objects, besides others, to wit:—To aid the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company; interest on State Bonds for 1861; completion, &c., of Insane Hospital; for an efficient Military Organization of the State; for Military Education; for the balance of Educational Fund for 1859; for Civil List; Contingencies, &c.

Chief Sources of Income.

Taxes,	\$ 763,720.89	Judiciary,	\$ 35,081.49
Banks, &c. for bonus and interest,	12,362.47	Educational expenses,	272,211.94
Sales of 16th Section Lands,	41,933.51	Medical College at Mobile,	50,000.00
Interest on such sales,	5,996.38	Insane Hospital,	7,452.28
Sales of Escheated Estates	1,131.73	Penitentiary and prisoners,	25,741.89
Foreign agencies, &c.,	411.42	Railroads,	131,970.34
Bank attorneys,	16,272.91	Deaf & Dumb School, building, &c.,	28,675.25
From railroads, int. & part pay loans, 59,839.13		Public Printing,	10,972.92
Two and Three per Cent Fund, &c.,	2,337.35	Slaves executed,	5,690.00
		Military Organization,	12,737.50

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Executive,	\$ 11,422.50	Commissioner and Trustees for use of State,	182,614.62
Members, Officers, &c., of General Assembly,	69,503.30	Annual int. on University Fund,	16,500.00
		Back interest on same,	36,000.00

State Debt. — The foreign debt, Oct. 1, 1859, was \$3,423,000.00 on which the annual interest is nearly \$172,065.55. The domestic debt, Sept. 30, 1859, was \$1,675,000.00, — being Common School Fund, \$1,425,000.00; University Fund, \$250,000.00. Annual interest nearly \$85,000. The State has made large loans to railroads, and has as security for its loans to roads, mortgages of the roads, first mortgage bonds, and in some cases individual notes. The State also owns Virginia and North Carolina stocks to the amount of \$662,000.

Banks. — For the condition of the banks in this State in January, 1860, see *ante*, p. 231.

Common Schools. — A system of public instruction was established by the act of Feb. 15, 1851, and a Superintendent of Education was appointed. The money raised for the support of schools, and the income of the educational funds, are apportioned among the several townships, according to the number of children therein between 6 and 21 years of age. The amount apportioned for the year 1853 was \$271,378.97. The number of children between 6 and 21 was 173,095; average per child, \$1.30. The returns that were received showed in the summer of 1858 the existence of 2,597 schools. This does not include Mobile County, which has a separate and independent school system. The amount paid for free public schools in 1859–60, was \$271,580.72.

There is an Insane Hospital at Tuscaloosa. The amount advanced by the State to this institution up to Sept. 30, 1860, was \$278,975.44. The State has made appropriations for an institution for the deaf and dumb, at Talladega, which is now in successful operation. There is an asylum for the blind at Mobile. The number of convicts in the State Penitentiary, October 1, 1853, was 217; of these 73 were committed for offences against the person; for offences against property, 121; for miscellaneous offences, 18.

State Census. — The census for the year 1855, taken under a special act, classifies the population as follows: — White males under 21 years, 140,077; over 21 years, 97,385; white females under 21 years, 135,422; over 21 years, 91,572; total whites, 464,456; insane persons, 461; slaves, 374,732; free persons of color, 2,466; total inhabitants, 841,704. There were 17 colleges, 160 academies, 1,074 common schools, 40,280 children at school, and 93,443 white children between 8 and 16 years of age.

II. ARKANSAS.

Capital, Little Rock. *Area*, 52,198 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 440,775.

Government for the Year 1861.

HENRY M. RECTOR, of Little Rock, <i>Governor</i> (term of office expires November, 1864),	Salary. \$2,500*
John J. Stirman, of Little Rock, <i>Sec. of State & School Commissioner</i> , Perquisites and 1,000	

* And \$200 for rent of house.

William R. Miller,	of Little Rock, <i>Aud. of Pub. Acc'ts</i> ,	Fees and \$1,200	Salary.
Oliver Barham,	" <i>Treasurer</i> ,	Fees and 800	
David Dale Owen,	of New Harmony, Ind., <i>State Geologist</i> ,	2,500	
J. W. McConaughey,	of Little Rock, <i>Land Att'y & State Col.</i> ,	5 per cent on col.	
Thomas Fletcher,	of Arkansas Co., <i>President of the Senate</i> .		
Bradley Bunch,	of Johnson Co., <i>Speaker of the House</i> .		

State Land Agents. — W. H. Martin, Little Rock; Robert Maloney, Helena; W. M. Steel, Batesville; J. C. Powers, Clarksville; J. P. Erwin, Washington; V. L. Kelley, Champagnolle. John D. Kimbell is *Swamp-Land Secretary*.

The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly. The term of office of the present members ends in November, 1862. The Legislature meets biennially at Little Rock. A session will commence in November, 1862. Number of Senators, 25; of Representatives, 75. Their compensation is \$4 a day during the session, and \$3 for every 20 miles' travel in going to and returning from the seat of government.

JUDICIARY.

	<i>Supreme Court.</i>	Term ends.	Salary.
Elbert H. English,	of Little Rock, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Nov. 1862,	\$2,500
H. F. Fairchild,	of Batesville, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	Nov. 1866,	2,500
Freeman W. Compton,	of Princeton, "	Nov. 1864,	2,500
S. H. Hempstead,	of Little Rock, <i>Solicitor-General</i> ,	Nov. 1862,	1,500
J. L. Hollowell,	" <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	"	700
Luke E. Barber,	" <i>Clerk and Reporter</i> ,	Fees as Clerk,	
		[and \$400 as Reporter.	

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the constitution. It regularly holds annually two terms at Little Rock, in January and July, but by the act of 1858 it is required to hold four terms a year until the arrears of business are disposed of. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both houses, for eight years.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not expressly provided for otherwise by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at common law; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which are not cognizable before justices of the peace; and in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over \$100. It holds annually two terms in each circuit. The judges and prosecuting attorneys are elected by the people, the former for four, and the latter for two years.

Chancellor of Pulaski County. — U. M. Rose, Term ends Nov. 1862. Salary, \$1,800.

	Judge.	Term ends.	Salary.	Prosecut. Attorney.	Term ends.	Salary.
1st Circuit,	E. C. Bronaugh,	1862,	\$1,500	Lucius Featherston,	1862,	Fees & \$300
2d "	J. C. Murray,	1862,	1,500	David W. Carroll,	1862,	" 300
3d "	N. R. Cain,	1862,	1,500	Franklin W. Desha,	1862,	" 300
4th "	J. J. Green,	1862,	1,500	Lafayette Gregg,	1862,	" 300

	Judge.	Term ends.	Salary.	Prosecut.	Attorney.	Term ends.	Salary.
5th Circuit,	John J. Clendenin,	1862,	\$ 1,500	J. L. Hollowell,	1862,		\$ 700
6th " "	Len. B. Green,	1862,	1,500	James K. Young.	1862,		Fees & 300

FINANCES

For the Two Years ending 30th September, 1860.

Balance of specie in the treasury, October 1, 1858,	\$ 258,183.68
Receipts in specie from all sources during the two years,	484,911.81
Total,	743,095.49

Total expenditures in specie for the two years,	411,571.86
Balance of specie in treasury, October 1, 1860,	\$ 331,523.63

Of this balance, \$304,106.98 were applicable to State expenditures, the rest being due certain funds. The receipts are chiefly from taxes. The principal items of expenditure for the two years were substantially as follows: Legislature, \$57,000; Executive and contingencies, \$35,000; Judiciary, \$47,000; Prosecuting Attorneys, \$5,200; Penitentiary, \$18,500; Printing and distributing laws and law reports, \$12,000; Salary and expenses of State Geologist, \$16,765.61; Conveying convicts to penitentiary, \$6,052.75; Seminary Fund and Schools, \$12,000; Internal Improvement Fund, \$80,000.

State Debt. — Outstanding bonds issued to the Real Estate Bank, principal,	
October 1, 1860,	\$ 899,000.00
Interest accrued and unpaid, October 1, 1860,	905,905.00
Total debt on account of Real Estate Bank, October 1, 1860,	\$ 1,804,905.00
Outstanding bonds issued to Bank of the State of Arkansas, to	
October 1, 1860,	\$ 610,000.00
Interest accrued and unpaid to same date,	677,717.50

Total debt on account of Bank of State, October 1, 1860,	1,287,717.50
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Total debt on account of both banks, October 1, 1860,	\$ 3,092,622.50
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By its charter, the Real Estate Bank is bound to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the bonds issued to its use, and the State took for security a mortgage from the 180 stockholders of 127,520 acres of land, valued at the time, by commissioners under oath, at \$2,603,932.32, which mortgage it now holds. By the Act of Feb. 24, 1838, the western branch was established, and 100 persons became stockholders, and mortgaged 60,290 acres of land, valued as above at \$776,840.06. This makes in all, 187,710 acres, valued at \$3,380,172.33. It is thought that from the increased value of the lands the State will be secured from loss, unless it waive the lien; and this would leave to the State the debt due for bonds issued on account of the Bank of the State. The bonds of this bank fall due Oct. 26, 1861.

Taxable Property in 1860. — Number of acres of land 10,479,231; value with improvements, \$55,753,311. Value of city, &c. lots and improvements, \$4,761,836. Slaves between 5 and 60 years of age, 60,799; value, \$45,075,417. 258 saw-mills; value, \$350,948. 105 tan-yards; value, \$37,480. 57 distilleries; value, \$6,165. Value of household furniture, taxed, \$109,845; of pleasure-carriages, \$337,424; number of horses over 2 years old, 68,918; value \$5,006,205; number of mules over 2 years old, 2,347; value, \$2,226,081; number of jacks and jennies, 1,174; value, \$150,536; number of neat cattle over 2 years, 247,417; value, \$2,801,170; of stock in trade of all trades, &c., \$2,362,527; of loans over debts, \$1,112,040; capital in steamboats, ferries, &c., \$96,632; gold watches and jewelry, \$240,666. Capital in manufactories, \$45,289. Total value of taxable property, \$120,475,236. Amount of State tax, \$204,160.56. Number of polls, 43,181.

State Census of 1858. — Returns were received from all the counties. From these it appears that there are in the State 132,790 white males, 114,341 white females; 357 free male negroes, and 361 free female negroes; 83,334 slaves. Total, 331,213. 331,628 acres of land were cultivated in cotton, and 979,365 in grain. There were raised 182,217 bales of cotton, 17,181,867 bushels of corn, 1,143,656 of wheat, 2,050,753 of oats.

Common Schools. — The Secretary of State is *ex officio* Commissioner of Common Schools. His last report that we have seen is dated November 13, 1864. The returns to

him from the School Commissioners were exceedingly imperfect; only 40 schools were reported in the whole State. There is a great indifference to the subject of common school education throughout the State. The law provides for a large school fund. The seminary and saline funds are distributed to the counties to aid in the support of common schools. The seminary fund has distributed \$92,369.36, and the saline fund \$16,485.89, up to July 1, 1860. The accruing annual interest on money arising from the sales of the 16th section of land in any township is made a perpetual fund for the support of schools. The annual State and county taxes assessed upon 16th sections sold, proceeds of escheated estates, fines for certain offences and crimes, are by law to be paid into the treasury of the proper county for the support of schools. There is no official report of the amounts arising from these sources.

The Arkansas Institute for the Blind.—This institution, incorporated Feb. 4, 1859, is established at Arkadelphia, Clark Co. Mr. Otis Patten is Superintendent. There were ten pupils—five males and five females—in the institution in September, 1860.

State Prison.—The number of convicts, Oct. 1, 1860, was 121; of whom 107 were sent thither by the State Courts, and 14 by Courts of the United States. There were, besides, 3 runaway slaves in the prison at that date. The State pays to contractors thirty-five cents a day for the keeping, care, attendance, &c., of each convict.

Geological Survey.—The Legislature in 1857 provided for a geological survey of the State. Dr. Owen was appointed State Geologist. During the years 1857 and 1858, assisted by William Elderhorst, Chemical Assistant, and Edward T. Cox, Assistant Geologist, he made a reconnoissance of the northern counties of the State, the results of which appear in his first report, already published. The second volume is now (Oct. 1860) in press. It contains a full synoptical description of the result of the survey from 1859.

III. CALIFORNIA.

Capital, Sacramento. Area, 160,000 sq. m. Estimated population, 1860, 348,770.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term expires.	Salary.
JOHN G. DOWNEY,*	of Los Angeles, Governor,	Jan. 1862,	\$6,000
— — — — —	of — — — — — Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. of Senate,		\$12 a
		[day during session of Legislature.	
Johnson Price,	of Sacramento, Sec'y of State,	Jan. 1862,	3,500
Samuel H. Brooks,	of San Joaquin, Comptroller,	"	3,500
Thomas Findley,	of Nevada, Treasurer,	"	3,500
Thos. H. Williams,	of El Dorado Co., Attorney-General,	"	2,000
Horace A. Higley,	of Nevada Co., Surveyor-General,	"	2,000
Andr. J. Moulder,	of San Francisco, Sup't of Pub. Instruc.,	"	3,500
Wm. C. Kibbe,	of Calaveras Co., Adj. and Q. M. Gen.,		2,000
Charles T. Botts,	of Sacramento, State Printer,	Jan. 1862,	Fees.
I. N. Quinn,†			Pres. Senate pro tem.
J. R. Beard,†			Clerk.
Philip Moore,†	of Nevada,		Speaker of House.
J. M. Anderson,†	of Tehama,		Clerk.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected by the people, by a

* Mr. Downey was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and became Governor upon Governor Latham's resignation when he was elected Senator to Congress.

† Officers of session of 1860.

plurality vote, for two years. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor. The Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Surveyor-General, and State Printer, are elected by the people for two years. The sessions of the Legislature are annual. The pay of the members is \$10 per day for the first 90 days, and afterwards \$5 a day and mileage,—\$4 for every 20 miles of travel to the Capitol.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associate justices. It has appellate jurisdiction where the matter in dispute exceeds \$200, and where the legality of certain acts is questioned, and in certain criminal cases. The justices are elected by the people for six years, and are so classified that one goes out of office every two years. The senior judge in office is the chief justice. The clerk is elected for two years.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Stephen J. Field,	of Marysville,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Jan., 1862,	\$6,000
Joseph G. Baldwin,	of San Francisco,	<i>Assoc. Justice,</i>	Jan., 1864,	6,000
W. W. Cope,	of Amador,	"	Jan., 1866,	6,000
Charles S. Fairfax,	of Marysville,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Jan. 1, 1862,	Fees.

District Courts.

Judges' Terms expire in 1865.

Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
1.	Benjamin Hays,	San Diego,	\$3,000	9.	W. P. Daingerfield,	Shasta,	6,000
2.	Joaquin Carillo,	Santa Barbara,	3,000	10.	S. M. Bliss,	Marysville,	6,000
3.	Sam Bell McKee,	San José,	4,000	11.	B. F. Myers,	Auburn,	6,000
4.	Caleb Burbank,	San Francisco,	7,500	12.	S. H. Brodie,	San Francisco,	7,000
5.	Charles M. Creaner,	Stockton,	6,000	13.	Nicholas Cleary,	Mariposa,	4,000
6.	J. H. McKune,	Sacramento,	6,000	14.	Niles Searles,	Downieville,	5,000
7.	E. W. McKinstry,	Sonoma,	5,000	15.	Warren T. Sexton,	Oroville,	4,000
8.	W. R. Turner,		6,000				

The District Courts have jurisdiction in law and equity, where the amount in dispute, exclusive of interest, exceeds \$200. The judges are chosen by the people for six years. A county judge is elected in each county for four years, to act as judge of probate, to hold the County Court, and with two justices of the peace to hold Courts of Sessions for criminal business. Clerks of courts, district attorneys, sheriffs, coroners, &c. are elected by the people.

FINANCES.

State Debt.—The State debt January 1, 1860, was as follows:—

Outstanding bonds issued under act 28th April, 1857,	\$3,385,000.00
Outstanding bonds and Comptroller's warrants not provided for,	163,784.26
Making an aggregate of	\$4,048,784.26

The annual interest on the funded debt, is \$271,950. A large part of the item \$163,784.26 consists of old bonds which were presented for funding after the amount authorized by the act of April 28, 1857 (\$3,900,000) had been funded. Of this amount (\$3,900,000), \$15,000 was bought by the State in 1859 for \$12,465. There are besides coupons outstanding to the amount of \$172,828.54, which fell due between Jan. 1, 1854, and Sept. 1, 1856. These were a portion of the war debt of the State, to which the appropriation made by Congress for the payment thereof was held not to apply.

The total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1853, were	\$ 1,181,221.79
The total expenditures for the same period were	1,109,143.20
Excess of receipts,	\$ 72,078.59
The receipts from July 1, 1859 to December 15, 1859, inclusive, were	59,278.31
Add amount in the Treasury July 1, 1859,	303,826.38
	\$ 815,104.69
Total expended during the same period,	261,422.84
Balance on hand, December 15, 1859,	\$ 556,681.85

For the year ending June 30, 1859, some of the principal items of receipts and expenditures were as follows : —

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Property tax,	Executive,
Poll tax,	Judicial,
Stamp tax,	Legislative,
Foreign miners' licenses,	State Prison,
Merchants' licenses,	Printing,
Liquor licenses,	Insane Asylum,
Billiard and bowling licenses,	Hospital purposes,
Peddlers' licenses,	School purposes,
Other licenses,	State Agricultural Society,
Swamp lands,	Suppression Indian hostilities,
Passenger brokers,	Interest on State Debt,
Commutation tax,	Relief purposes,
School lands, principal and interest, 63,206.81	

The valuation of the taxable property of the State, real and personal, was \$131,060,279.49. The whole number of acres of land reported was 7,053,399. Value, \$36,753,193; value of improvements thereon, \$18,565,014; value of city and town lots, \$4,957,047; value of improvements thereon, \$6,416,545. Value of personal property, \$54,530,344. The State tax on the whole valuation, at 60 cents on each \$100, amounted to \$786,362. For 1856 the total valuation of taxable property was \$113,458,000; for 1857, \$131,806,269; for 1858, \$123,055,877.

Common Schools. — The 500,000 acres of land granted by Congress to the State for purposes of internal improvement have been by the constitution devoted to public schools. Of these lands, 448,934 acres had been sold January 1, 1859, for the sum of \$739,487.50, the interest on which, at 7 per cent per annum, is credited semiannually to the School Fund. It was expected that the remaining 51,066 acres would be soon sold at the rate established by law, and the School Fund would then amount to \$803,320 from this source. The 16th and 36th sections of land in each township, granted by Congress for the support of public schools, will amount, by estimation, to 5,500,000 acres. 72 sections of land, amounting to 46,080 acres, were granted to the State for the use of a seminary of learning. 8,579 acres have been sold for \$10,724. The whole, when sold, will make the Seminary Fund \$57,600. One fourth of the money from poll-taxes and escheated estates goes to the School Fund, and the constitution provides that the percentage on the sale of lands in the State allowed by Congress shall be inviolably appropriated to the use of common schools. Counties may levy special taxes for school purposes. To entitle any district to the benefit of an appropriation from the State School Fund, the school therein must have been kept at least three months in the year. There is a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Surveyor-General. The returns for the year ending October 31, 1859, are as follows : — Number of districts, 463; number of children between 4 and 18 years of age, 48,676 (boys 25,348, girls 23,328); number under 4 years of age, 28,300; children of all ages born in California, 41,450; number of pupils attending schools, 23,519; daily average attendance, 13,364; number of teachers, 754 (male 536, female 218); number of schools, 523 (being 2 high, 25 grammar, 14 intermediate, 138 mixed, and 344 primary). State school money drawn

for salaries, \$ 63,223; amount paid teachers, \$ 160,758; total drafts on account of salaries, \$ 264,972; expended in erecting, rent, and repair of school-houses, \$ 90,266; for school libraries and apparatus, \$ 2,369; total expenditure for school purposes, \$ 427,004; county tax received for school purposes, \$ 205,212. Amount of State school moneys apportioned, \$ 72,319.52, being \$ 1.82 each for 39,736 children. Number of school-houses, 390 (of brick 37, of wood 353); number of private schools, 126; pupils in private schools, 4,062; number of schools kept open three months, 95; over three and less than six months, 121; six months, 55; over six and less than nine, 78; nine months and over, 144. The number of orphans reported is 2,354; of the deaf and dumb, 42.

State Prison. — At San Quentin, Marin County, 12 miles north of San Francisco. There were in prison Jan. 1, 1860, 538, one of whom was a female; under 20 years of age, 28; between 20 and 30, 381; between 30 and 40, 101. 223 were natives of the United States, 53 of Mexico, 62 were from Ireland, 29 from England, 11 from France, 25 from Germany, 33 from China, and 14 from Chile. Of the whole number, 49 were sentenced for murder, 23 for manslaughter, 37 for assault with intent to kill, 4 for mayhem, 38 for burglary, 35 for robbery, 9 for rape, 12 for assault with intent to commit rape, 3 for arson, 5 for perjury, and 262 for grand larceny.

Insane Asylum, Stockton. — Established in 1853. Number of patients, December 1, 1858, 273, — 225 males and 48 females; admitted to December 31, 1859, 276, — 233 males, 43 females; whole number, 549. Discharged during the same period, 124, — 103 males and 21 females. Remaining December 31, 1859, 370 — 307 males and 63 females. 49 — 43 males and 6 females — died, and 6 males eloped.

Registration. — The Legislature, by the act of April 26, 1858, provided for the registration of marriages, births, divorces, and deaths in California. Edwin R. Campbell was appointed State Registrar, and Dec. 20, 1859, he made a second report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1859. The returns are imperfect. They show 1,744 marriages, 65 divorces, 168 births, and 1,421 deaths. Of the deaths, 246 were from consumption, 19 were from suicide, and 48 from accident.

State Reform School. — An act was passed by the Legislature of 1859 for "the establishment and erection of a State Reform School." Under this act, three Commissioners were appointed to select and obtain by gift, or by location upon lands belonging to this State, a lot of land suitable for the site of a State Reform School, for the employment of juvenile offenders, and to procure plans, &c., the whole to be done under the general direction of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Commissioners reported to the Legislature of 1860 that they had accepted, as the most eligible, the donation by the city of Marysville, of 100 acres of land for the purposes of the State Reform School. They also submitted plans for a building, to consist of a centre, with detached wings, the centre and one wing only to be built at present. At the session of 1858 an act was passed establishing an *Industrial School* at San Francisco.

IV. CONNECTICUT.

Capitals, Hartford and New Haven. *Area,* 4,750 sq. m. *Population,* 1860, 460,670.

Government for the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1861.

			Term ends.	Salary.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich,	Governor,	May, 1861,	\$ 1,100	
Julius Catlin, of Hartford,	Lieut.-Governor,	"	300	
John Boyd, of Winsted,	Sec. of State,	"	1,000	
Lucius J. Hendee, of Hebron,	Treasurer,	"	1,000	
Wm. H. Buel, of Clinton,	Comptroller,	"	1,000	
Albert Sedgwick, of Litchfield,	Comm'r of the School Fund,	\$ 1,250		
				[and expenses.

David N. Camp,	of New Britain,	<i>Sup't of Common Schools</i>	
Charles J. Hoadly,	of Hartford,	<i>State Libr. & Registr.</i>	\$2.50 a day.
Nathaniel Shipman,	of Hartford,	<i>Executive Secretary.</i>	
Joseph G. Lamb,	of Norwich,	<i>Pres. pro tem. of the Senate.</i>	
David D. Hoag,	of New Milford,	<i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>	
Oliver H. Perry,	of Fairfield,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
Cyrus Northrop,	of Ridgefield,	<i>Clerk of House of Reps.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors and Superior Court.

			Salary.
William L. Storrs,*	of Hartford,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,000
Joel Hinman,*	of New Haven,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,000
Wm. W. Ellsworth,*	of Hartford,	"	2,000
David C. Sanford,*	of New Milford,	"	2,000
John D. Park,	of Norwich,	"	2,000
Thomas B. Butler,	of Norwalk,	"	2,000
Origen S. Seymour,	of Litchfield,	"	2,000
Loren P. Waldo,	of Tolland,	"	2,000
Charles J. McCurdy,	of Lyme,	"	2,000
John Hooker,	of Hartford,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1,200

The Legislature at its May session, 1855, established two distinct courts, the "Supreme Court of Errors," and the "Superior Court," and abolished the County Courts. The Supreme Court of Errors is now to consist of the present judges of that Court, four in number, and the Superior Court is to consist of five judges. Each of the present four judges of the Supreme Court of Errors (Storrs, Hinman, Ellsworth, and Sanford) is a judge of the Superior Court also, and five judges of the Superior Court (Butler, Seymour, Waldo, Park, and McCurdy) have been recently appointed. Three judges constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court of Errors for the transaction of business, and two terms of the court are held annually in each county. The terms of the Superior Court are held by one judge, except for the trial of capital offences, and as often as four times a year in each county. Any judge may hold special terms of this court, but cannot at such term proceed to the trial or determination of any cause unless the parties consent thereto. A legal verdict may be found by any number of jurors, not less than nine, in any civil cause in which the parties so agree in writing before the verdict is rendered. The judges of this court appoint a State's Attorney in each county, and may remove him for cause. The judges of both courts are appointed by the concurrent vote of the Senate and House, and in all cases must be chosen by ballot, and those appointed in 1855 and since hold office for eight years; those previously appointed hold until seventy years of age. In the trial of capital cases, the court is held by a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, who presides, and

* These judges form the Supreme Court.

by a judge of the Superior Court. The same act establishes some new rules of practice in civil cases.

The Clerks of the Superior Court, who are *ex officio* Clerks of the Supreme Court of Errors in the several counties, are as follows:—

Counties.	Clerks.	Residence.	Counties.	Clerks.	Residence.
Hartford,	Chaun. Howard,	Hartford.	Windham,	Uriel Fuller,	Brooklyn.
New Haven,	Arthur D. Osborne,	New Haven.	Litchfield,	Wm. L. Ransom,	Litchfield.
New London,	Wm. L. Brewer,	Norwich.	Middlesex,	Arthur B. Caief,	Middletown.
Fairfield,	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport.	Tolland,	Joseph Bishop,	Tolland.

FINANCES

For the Year ending March 31, 1860.

<i>Items of Expenditure, Civil List.</i>			
Debenture and contingent expenses		Loans and interest,	\$ 70,121.50
of General Assembly of 1859, .	\$ 31,107.48	Balance to new account,	14,889.65
Salaries of Executive and Judiciary,	23,600.00		\$ 302,160.60
Contingent expenses of government,	40,404.26	<i>Sources of Income, Civil List.</i>	
Judicial expenses, excl. of salaries,	85,764.56	Taxes & dividends on bank stock,	\$ 224,913.92
Expense State paupers (contract),	1,800.00	From avails of courts,	1,162.34
Superintending common schools,	3,332.55	From forfeited bonds, &c.,	6,114.63
Salary of directors of State Prison,	300.00	Bonus from Banks,	4,726.00
Quartermaster-General's Departm.,	2,557.26	Loans \$ 50,000, and Mis. \$ 2,737.67,	52,737.67
Public buildings and institutions,	28,283.34	Balance of last year's account,	12,506.04
Total receipts for the year, including Civil List as above, School Fund, \$ 414,377.29			\$ 302,160.60
and other funds and former balance, .			\$ 769,594.04
Total payments, Civil List as above, Schools \$ 411,794.17, Normal School \$ 4,087.30,			
Reform School \$ 4,000.00, Deaf and Dumb and Insane Poor Fund, \$ 9,970.59,			723,835.20
Balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1860,			\$ 45,758.84

The permanent fund of the State, April 1, 1860, consisting of bank stock not transferable, or subscriptions to the stock of certain banks which may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice, amounted to \$ 406,000. The indebtedness of the State, consisting of a temporary loan, is \$ 50,000. The amount of the Grand List of the taxable property of the State, October 1, 1859, was "assessed valuation," \$ 224,962,514. The total amount of assessment upon which a tax was to be levied, was \$ 7,479,252.42.

Banks and Savings-Banks.—There are 73 banks in the State, and their condition, April 1, 1860, was as follows:—Capital, \$ 21,626,167; circulation, \$ 7,703,996; total liabilities, \$ 38,155,528; specie, \$ 950,139; loans and discounts, \$ 30,518,735; total resources, \$ 38,155,528. The deposits were \$ 5,463,541; and the loans to persons out of the State, \$ 5,947,575. The deposits in the 37 savings-banks, at the same date, were \$ 16,565,284, of which is loaned on real estate, \$ 10,429,543; on stocks and bonds, \$ 1,453,416; on personal security, \$ 1,317,103; invested in railroad bonds and stocks, \$ 1,085,087; the whole number of depositors, 75,792; total assets, \$ 16,828,386. There were, April 1, 1860, 27 "savings-banks and building associations" organized under the act of 1850 that made reports. They had 12,133 shareholders; deposits, \$ 1,567,537. They have \$ 1,206,043 loaned on real estate; \$ 157,571 invested in bank stocks and \$ 1,523,007 in real estate and other securities. The Bank Commissioners say (April 1, 1859) "their depositors are perfectly secure." All (except five) are winding up their business under the law passed in 1858. No such savings-bank, &c., can receive any deposit after January 1, 1862.

Common School Statistics.—Number of towns for year ending September 30, 1859, 161, and all but two made returns; of school districts, 1,624; number of common schools, 1,785; children in the State between 4 and 16 years of age, 105,464; average in each district, 65; number of scholars over 16 years, 3,373; attendance on winter schools, boys 39,087, girls 33,503; in summer, boys 31,624, girls 32,736; number of female teachers in

winter, 942; in summer, 1,779; of male teachers in winter, 1,025; in summer, 171. Average wages of teachers per month, including board, males \$30.05, females \$16.59. The capital of School Fund, September 30, 1859, was \$2,046,397.32; revenue divided for the year, \$131,830; divided to each scholar \$1.25. Capital of Town Deposit Fund, \$763,662; revenue used for schools, \$45,819; 1 per cent tax for schools, \$72,342; number of districts assessing a property tax for schools, 252; property tax for schools, about \$84,419; revenue of local funds for schools, \$15,207; number of districts assessing rate-bills, 691; estimated amount assessed by rate-bills, \$38,381. School-houses erected within the year, 52; estimated cost, \$49,022. School-houses in very good condition, 798; in very bad condition, 240. Schools of two grades, 110; of three or more grades, 47. Schools furnished with outline maps, 756; with library, 535; with Holbrook's apparatus, 554. Aggregate number of volumes in the school libraries, \$39,472; aggregate expended for support of schools, including cost of new school-houses and repairs, \$479,981. Lecturers were employed to visit the districts, and to lecture upon topics calculated to improve parents, teachers, and scholars. 8 Teachers' Institutes were held during the year; 691 members were in attendance.

Mode of Managing Schools. — Towns elect a board of school visitors of 3, 6, or 9 members, for three years, whose terms of office are so arranged that the term of one ends each year. If any town has a permanent school fund, it chooses annually a school-fund treasurer, who gives bond and takes charge of the fund. No new district can be formed containing less than 40 persons between 4 and 16 years of age. The income of the school fund is divided among towns in proportion to the number of children between 4 and 16 years of age in each town on the first Monday of January in each year. No district can have any portion of the public money, unless there has been a school therein kept by a qualified teacher at least six months in the year, and visited twice each season by the visitors of the towns; and unless the district committee certify that the public money received the previous year has been faithfully applied to the payment of teachers, and for no other purpose; nor shall towns receive any portion of it unless they report seasonably each year to the Superintendent of Schools. Towns must raise by taxation a sum of not less than three cents on the \$100 of the Grand List, for the support of schools. School visitors take the general superintendence of the schools, and receive for the time actually employed therein \$1.25 a day. Any school district raising \$10 for a school library shall receive a like sum from the State; and the further sum of \$5 annually, if \$5 are annually raised by it for such purposes.

State Normal School. — This institution is at New Britain, and has David N. Camp, the Superintendent of Schools, for its Principal. It was opened for scholars May 15, 1850, and from that time to May, 1860, 1,745 pupils were connected with it. 138 have received the diploma of the school. During the last year, 231 pupils have been in attendance; their average age was 19.3. The number is limited to 220 at any one term, selections to be one from each school society. Tuition free. In Hartford, Middletown, and New London there are high schools, and in Norwich there is a free academy.

State Reform School, West Meriden. — Edward W. Hatch, Superintendent. This institution was opened for the reception of pupils March 1, 1854. From that time to April 1, 1860, 308 boys were received. In the school April 1, 1859, 119; 14 were received during the year, and 45 discharged, escaped, or died, leaving in the school, April 1, 1860, 81. Of the 308 committed, 182 were for theft, 14 for burglary, 41 for vagrancy, and 36 for stubbornness. 144 were committed during minority, 81 for two years or less, 23 for three years, 10 for five years, 7 for six years, 2 for ten years. 40 were born abroad, 262 were natives of the United States. Of those born in America, 49 were of Irish parentage, 2 of German, and 9 of English. 36 are colored. The average age of the boys when committed was nearly 13 years. The Legislature, in 1857, provided that no child should be sent there under ten years, nor for a period less than nine months. The grade-system is adopted. Records are kept, and the standing of each boy is determined by his daily conduct. The school is divided into four grades, and each grade into four classes. The discipline is maintained by promotion or degrading, by withholding food, by confinement, and, if necessity requires it, by corporal

punishment. The time is allotted, school, 4½ hours; work at some mechanical employment or on the farm, 6 hours; meals and play, 3½ hours; the rest in sleep. There has already been gathered a library of 1,300 volumes. The buildings, when completed, are intended to accommodate from 300 to 350 pupils. The farm has 161½ acres of land. The ordinary expenses of the year were \$14,173. By the act of 1857, the expense of each pupil was charged to the town from which he was sent; but in 1860, the legislature repealed those provisions and enacted that \$1 a week should be paid from the State treasury for the support of each pupil.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—During the year ending December 31, 1859, there were 11,239 births, — 5,897 males, and 5,234 females, and 78 sex not stated. There were reported 93 illegitimate births and 107 plurality births. Marriages, 8,773, of which 992 were between parties of foreign birth, and 261 between natives and foreigners. The parties to 3,276 marriages resided in the State; in 372, the husband was a non-resident; in 99, both were non residents; in 31, the residence is not stated. Deaths, 6,533, — males 3,080, females 3,039, sex not stated 364. 1,058 died of consumption, 347 of pneumonia, 170 of dropsy, 44 of scrofula, 17 of cholera, 195 of cholera infantum, 169 of croup, 107 of dysentery, 73 of erysipelas, 307 of typhus fever, and 235 of scarlatina. Returns were received from every town, though imperfect in some instances.

Retreat for the Insane, Hartford.—John S. Butler, M. D., Physician and Superintendent. The whole number of patients, April 1, 1859, was 215, of whom 105 were males and 110 females; 163 (80 males and 83 females) were admitted in the course of the year; making 283 in all, 185 of whom were males, and 198 females. 156 were discharged during the year, leaving in the Retreat, April 1, 1860, 227, — 109 of whom were males, and 118 females. Of the 156 patients discharged, 70 were recovered, 37 improved, 29 not improved, and 20 died. The whole number admitted, from the opening of the institution, in 1824, to April 1, 1860, is 3,575. 3,348 have been discharged; of whom 1,713 have recovered, and 367 have died. The terms of admission are, for patients belonging to the State, with the usual accommodations, \$3 per week; for those belonging to other States, \$4 per week. Extra accommodations and attendance are furnished at a corresponding additional charge. No patient is admitted for a shorter term than three months, and payment for that term only must be made in advance to a manager. Subsequent payments are payable quarterly to the Steward. For admission, apply to either of the Managers, or to the Superintendent. The Managers are Gideon Welles, William T. Lee, and Russell G. Talcott, of Hartford. The ordinary expenses of the institution for the year were \$40,653; receipts for support of patients, \$45,816.

American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford.—Rev. William W. Turner, A. M., Principal. During the year ending May, 1860, there were 264 different pupils, 144 males and 120 females. Of these 26 were supported by friends, 46 by Maine, 15 by New Hampshire, 28 by Vermont, 93 by Massachusetts, 18 by Rhode Island, and 43 by Connecticut. For full statistics of the institution for 40 years, see the American Almanac for 1858, pp. 258, 259. The cost for each pupil, for board, washing, fuel, tuition, and the incidental expenses of the school-room, is \$100 per annum. In sickness, the necessary extra charges are made. Payment must be made six months in advance, and a satisfactory bond for punctual payment will be required. Applicants for admission must be between 8 and 25 years of age, of good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly, of good morals, and free from any contagious disease. Applications for the benefit of the legislative appropriations in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. In the State of Rhode Island they should be made to the commissioners of the funds for the education of the deaf and dumb; and in Vermont and Connecticut, to the Governor. In all cases, a certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application. The time of admission is the close of the summer vacation, or the third Wednesday of September. The expenses of the institution are about \$40,000 a year.

State Prison, Wethersfield. — Daniel Webster, Warden. Number of convicts, March 31, 1859, 203; received during the year, 48; discharged, 72; leaving in confinement, March 31, 1860, 179. 52 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 13 were pardoned, and 7 died. Of those remaining in prison, 168 are males (144 white and 24 colored), 9 are females (5 white and 4 colored), and 2 are Indian half-breeds, sex not stated. Of the 179 prisoners, 12 were committed for murder, 10 for manslaughter, 2 for arson/8 for other burnings, 7 for attempt to kill, 87 for burglary and theft, 3 for horse-stealing, 1 for adultery, 2 for rape, 6 for passing counterfeit money, 10 for forgery, 31 for perjury. 154 are natives of the United States, 25 are foreigners. The males are employed in making cabinet-work, cutlery, and shoes; and the females in washing, cooking, making and mending clothing, and binding boots. There is a library belonging to the prison of about 1,000 volumes, which are circulated among the prisoners every week. Instruction in the rudiments of learning is also given them. There is a Sunday school connected with the prison. The receipts for the year were \$17,851.06; the expenditures, \$16,183.15; excess of receipts, \$1,667.91.

Idiocy. — The Commissioners on Idiocy, appointed in 1855, from the returns then obtained estimated there were from 1,100 to 1,200 idiots in the State. For the details of these returns, see the American Almanac for 1857, p. 258.

V. DELAWARE.

Capital, Dover. Area, 2,120 sq. m. Population, 1860, 112,353.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term ends.	Salary.
WILLIAM BURTON,	of Milford,	<i>Governor</i> , 3d Tu. Jan. 1863,	\$1,333½
Edward Ridgely,	of Dover,	<i>Secretary of State</i> , “	Fees & 400
William J. Clark,	of Dover,	<i>State Treasurer</i> , 1861,	500
Aaron B. Marvel,	of Georgetown,	<i>Auditor</i> , “	500
Alfred R. Wootten,	of Wilmington,	<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Mch. 1865,	Fees & 350
John Martin,	of Sussex Co.,	<i>Speaker of the Senate.</i>	
John L. Pratt,	of Dover,	<i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>	
John F. Williamson,	of Newark,	<i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>	
Caleb R. Layton,	of Georgetown,	<i>Clerk of the House of Rep.</i>	

The term of office of the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the Governor, is four years. The State Treasurer and Auditor are elected by the Legislature for two years. The Attorney-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office for five years. The pay of members of the Legislature is \$3 a day and mileage. The pay of the Speaker of each House is \$4 a day and mileage, and of the Clerk of each branch \$3 a day and fees. The sessions are *biennial*. A session commences in January, 1861.

JUDICIARY.

	<i>Court of Chancery.</i>	Appointed.	Salary.
Samuel M. Harrington,	of Dover, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	1857,	\$1,100

Superior Court.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Edward W. Gilpin,	of Wilmington, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	1857,	\$1,200
John J. Milligan,	of Wilmington, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1839,	1,000

		Appointed.	Salary.
Edward Wootten,	of Georgetown, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1847,	\$1,000
John W. Houston,	of Milford,	" 1856,	1,200
John W. Houston,	of Dover,	<i>State Reporter</i> ,	1856,
J. Turpin Moore,	of Sussex Co.,	<i>Prothonotary of Sup. Court</i> ,	Fees.
Richard N. Merriken,	of Dover,	" "	Fees.
John A. Alderdice,	of Newcastle,	" "	Fees.

Orphans' Court.

The Orphans' Court consists of the Chancellor and a Judge of the Superior Court. The Clerks of the Court are, John D. Bird, of Newcastle Co.; James F. Allee, of Kent Co.; Isaac J. Jenkins, of Sussex Co.; and each is paid by fees.

Probate Court.

			Salary.
Peter B. Vandever,	of Newcastle,	<i>Register of Wills</i> ,	Fees.
Daniel C. Godwin,	of Dover,	" "	Fees.
John Sorden,	of Georgetown,	" "	Fees.

The Chancellor and Judges are appointed by the Governor, and hold office during good behavior.

FINANCES.

The expenditures of the State in 1858 were \$41,927.66; the receipts, including loans and balance of previous year, \$60,725.18, and were from corporation taxes, dividends, and interest on loans, licenses, &c. The balance in the Treasurer's hands was \$18,797.52. The State has as permanent resources, invested capital \$109,250, and school fund \$440,505.83, in all, \$549,755.83. The receipts and expenditures since are substantially the same.

For the number and condition of the banks in this State, in January, 1860, see the table, ante, page 231.

Common Schools.—The system provides a free school within reach of every family. The districts are laid off, numbered, and incorporated. 233 of them are organized. Each district entitles itself to a portion of the fund by establishing a school, and contributing towards its support not less than \$25. But any district may lay a tax on itself of \$300; or (by a special vote) may increase it to any sum deemed necessary for school purposes. Towns or populous districts may unite their resources and form schools of higher grades; the only condition is that they shall be free. The number of free schools in operation in the State in 1856 was 233; number of scholars (in a white population of 71,169), 11,468; average length of schools, 7.6 months; receipts from school fund, \$27,452.69; and contributions, \$53,057.02. Expended for support of free schools, tuition, \$47,822.15; contingencies, \$30,430.99.

Census of 1860.—The population by the Federal census, is as follows:—*Newcastle Co.*, free, 54,604, slaves, 254; *Kent Co.*, free, 27,697, slaves, 203; *Sussex Co.*, free, 28,241, slaves, 1,348. Total, free, 110,542, slaves, 1,805. The number of slaveholders in *Newcastle Co.* is 92; in *Kent Co.*, 80; in *Sussex Co.*, 443, making a total in the State of 615.

In 1850, the total population was 91,532, being 89,242 free and 2,290 slaves. By counties, the population in 1850 was as follows:—*Newcastle Co.*, free, 42,386, slaves, 391; *Kent Co.*, free, 22,469, slaves, 347; *Sussex Co.*, free, 24,387, slaves, 1,549.

VI. FLORIDA.

Capital, Tallahassee. Area, 59,268 sq. m. Population, 1860, 145,694.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term expires.	Salary.
MADISON STARKE PERRY,*	of Alachua Co.,	<i>Governor</i> , Oct. 1861,	\$ 1,500†
		[and \$ 500 annually for expenses of residence.	
F. L. Villepigue,	of Leon Co.,	<i>Sec. of State</i> , July, 1863,	F. & \$ 600
T. W. Brevard,	of Tallahassee,	<i>Comptroller</i> , Jan. 1863,	1,100
C. H. Austin,	of Tallahassee,	<i>Treasurer</i> , “	800
Hugh Corley,	of Tallahassee,	<i>Register of Public</i>	

Lands, and Sup't of Schools, \$ 1,200 and travelling expenses.

John Finlayson,	of Jefferson Co.,	<i>President of the Senate</i> ,	\$ 3 a day.
John B. Galbraith,	of Leon Co.,	<i>Speaker of the House</i> ,	3 a day.
Jos. E. Bowden,	of Hillsborough Co.,	<i>Secretary of the Senate</i> ,	5 a day.
Robert B. Hilton,	of Leon Co.,	<i>Clerk of the House</i> ,	5 a day.

The members of the General Assembly are chosen on the first Monday of October, *biennially*. The Assembly meets *biennially* on the fourth Monday in November. The last Assembly met in November, 1860. The Governor is elected by the people, by a plurality vote for four years. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer are chosen for two years; the Register of Public Lands and Superintendent of Public Schools, for four years.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Charles H. Dupont,	of Quincy,	<i>Chief Justice</i> , Jan. 1866,	\$ 2,500
William A. Forward,	of Palatka,	<i>Associate Justice</i> , 1866,	2,500
David S. Walker,	of Tallahassee,	“ 1866,	2,500
Mat. Papy,	“	<i>Clerk</i> ,	Fees.

The Supreme Court holds four sessions annually; one in Tallahassee, on the first Monday in January; one in Jacksonville, on the third Monday in February; one in Tampa, on the first Monday in March; and one in Marianna, on the third Monday in March. When any one or two of the judges of the Supreme Court are disqualified from sitting in any cause, the vacancy is filled by a corresponding number of the Circuit Judges, who, in such case, constitute a part of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Court are elected by the people for the term of six years.

Circuit Courts.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Benj. A. Putnam,	of St. Augustine,	<i>Judge</i> , East'n Cir't, Jan. 1, 1866,	\$ 2,500
J. Wayles Baker,	of Tallahassee,	“ Middle “ “	2,500
J. J. Finley,	of Marianna,	“ Western “ “	2,500

* John Milton, of Marianna, has been elected Governor for four years from October. 1861.

† The salary of the Governor has been raised to \$2,500 and house-rent, to take effect on the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent.

		Term expires.	Salary
Thomas F. King, of Key West,	Judge, South'n Cir't,	Jan. 1, 1866,	\$ 2,500
James M. Baker, of Lake City,	" Suwannee "	" "	2,500
M. D. Papy, of Tallahassee,	Attorney-General and Rep.,		500
[and \$ 250 additional as Reporter.			
William D. Barnes, of Marianna,	Solicitor, Western Circuit,	1861,	\$ 800
Samuel B. Stephens, of Quincy,	" Middle "	" "	800
James B. Dawkins, of Pilatka,	" Eastern "	" "	800
Henry L. Mitchell, of Tampa,	" Southern "	" "	800
— McLinn,	" Suwannee "	" "	800

The State is divided into five circuits, Eastern, Middle, Western, Southern, and Suwannee; and the judges of the Circuit Court, in the order in which they are named above, preside in their respective circuits.

Finances.—The receipts into the Treasury, mostly from taxes and sales of lands, during the year ending Oct. 31, 1858, exclusive of the school and seminary funds, were \$91,924.11, and the expenditures were \$63,772.33. The principal items of expenditure were,—*Judiciary*, \$20,305.13; *Executive*, \$5,400.00; criminal prosecutions, \$11,648.16; jurors and witnesses, \$16,962.35; Indian hostilities, \$7,780.72. The expenses of the Legislature, including printing, are about \$25,000 for the biennial session. The receipts and disbursements for the two years ending Oct. 31, 1858, on all accounts, were, —

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance.
Account of State,	\$ 125,433.70	\$ 90,484.04	\$ 34,954.66
" School Fund,	44,907.46	18,255.68	26,651.88
" Seminary Fund,	13,211.67	7,560.44	5,651.23
			\$ 133,557.83

The Governor in his message in November, 1858, says: "The present debt of the State (exclusive of the amount due for the suppression of Indian hostilities of 1855-56) may be summed up as follows, to wit: bonds outstanding of the State of Florida, \$143,000; interest of State scrip, \$15,000; balance due on account of Indian hostilities of 1856, estimated at \$225,000. Of this sum, \$143,000 is bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and only about \$64,000 is the ultimate debt of the State, the balance being a *bond fide* debt due by the General Government."

Common Schools.—July 1, 1858, there were 20,885 children between the ages of 5 and 18 years; \$6,542.60 were apportioned during the year. There are two State seminaries, one at Ocala, and one at Tallahassee.

State Census, 1855.—The returns include the whole State except Duval County. White males, 32,093; females, 28,395; total white, 60,493; increase per cent for five years, 31. There were 804 free colored persons, and 49,526 slaves, 24,597 males, and 24,929 females. Total population, 110,823. The census returned 2,265,503 acres of land; value per acre, \$6.14; total value, \$13,910,931. Value of slaves, \$27,250,551; average, \$550. Total value of all property, real and personal, \$49,461,466.

VII. GEORGIA.

Capital, Milledgeville. *Area*, 53,000 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 1,062,797.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term ends.	Salary
JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Canton,	Governor,	Nov. 1861,	\$ 4,000
E. P. Watkins, of Henry Co.,	Secretary of State,	" "	1,600

		Term ends.	Salary.
John Jones,	of Baldwin Co., <i>Treasurer</i> ,	Nov. 1861,	\$ 1,600
Peterson Thweat,	of Muscogee Co., <i>Comptroller-Gen.</i> ,	"	1,600
A. J. Boggess,	of Carrollton, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	"	1,600
Jesse H. Campbell,	of Floyd Co., <i>Commissioner of Deaf and Dumb</i> .		
Le Grand Guerri,	of Randolph Co., <i>President of the Senate</i> ,		\$ 8 a day.
Frederic West,	of Lee Co., <i>Secretary of the Senate</i> ,		500
Charles J. Williams,	of Muscogee Co., <i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i> ,		\$ 8 a day.
George Hillyer,	of Dekalb Co., <i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i> ,		500
Broughton & Nesbit,	of Milledgeville Co., <i>State Printers</i> .		

The Governor is elected by the people for two years. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Surveyor are chosen by the Legislature for two years. The pay of members of the Legislature is \$ 5 a day. The members of both branches of the Legislature are elected biennially. The sessions of the Legislature are annual, and commence on the 1st Monday in November. The present number of Senators is 135, one for each county ; of Representatives, 175.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Richard F. Lyon,	of Albany, <i>Judge</i> ,	1865,	\$ 3,500
Charles J. Jenkins,	of Augusta, "	1861,	3,500
Joseph H. Lumpkin,	of Athens, "	1863,	3,500
Charles W. Du Bose	of Sparta, <i>Clerk</i> .		
George N. Lester,	of Marietta, <i>Reporter</i> .		

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected for six years (one every two years) by the General Assembly, and are removable upon address of two thirds of each house. All causes shall be determined at the first term ; and in case the plaintiff is not ready for trial, unless he be prevented " by some providential cause," the judgment of the court below shall be affirmed. Judges of the Superior Court are elected for four years, by the people of the circuit over which they preside, with jurisdiction exclusive in criminal cases, and in land cases, and concurrent in all other civil cases. The Solicitors are chosen by the people. Justices of the inferior courts are elected by the people, for four years. Justices of the peace are elected by the people in districts. Each county elects an "ordinary," who holds office for four years, and has the ordinary jurisdiction of a judge of probate, and is paid by fees.

The State is divided into sixteen circuits, with a judge and solicitor for each. The salaries of the judges are \$ 2,500 each ; of the solicitors, \$ 225 each. The Attorney-General is the solicitor for the Middle Circuit. An election for judges and solicitors, in most of the circuits, was held in January, 1859.

Superior Court.

Circuit.	Judge.	Residence.	Solicitor.	Residence.
Northern,	Thos. W. Thomas,	Sparta.	John C. Birch,	Elberton.
Eastern,	Wm. B. Fleming,	Savannah.	Y. J. Anderson,	Savannah.

Circuit.	Judge.	Residence.	Solicitor.	Residence.
Southern,	A. H. Hansell,	Thomasville.	Sam. B. Spencer,	Thomasville.
Western,	Nathan L. Hutchins,	Lawrenceville.	S. P. Thurmond,	Jefferson.
Middle,	W. W. Holt,	Augusta.	A. M. Rogers,	Augusta.
Ocmulgee,	Iverson L. Harris,	Milledgeville,	W. A. Lofton,	Monticello.
Flint,	Elbridge G. Cabaness,	Forsyth.	A. D. Hammond,	Forsyth.
Chattahoochee,	E. H. Worrell,	Talbotton.	Thaddeus Oliver,	Buena Vista.
Charokee,	Dawson A. Walker,	Dalton,	J. A. W. Johnson,	Dalton.
Coweta,	O. A. Bull,	La Grange,	Thomas L. Cooper,	Atlanta.
Southwestern,	A. A. Allen,	Bainbridge.	William E. Smith,	Albany.
Macon,	H. G. Lamar,	Macon.	T. W. Monfort,	Oglethorpe.
Blue Ridge,	George D. Rice,	Marietta.	William Phillips,	Marietta.
Brunswick,	William B. Sessions,	Brunswick.	William H. Dasher,	Brunswick.
Pataula,	W. C. Perkins,	Cuthbert.	F. D. Bailly,	Cuthbert.
Tallapoosa,	Dennis F. Hammond,	Newnan.	Herbert Feilder,	Dallas.

Salary.

A. M. Rogers,	of Augusta,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$225 & perquisites.
John M. Millen,	of Chatham Co.,	<i>Judge of Court of Oyer and Ter-</i>	
		<i>miner, Savannah,</i>	\$1,000
Wm. T. Gould,	of Richmond Co.,	<i>Judge of Court of Oyer and Ter-</i>	
		<i>miner, Augusta,</i>	1,000

FINANCES.

The public debt of the State consists chiefly of bonds issued for the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railway. It amounted, 20th October, 1860, to \$2,670,750.00, on which the annual interest is \$164,775. Of this debt, \$10,000 are due in 1861; \$132,500 in 1862; \$72,500 in 1863. The rest is redeemable from 1864 to 1880. The sum of \$218,000 due in 1863 and 1868, can be by the terms of the loan, now redeemed. \$525,000 is at 7 per cent interest; \$2,073,750 at 6 per cent; and \$72,000 at 5 per cent. The State also is pledged conditionally for a further subscription of \$500,000 to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company. This would make the aggregate State indebtedness, \$3,170,750.00. The semi-annual dividends of interest, as well as the principal of the sterling bonds, are payable in London. The interest on the rest of the debt, nearly four fifths, is payable in New York or Georgia, as the holders may prefer.

The receipts into the treasury for the year ending Oct. 20, 1860, were,	\$1,165,162.73
Add balance in the treasury Oct. 20, 1859,	288,768.00
Total means for the year,	\$1,453,930.78
Total disbursements during the year,	1,179,110.24
Balance in the treasury Oct. 20, 1860,	\$274,820.54

In this cash balance is included \$100,000 of the Common School Fund, deposited in the Bank of Savannah, and upon which the State is receiving 7 per cent interest.

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>			
General Tax of 1859,	\$377,513.39	Printing,	\$26,944.40
Net earnings W. & A. Railroad,	450,000.00	Educational Fund, 1859,	149,565.00
Tax on Bank Stock,	33,185.29	Public debt due,	32,560.00
“ Railroads,	11,217.77	Public debt not due,	117,000.00
“ Lotteries,	4,000.00	Interest on public debt,	204,732.10
Dividends on Bank Stock,	30,166.00	Atlantic and Gulf railroad,	250,000.00
State Bonds sold,	201,250.00	Lunatic Asylum,	35,630.52
		Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	8,000.00
		Academy for the Blind,	20,000.00
		Penitentiary,	20,150.00
		Georgia Military Institute,	6,550.00
		Purchase of arms for the State,	42,801.73
<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>			
Civil Establishment,	\$69,444.28		
Legislature, 1859,	115,849.96		

The productive property owned by the State consists of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which cost the State, according to the report of the Comptroller in 1859, \$4,441,532.15. It paid into the treasury as net earnings in 1860, \$450,000. The State also owns Bank Stock pledged to be used for purposes of education, \$290,900, paying an average dividend of 10 per cent. The State also owns bonds of railroads of other States to the amount of \$14,625, and \$500,000 stock in the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, — already paid for. This road is not completed and the stock is not now productive. The State has heretofore invested in canal stocks, \$148,500, — from which it realized \$10,000 by the sale of a portion of them. The remainder are worthless. There are also the assets of the Central Bank to a large nominal amount, but of the estimated value of \$1,500.

The Comptroller's report shows the number of polls returned for taxation for the year 1860 to be 99,748; free persons of color, 1,225. Slaves, 450,033; value, \$302,694,855; average value, \$672.61. Acres of land, 33,345,289; value, \$181,764,955; average per acre, \$4.85. Value of city and town property, \$35,139,415; amount of money and solvent debts, \$107,336,258; merchandise, \$15,577,193; capital in stocks and manufactures, \$4,034,252; shipping and tonnage, \$943,940; household and kitchen furniture, \$2,374,284; aggregate value of all property returned, \$672,322,777.

Common Schools. — The old school fund is as stated before, \$290,900. The annual income of this fund, \$29,090, is distributed among the several counties and paid to teachers of schools and academies ratably. The Legislature, at its session in 1857, appropriated \$100,000 to be distributed in the same manner as, and in addition to, the income of the school fund. This amount was increased at the session in 1859 to \$150,000, and it is said will afterwards be increased annually until it reaches \$500,000. Provision is also made for a school fund as follows. As each bond of the present State debt is paid a new one is to be issued; and these several bonds will constitute the fund, the income from which will be ratably distributed to pay teachers. November 1, 1859, \$150,000 of these bonds had been issued, and are held by the Secretary of State as trustee of the Educational Fund of Georgia. The bonds run for 20 years, and pay six per cent interest. November 1, 1859, school returns had been received for 1859 from 102 counties. Number of children between 8 and 18, 107,825; whole number in the State by the State Census, 117,670; number taught, 67,155; total number taught, 79,923; males, 45,090; females, 34,832. Number taught the elementary branches, males, 29,238; females, 22,681; the higher branches, males, 8,032; females, 7,613. Cost of tuition, elementary branches, \$15.50 per annum; higher branches, \$26. Number of school-houses, 1,775, of schools, 1,777. Of the 102 counties, 99 have appointed boards to examine teachers.

The Georgia Military Institute at Marietta is under the patronage of the State. There are in the State, besides the State University with 105 students, eight colleges for males, and eleven for females under the control of particular religious sects. The male colleges are, Methodist, 4; students, 358. Baptist, 3; students, 297. Presbyterian, 1; students, 97. The female colleges are, Methodist, 4; students, 524. Baptist, 4; students, 322; Presbyterian, 3; students, 325; total female students in these colleges, 1,171. There are other colleges and high schools, not sectarian for males, 16, pupils, 773; for females, 16, pupils, 1,222. Number of academies, 57. Governor Brown in his message (Nov. 1859), recommends the appointment of a superintendent of education for the State.

State Penitentiary. — This building is at Milledgeville. It was commenced in 1811, and from that time to and including 1858 there had been appropriated for its erection, maintenance, repairs, and enlargement, \$511,152. The convicts are now employed in repairing and reconstructing it.

Lunatic Asylum. — This institution is at Midway, near Milledgeville. The first appropriation made for it, was one of \$20,000, in 1837. Since then, to and including 1858, \$348,200 had been appropriated for erecting, enlarging, and repairing the buildings, and \$238,257 for the support of indigent and pauper patients, and for the pay of the officers, attendants, &c.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum. — This institution is near Cave Spring, Floyd County. The first appropriation for the support and education of the indigent deaf and dumb was made

in 1834, when \$3,000 were appropriated. In 1835, the sum was raised to \$5,200. They were then educated in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1838, an annual appropriation of \$4,500 was made for their education at Hartford. In 1845, the act was changed so as to authorize them to be educated in Georgia. In 1847, Commissioners were appointed to purchase land on which to build an asylum. The cost of the land and buildings is \$20,231.44. Total appropriations for the Institution, \$136,500.

Georgia Academy for the Blind.—This institution is at Macon. It was at first established by the citizens of Bibb County, and was incorporated in 1852, when the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 to aid the funds and defray the expenses for the years 1852 and 1853. The State appropriations up to and including 1858, for all the purposes of the institution, amounted to \$91,500. At the beginning of the year, Oct. 20, 1859, there were 92 pupils in the institution. During the year, 10 were admitted, 5 left, and one died, leaving, Oct. 20, 1860, 96. The expenditures for the year were \$6,768 67.

Banks.—For the condition of the Banks in Georgia in January, 1860, see *ante*, p. 231.

State Census.—The census returns for 1859 show the following:—White population, 571,534; slaves, 439,593; free persons of color, 3,292; total, 1,014,418; white males between 6 and 16, 81,719; males under 6, 62,109; males over 16, 131,592; females between 6 and 15, 73,480; under 6, 59,895; over 15, 138,323; deaf and dumb, 299; lunatics, 400; idiots, 442; representative population, 778,054; number of families, 99,695.

VIII. ILLINOIS.

Capital, Springfield. Area, 56,409 sq. m. Population, 1860, 1,687,404.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term ends.	Salary.
RICHARD YATES, of Jacksonville,	Governor, and <i>ex officio</i>		
Fund Commissioner,	2d Monday in Jan. 1865,		\$1,500
Francis A. Hoffmann, of Chicago, Lt.-Gov. & Pres. of Senate,	"		\$3 a day.
	[during session, and 10 cents a mile travel.		
Ozias M. Hatch, of Griggsville,	Sec. of State,	Jan. 1865,	\$800*
Jesse K. Dubois, of Lawrenceville,	Auditor,	"	1,000*
William Butler, of Springfield,	Treasurer,	Jan. 1863,	800*
Newton Bateman, of Jacksonville,	State Sup. Pub. Instruc.	"	1,500
A. H. Worthen, of Springfield,	State Geologist.		
Moses K. Anderson, of Pleasant Plains,	Adjutant-General.		
S. M. McCullom, of Sangamon Co.,	Speaker of the House,		\$3 a day.
Harley Wayne, of McHenry Co.,	Clerk of the House,		5 "
C. W. Waite, of DeKalb Co.,	Clerk of the Senate,		5 "

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Auditor are elected by the people for four years; the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years. Senators, twenty-five in number, are chosen for four years, one half every two years; and Representatives, seventy-five in number, every two years, for two years. The pay of the members of the Legislature is \$2 a day for the first forty days, and \$1 a day afterwards. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. A session commenced in January, 1861.

* Exclusive of clerk hire. The Secretary of State has fees also.

At the election in November, 1860, the people decided, by their vote, to have a convention to amend the present Constitution or make a new one. The convention will probably meet in 1861.

JUDICIARY.

<i>Supreme Court.</i>			Term ends.	Salary
1st Div.,	Sidney Breese, of St. Clair Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>	June, 1861,	\$1,200
"	Noah Johnson, of Jefferson Co.,	<i>Clerk,</i>	"	Fees.
2d Div.,	P. H. Walker, of Rushville,	<i>Judge,</i>	June, 1867,	1,200
"	Wm. A. Turney, of Springfield,	<i>Clerk,</i>	" 1861,	Fees.
3d Div.,	J. Deane Caton, of Ottawa,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	" 1864,	1,200
"	Lorenzo Leland, of Ottawa,	<i>Clerk,</i>	" 1861,	Fees.
	Ebenezer Peck, of Chicago,	<i>Reporter.</i>		

This court holds one session in each Division of the State each year. The terms are, — 1st Division, at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., on the Tuesday after second Monday in November; 2d Division, at Springfield, on the Tuesday after first Monday in January; 3d Division, at Ottawa, La Salle Co., on the Tuesday after third Monday in April.

*Circuit Courts.**

Circ.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Circ.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
1	D. M. Woodson,	Greene Co.,	\$1,000	14	B. R. Sheldon,	Jo Daviess Co.,	\$1,000
2	H. K. S. Omselvan,	Marion "	"	15	Jos. Sibley,	Hancock "	"
3	Wm. K. Parish,	Franklin "	"	16	Elihu N. Powell,	Peoria "	"
4	Justin Harlan,	Clarke "	"	17	Chas. Emerson,	Macon "	"
5	P. H. Walker,	Schuyler "	"	18	Edw. Y. Rice,	Montgomery "	"
6	J. W. Drury,	Rock Isl. "	"	19	Wesley Sloan,	Pope "	"
7	Geo. Manierre,	Cook "	"	20	Chas. R. Starr,	Kaukauee "	"
8	David Davis,	McLean "	"	21	James Harriott,	Tazewell "	"
9	M. E. Hollister,	La Salle "	"	22	John V. Eustace,	Lee "	"
10	J. S. Thompson,	Merger "	"	23	Martin Balkou,	Putnam "	"
11	Jesse O. Norton,	Will "	"	24	Wm. H. Snyder,	St. Clair "	"
12	Edwin Beecher,	Wayne "	"	25	Alfred Kitchell,	Olney "	"
13	Isaac G. Wilson,	Kane "	"	26	Wm. J. Allen,	Marion,	"

Superior Court of Chicago.

		Term ends.	Salary.
John M. Wilson,	of Chicago, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	1861,	\$1,000 and fees.
Grant Goodrich,	of " <i>Associate</i>	" 1863,	" "
Van H. Higgins,	of " " "	" 1865,	" "

Clerks. — Walter Kimball, term ends 1861; U. R. Hawley, term ends 1863; Caspar Butz, term ends 1865.

The Superior Court of Chicago has concurrent jurisdiction in the county and city respectively with the Circuit Court in all civil cases, and in all criminal cases except murder and treason. The Recorders' Court (Robert S. Wilson, Judge, and J. K. C. Forrest, Clerk), has jurisdiction in criminal cases, and in civil cases to the amount of \$100. Each county has a County Court, with jurisdiction to the same amount as justices of the peace, but their business is chiefly probate matters.

* The term of office of the several Judges ends in June, 1861. Their salary is \$1,000 each.

FINANCES.

The indebtedness of the State January, 1859, was as follows :

81 old State bonds, bank and int. improvement stock,	\$ 81,000.00	
Internal improvement scrip,	52,000.00	
		\$ 133,000.00
Liquidation bonds,		271,849.00
Certificates new internal improvement stock,		2,583,363.15
Interest bonds, 1847, drawing interest from July, 1857,		1,838,433.03
		\$4,896,650.18
Registered canal debt,	\$ 2,713,113.19	
Unregistered canal debt,	1,468,505.61	
		4,181,618.80
		\$ 9,008,268.98
Deduct State Debt Fund in Treasury Dec. 1, 1858, to be applied to payment of principal,		766,629.48
		\$ 8,241,639.50
Certificates interest stock, to draw interest from Jan. 1, 1860, \$ 2,653,814.43		
Estimated arrears of interest, not yet funded, about	243,000.00	
		2,896,814.43

Total principal, interest stock, and arrears of interest, \$ 11,138,453.93

Upon which the annual interest at 6 per cent is 668,307.94

During the years 1857 and 1858 the principal of the public debt has been reduced \$ 1,050,394.13; and the arrears of interest have been reduced \$ 116,552.61; total payments during these years on account of the public debt, \$ 1,166,876.74. The punctual collection of the tax of two mills on the dollar valuation provided by the constitution, for the purchase of the State bonds, has raised the value of those bonds above par.

November 30, 1860, the State debt is given at \$ 6,548,167, and the canal debt, \$ 3,557,230; total, \$ 9,105,397.

The receipts into the Treasury for revenue purposes from Dec. 1, 1856 to Nov. 30, 1858, were \$ 753,011.99

Add balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1856, 162,030.82

\$ 915,051.81

The expenditures for the same period were 761,977.68

Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1858, \$ 153,074.13

Of the receipts, \$ 750,530.24 were from taxes. Some of the principal items of expenditure for the two years were as follows :

Executive,	\$ 29,169.28	Institution for Blind,	\$ 28,000.00
General Assembly,	38,200.09	Geological Survey,	10,351.51
Judiciary,	82,576.19	County Agricultural Societies,	16,800.00
Prosecuting Attorneys,	26,740.62	Militia of Illinois,	132.37
Penitentiary and conveyance of convicts,	36,368.90	Public printing,	27,249.28
New Penitentiary,	81,281.00	Public building,	31,336.22
Insane Hospital,	138,666.66	Reports of Supreme Court,	5,150.00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	74,979.95	Bank Commissioners,	5,793.30
		Fugitives from justice,	610.07

The amount of taxable property in the State in the year 1857 was as follows : Personal property, \$ 111,813,908; town lots, \$ 44,398,686; lands, \$ 201,693,234; railroad property, \$ 7,529,703. Total value of real and personal property, \$ 407,477,367. The aggregate value for 1856 was \$ 349,951,272; for 1855, \$ 334,398,425.

Common Schools. — In the year 1858, the whole number of public schools was 10,238; whole number of scholars in attendance, 457,113; being males, 243,859; females, 213,254; number of white persons in the State under 21, 809,879; number between 5 and 21, 470,540; number of colored persons under 21, 2,801; number between 5 and 21, 1,714; number of male teachers, 7,503; of female teachers, 5,878; average monthly wages of male teachers, \$ 29.66, the highest being \$ 200 and the lowest \$ 10; average do. of female teachers, \$ 19.48, the highest being \$ 60 and the lowest being \$ 5; number of school districts, 8,154; average number of months schools have been taught, 6.83; number of new school-houses erected during the last two years, 2,401; number of Teachers' Institutes

held during the year, 38; amount paid to lecturers and instructors of Teachers' Institutes, \$ 910; number of school district libraries purchased, 850. The amounts expended for schools during the year 1858 was as follows: Two mill tax apportioned, \$ 743,000.00; interest apportioned, \$ 50,871.25; amount raised by tax to extend schools after public money was exhausted, \$ 563,460; expended for school furniture, \$ 31,810; for building, repairing, and renting school-houses, \$ 819,859; for school-house lots, \$ 38,627; for school district libraries, \$ 45,900. Total amount expended for school purposes, \$ 2,705,052. The number of private schools reported was 530, with 18,571 scholars. There were reported also in the State 21 colleges and 58 academies and seminaries.

The corner-stone of the building for the *Normal University* was laid at Bloomington in September, 1857. The completion of the building has been delayed by the financial embarrassments of that year. A lot of land of 160 acres has been secured, and the buildings when completed will accommodate 300 normal scholars and 200 model school scholars. Temporary accommodations were obtained, and the school was opened therein in September, 1857. From that time to December, 1858, 127 scholars have been in attendance. Their average age at the time of entering the school was 20.16 years.

School Fund.—The school fund in December, 1858, was thus made up:

<i>School Fund proper</i> , being 3 per cent net proceeds sales of public lands in the State, one sixth part excepted,	\$ 555,143.17
Surplus revenue,	335,592.32
College Fund, being one sixth of 3 per cent fund,	111,012.54
Seminary Fund, proceeds of sales of Seminary lands,	50,838.72
Township Funds, \$ 3,335,680; County Funds, \$ 218,663,	3,554,333.00
Total School Funds of the State,	\$ 4,606,919.75

Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.—Jacksonville; Philip G. Gillet, Principal. The buildings in this Institution are now used for pupils. They are thoroughly heated by steam, and ventilated, and lighted by gas. During the two years 1857 and 1858 195 pupils were in attendance, 150 being in attendance at the date of the report. The annual expenses of the Institution are \$ 150 to each pupil, and they are borne by the State. Pupils not under ten nor over thirty are admitted without charge if from Illinois, they paying only for clothing and travelling expenses. From other States they are charged \$ 100, required in all cases in advance. The annual session commences first Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks, and pupils, except in extraordinary cases, will not be received unless they come at or about that time.

Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.—Jacksonville; Joshua Rhoads, M. D., Principal. The number of pupils belonging to the Institution at the date of its fifth biennial report (January, 1859) was 68. The Institution is open to all from Illinois, and the terms for scholars from other States are like those in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The annual term commences the first Wednesday of October in each year.

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.—Jacksonville; Andrew McFarland, M. D., Superintendent. The Hospital was opened for the admission of patients in November, 1851. Number of patients admitted to December 1, 1858, 1,017; recovered, 430; improved, 132; discharged as incurable, 134; died, 90; remaining, 229. The institution, when additions in progress are completed, will receive 500 patients. The buildings are heated by steam in the most approved manner, lighted with gas, and provided with complete apparatus for forced ventilation. The farm consists of 160 acres of land, laid out for farming, gardening, recreation, &c. Supported entirely by the State. Annual expense, \$ 36,000.

State Penitentiaries.—T. S. Rutherford, Superintendent; Samuel K. Casey, Warden. January 1, 1859, there were 661 convicts. At *Alton*, 467 males and 3 females; at *Joliet*, 186 males and 5 females. In Nov. 1859, there were 710 convicts in the two prisons. The new prison at Joliet, was so far completed, that May 22, 1858, 53 convicts were removed from Alton to Joliet. It is expected that the buildings at Joliet will be completed in the spring of 1860, when all the convicts will be removed thither, and the prison at Alton be abandoned.

State Census.—The population in 1855 was 1,306,576, being a gain of 455,106 since 1850.

IX. INDIANA.*

Capital, Indianapolis. Area, 33,809 sq. m. Population, 1860, 1,370,802.

Government for the Year 1861. Term expires. Salary.

HENRY S. LANE, of Crawfordsville, *Governor*, Jan. 1865, \$3,000
[and furnished house.]

Oliver P. Morton, of Centreville, *Lieut.-Governor and*
President of the Senate, Jan. 1865, \$3 a day
[during session of Legislature.]

William A. Peelle,	of Winchester,	<i>Sec. of State</i> ,	Jan. 16, 1863,	\$2,000
Jona. S. Harvey,	of Jeffersonville,	<i>Treas. of State</i> ,	Feb. 9, 1863,	3,000
Albert Lange,	of Terre Haute,	<i>Auditor of State</i> ,	Jan. 25, 1863,	2,500
Miles J. Fletcher,	of Greencastle,	<i>Sup. of Pub. Instr.</i> ,	Feb. 1863,	1,300
Samuel Beck,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Quartermaster-General</i> ,		25
Wm. A. Morrison,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Adjutant-General</i> ,		25
John C. Walker,	of La Porte,	<i>State Printer</i> ,		Profits.
David W. Miller,	of Jeffersonville,	<i>Warden of State Prison</i> ,		1,500
James R. Bryant,	of Indianapolis,	<i>State Librarian</i> ,		800
J. R. Cravens,	of Jefferson Co.,	<i>Pres. of Senate pro tem</i> ,	\$3	} a day during session.
Cyrus M. Allen,	of Knox Co.,	<i>Speaker of the House</i> ,	3	
James N. Tyner,	of Miami Co.,	<i>Secretary of Senate</i> ,	4	
Jona. W. Gordon,	of Marion Co.,	<i>Clerk of the House</i> ,	4	

JUDICIARY.

Dist.	<i>Supreme Court.</i>		Term ends.	Salary.
1. James L. Worden,	of Logansport,	<i>Judge</i> ,	January, 1865,	\$2,000
2. Andrew Davidson,	of Greensburg,	" "	" "	2,000
3. Samuel E. Perkins,	of Indianapolis,	" "	" "	2,000
4. James M. Hanna,	of Vigo Co.,	" "	" "	2,000
James G. Jones,	of Evansville,	<i>Att.-Gen.</i> ,	Dec. 1861,	1,000
John P. Jones,	of Lagrange,	<i>Clerk</i> ,	" "	Fees.
Benjamin Harrison,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Reporter</i> ,	Jan. 1864.	
Henry H. Nelson,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Sheriff</i> .		

Circuit Courts.

Circ.	President Judge.	Prosecuting Attorney.
1st.	J. W. Chapman, of Jefferson Co.	Geo W. Richardson, of —.
2d.	George A. Bicknell, of New Albany.	Ambrose B. Carlton, of —.
3d.	M. F. Burke, of Washington.	Richard A. Clements, Jr., of Washington.
4th.	Reuben D. Logan, of Rushville.	Milton H. Cullum, of —.
5th.	Fabius M. Finch, of Franklin.	W. P. Fishback, of Indianapolis.
6th.	Sol. Claypool, of Vigo Co.	Willis G. Neff, of —.
7th.	Joseph S. Buckles, of Muncie.	David Moss, of Noblesville.
8th.	John M. Cowan, of Frankfort.	Robt. W. Harrison, of —.
9th.	Andrew L. Osborn, of La Porte.	David T. Phillips, of —.
10th.	Edwin R. Wilson, of Bluffton.	Augustus A. Chassen, of Fort Wayne.
11th.	Horace P. Biddle, of Logansport.	Meredith H. Kidd, of —.
12th.	Charles H. Test, of Lafayette.	John L. Miller, of —.
13th.	Jehu T. Elliott, of New Castle.	Thos. M. Brown, of Winchester.
15th.†	Wm. F. Parrett, of Booneville.	James M. Shanklin, of —.

The salary of each of these Judges is \$1,500. Their term of office is six years. For the counties composing several of the circuits, see the American Almanac for 1866, pp. 321, 322.

* The Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor are required to reside at Indianapolis during their term of office.

† There is no 14th Circuit. By some mistake the new circuit was numbered the 15th, and has since retained that designation.

Court of Common Pleas.

By the act of March 1, 1859, the State was divided by counties into 21 districts, in each of which, in October, 1860, a judge was elected, and a prosecuting attorney. The judges are elected for four years, and their salaries are \$1,000. Three terms of the court are held each year, beginning on the first Monday in January, and on the first Monday of every fourth month thereafter, unless the Circuit Court be in session, and then on the Monday succeeding the term of the Circuit Court. The counties composing the several districts, and the judges and prosecuting officers are given below. The statute above referred to does not number the districts.

Counties composing the District.	Judges.	Prosecuting Attorneys.
Vigo, Parke, and Sullivan,	Chambers Y. Patterson, John F. Scott.	
Marion, Hendricks, and Boone,	John Coburn,	John C. Bufkin.
Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Scott, and Clarke,	Amos Lovering,	John Bott.
Franklin, Fayette, Union, and Wayne,	Jeremiah M. Wilson,	John C. Whitridge.
Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, and Gibson,	John Pitcher,	Ellis Lewis.
Lagrange, Steuben, Dekalb, Noble, and Whitley,	William M. Clapp,	Geo. W. Cummings.
Randolph, Delaware, Jay, and Blackford,	Jacob M. Haynes,	T. J. Hosford.
Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph, and Elkhart,	Elisha Egbert,	Chas. P. Jacobs, Jr.
Newton, Lake, Porter, Jasper, Starke, and Pulaski,	William C. Talcott,	R. S. Deviggina.
Tippecanoe, Benton, White, and Carroll,	Gustavus A. Wood,	Lewis C. Pierce.
Hamilton, Tipton, Clinton, Howard, and Grant,	John Green,	Nathan W. Gordon.
Montgomery, Vermillion, Fountain, and Warren,	Isaac Naylor,	Hiram Stillwell.
Rush, Henry, Hancock, Madison, and Decatur,	William Grose,	Wm. R. Haugh.
Green, Clay, Owen, and Putnam,	Frederick T. Brown,	Harry Burnes.
Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Monroe, and Brown,	George A. Buskirk,	Stephen Thresher.
Jackson, Jennings, Bartholomew, and Law- rence,	Ralph Applewhite,	Lycurgus Irwin.
Jefferson, Dearborn, Ohio, Ripley, and Swit- zerland,	Francis Atkinson,	John Barber.
Spencer, Perry, Dubois, Crawford, and Orange,	John J. Key,	Wyley Adams.
Knox, Daviess, Pike, and Martin,	R. A. Clements, Sr.,	Noah S. Given.
Cass, Miami, Fulton, Kosciusko, and Wabash,	Kline G. Shryock,	W. W. Shuler.
Allen, Adams, Huntington, and Wells,	Joseph Breckenridge,	David T. Smith.

FINANCES.

Balance in the treasury, November 1, 1858,	\$131,342.28
Total receipts into the treasury for year ending October 31, 1859,	1,288,445.72
Total revenue from all sources,	<u>\$1,419,788.00</u>
Total warrants on treasury for same period,	1,218,185.64
Balance in treasury, October 1, 1859,	<u>\$201,602.36</u>

In this balance is included a nominal balance due the Wabash and Erie Canal of \$28,929.54, and a suspended debt of the Treasury amounting to \$104,232.03. Deducting these, the actual balance in the Treasury, November 1, 1859, was \$68,440.79.

Chief Sources of Income.

State Debt Sinking Fund, Taxes, sale of Stocks, and Interest on Stocks,	\$350,258.70
Common School Fund, Taxes and Interest,	408,040.80
Benevolent Institutions,	11,700.41
Swamp Lands,	120,087.88
State Prison, current receipts,	42,766.09
Free Banking,	4,025.56

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Executive Officers,	\$7,742.58
Legislative expenses,	75,000.76
Judiciary,	29,754.80
Printing and Binding,	31,969.77
Prosecuting Attorneys,	22,689.45
Common School Fund,	339,828.93
Swamp Land Fund,	136,599.70
State Prison,	58,314.67
Benevolent Institutions,	99,809.50
Public Debt,	323,419.19
Free Banking,	<u>2,896.75</u>

The Auditor's Report shows that the lands assessed for taxes of 1858 amounted to 21,918,659 acres; in 1859, to 21,881,593 acres. In 1857, these lands, without improvements, for the purposes of taxation, were valued at \$101,844,264; improvements at \$41,253,766; town lots and buildings at \$33,796,862; railroad stock, \$15,743,583; other corporation stock at \$1,903,604; other personal property, \$122,688,698. Total of taxable property in 1857, \$317,932,958; in 1858, \$318,204,964. In 1859, the assessed value of the lands without improvements, was \$203,067,744; of the improvements, \$53,501,056; of town lots and improvements, \$45,859,672. Railroad stock, \$9,722,389; other corporation stock, \$2,399,903; other personal property, \$121,061,293: total valuation, \$436,367,882: Increase over 1858, \$117,162,898. Polls assessed for 1857, 185,193; in 1858, 199,621; in 1859, 201,856. Some of the items of taxation for the year 1859 were as follows: State tax, \$955,946; county tax, \$1,226,986; road tax, \$321,828; school tax, \$570,499; township tax, \$179,830; sinking fund tax, \$85,889; total taxes, \$4,419,448. The total taxes in 1857, were \$2,450,226. Value of domestic and farm animals reported by assessors in 1859, \$26,573,090; of agricultural products, \$32,782,445.

State Debt.—The provisions of the Constitution in relation to the State debt are as follows:—"The revenues of the public works and surplus taxes, after paying the ordinary State expenses and interest on the State debt, shall be applied to reduce the principal of the debt. No new debt shall be contracted, unless to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay the interest on the State debt, or to repel invasion, &c. The Assembly shall never assume any debts, nor shall any county lend its credit to, or borrow money to buy stock in, any incorporated company."

State debt November 1, 1858:—Amount of 5 per cent State Stock, \$5,312,500; amount of 2½ per cent State Stock, \$2,045,511. Total, November 1, 1858, \$7,358,011. November 1, 1859, the amount of 5 per cent State Stock was \$5,392,000; of 2½ per cent, \$2,054,298.50; total, \$7,376,298.50. A statement of the entire debt of the State at this date (Nov. 1, 1859), gives, including the above, bonds issued to the Sinking Fund of \$1,188,219.64, \$764,175 of the old debt not surrendered and interest (being \$394,000 of debt and \$370,175 of interest), and indebtedness of general fund to other funds, &c., a total of \$10,236,855.57.

The amount of *Canal Stock*, which depends on the Wabash and Erie Canal alone for its redemption, as to both principal and interest, issued and outstanding, Nov. 1, 1859, was as follows:—5 per cent preferred canal stock, \$4,079,500; 5 per cent preferred special canal stock, \$1,216,737.50; 5 per cent deferred canal stock, \$1,242,500; 5 per cent deferred special canal stock, \$479,070.00. Total canal stock, \$7,017,807.50. The American Almanac for 1857, pp. 323, 324, gives an extended account of the origin of the present debt, and of its history in its present form.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis, 1856.—All the deaf and dumb of the State between the ages of 10 and 21 are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition. The session is annual, and lasts ten months, from the 15th of September to the 15th of July. The course of instruction is for five years. For pupils from other States the charge is \$100 for the session, for board and tuition. The average number of pupils is near 150.

Institute for the Blind, Indianapolis.—The boarding and tuition of pupils who are children of residents in the State are free. Generally applicants over 21 and under 8 years of age are not admitted. The average number of pupils is near 50. It is estimated that not one eighth part of the blind persons in the State avail themselves of the instruction of the school, although efforts are made to induce them to come. The session is for ten months,—from the first Monday in October to the last Wednesday in July.

Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis.—This institution was opened (part of its buildings only being completed) in November, 1848. Since the opening of the Hospital, to October, 31, 1859, there have been admitted 1,753; discharged, 1,451; of whom there had recovered, 819; improved, 184; unimproved, 319; died, 128. 497 were farmers, 97 laborers, 25 carpenters, 10 students, 16 teachers, and 14 tailors. Of the females, 771 were occupied in housework, 28 were school-girls, 19 tailoresses, and 18 teachers. The alleged probable

cause of insanity in 166 cases was religious excitement and anxiety; in 55, spiritual rappings; in 49, intemperance; in 27, tobacco. The annual expenses of the institution average \$127.45 a patient. The average number of patients in the hospital during the year 1859 was 284.

State Prison, Jeffersonville. — The labor of the prisoners was formerly let out to the highest bidder. But at the session of the Legislature in 1855, the mode of management was changed. Three directors, elected by the Legislature for four years (one each year), have the direction of its affairs, and appoint the Warden and other officers. The State assumes the entire care and control of the prisoners, and the change has been found most beneficial. Average number of prisoners, near 275.

Common Schools. — There is a State Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Auditor, the Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who meet annually for conference, discussion, and the determination of questions arising under the school law. The Superintendent is elected by the people for two years, and has the general oversight of the schools, and must spend at least one day a year in each county. There is in each township a trustee, who has the general custody and management of the school property and lands, and a limited power to lay taxes for building school-houses. He also each year enumerates the children in his township between the ages of 5 and 21. The inhabitants of each school-district elect for a year a school director, who takes care of the school-house, provides fuel, employs the teachers, and reports to the trustee. The schools in each township are to be taught an equal length of time, without regard to the diversity in the number of pupils therein. There is to be assessed each year the sum of ten cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property, and 50 cents on each poll, (except upon the property and polls of negroes and mulattoes, who have none of the benefits of this act,) for the use of common schools. The township library tax was limited to one year, and has not been extended. The *school fund* is made up of all funds heretofore appropriated to common schools, the surplus revenue, saline, bank-tax, and seminary funds; all fines, forfeitures, and escheats; all grants of land, not otherwise specially devoted, the net proceeds of the swamp lands, unclaimed fees, and of all taxes specially laid therefor. The income of the fund is apportioned to the several counties of the State according to the enumeration of scholars therein. The special and common school funds for 1856 were \$2,785,258.87. The amount apportioned from them during the year was \$339,881.25. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, January 1, 1857, makes a statement of the educational funds of the State as follows: — Productive, \$2,822,914.65; unproductive, \$2,107,051.59. Total, \$4,929,866.24. In 1858 the school revenue collected was \$379,136.74, of which there were apportioned in April, 1859, to the several counties, \$335,736.10.

Statistics of the Schools for the Year 1859. — The number of children reported in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 is 495,019, — 259,218 males and 235,801 females. Number of districts reported 7,233; number of primary (common) schools, 6,475; teachers, in such schools, male 5,294, female 1,269; average wages per day, males \$1.13, females \$0.86; average length of schools 77 days. Number of High Schools, 73; teachers in such schools, 113, 62 males, 51 females. Scholars, 5,294. There were also 757 select schools, having an attendance of 12,372 pupils. School-houses built, 666, at a cost of \$292,820; tax assessed for building, repairing, fuel, &c., \$359,433; books in school libraries in 1856, 183,499; number added during the year, 144,890.

Banks. — Of the Free Banks organized under the general banking law, a large number have suspended payment and are winding up. Their outstanding circulation, near November 1, 1859, was \$1,160,196, to redeem which the securities were, at their then value in New York, \$1,276,000. For the condition of the State Bank and 20 Branches, and of 16 Free Banks, in January, 1860, see *ante*, p. 230. In the first week of November, 1859, there were 17 specie-paying Free Banks in the State. Their circulation was \$1,076,964, and their securities on deposit were \$1,131,595.

Domestic and Farm Animals, Agricultural Products, &c. — The returns of the township assessors, June 1, 1859, show that there were 301,148 horses, mules, and asses, value

\$14,134,241; 757,471 cattle, value \$6,621,554; 745,351 sheep, value \$696,810; 2,508,695 swine, value \$5,120,415; bushels of wheat, 12,195,524, value \$8,379,553; of corn, 37,361,622, value \$11,915,039; of rye, 291,176, value \$129,839; of oats, 2,625,293, value \$648,970; of potatoes, 1,990,680, value \$647,068; of barley, 251,536, value \$136,778; of grass seed, 123,973, value \$168,062; barrels of pork, 317,038, value \$2,817,415; pounds of bacon, 16,328,104, value \$909,210; of lard, 3,896,558, value \$355,512; value of slaughtered animals other than hogs, \$585,745; value of poultry, \$492,728; of orchard products, \$303,733; of market-garden products, \$201,449; of home-made manufactures, \$2,167,687. Tons of hay, 476,738, value \$2,248,911; of hemp, 357, value \$963. Pounds of hops, 11,592, value \$1,538; of tobacco, 4,214,169, value \$202,708; of wool, 1,406,174, value \$361,678; of maple-sugar, 623,871, value \$72,023. Gallons of wine, 18,154, value \$6,343.

X. IOWA.

Capital, Des Moines. Area, 50,914 sq. m. Population, 1860, 682,002.

Government for the Year 1861.

	Term ends.	Salary.
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, of Johnson Co., <i>Governor</i> ,	Jan. 1862,	\$2,000
N. J. Rusch, of Scott Co., <i>Lt.-Governor & ex officio</i>		
<i>President of Senate, \$6 a day during session of Legislature.</i>		
Elijah Sells, of Muscatine Co., <i>Secretary of State</i> ,		1,500
J. W. Cattell, of Cedar Co., <i>Aud. of Pub. Accounts</i> ,		1,500
J. W. Jones, of Hardin Co., <i>Treasurer</i> ,		1,500
Thos. H. Benton, of Pottawatomie Co., <i>Sec. B. of Educ.</i> ,	Jan. 1862,	1,500
A. E. Miller, of Cerro Gordo, <i>Reg. State Land-Office</i> ,		1,500
W. C. Drake, of Wayne Co., <i>Com. Des Moines Impr't</i> ,		1,000
J. P. Coulter, of Linn Co., <i>Librarian</i> ,	Jan. 1862,	400
Edward A. Layton, of Iowa Co., <i>Ward. of Penitentiary</i> ,	May, 1861,	1,000

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer are elected by the people for two years, and hold office until their successors are qualified. The sessions of the Legislature are *biennial*. A session met in January, 1860. Representatives, not over 100 in number, are elected for two years, and Senators, not over 50 in number, are elected for four years, one half every two years.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as the Assembly may establish. The Supreme Court, with appellate jurisdiction only in chancery cases, consists of three judges, elected by the people for six years, and until their successors are qualified, one every two years; and the one having the shortest time to serve is Chief Justice. They are, during their term, ineligible to any other State office. Judges of the District Court are elected in single districts for four years, and until their successors are qualified, and are during their term ineligible to any State office except that of Supreme Judge. Their pay shall not be increased or diminished during their term, and no reorganization of the districts or diminution of the number of judges shall remove a judge from office. A District Attorney is elected in each judicial district for four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Supreme Court.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Ralph P. Lowe, of Lee Co.,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Jan. 1866,	\$ 2,000
Geo. G. Wright, of Van Buren Co.,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	" 1862,	2,000
Caleb Baldwin, of Pottawattamie Co.,	"	" "	2,000
Chas. C. Nourse, of Polk Co.,	<i>Att'y-Gen.,</i>		Fees & 1,000
Lewis Kinsey, of Louisa Co.,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees.
Thos. F. Withrow, of Polk Co.,	<i>Reporter.</i>		

District Courts.

Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	District Attorney.	Residence.	Salary.
1.	F. A. Springer,	Louisa,	\$ 1,200	J. F. Tracy,	Des Moines,	\$ 800 & fees.
2.	J. S. Townsend,	Monroe,	1,200	Amos Harris,	Appanosee,	"
3.	E. H. Sears,	Fremont,	1,200	R. B. Parrott,	Clarke,	"
4.	A. W. Hubbard,	Woodbury,	1,200	O. C. Howe,	Dickinson,	"
5.	J. H. Gray,	Polk,	1,200	P. Cad. Bryan,	Warren,	"
6.	W. M. Stone,	Marion,	1,200	G. D. Woodin,	Keokuk,	"
7.	J. F. Dillon,	Scott,	1,200	H. O. Connor,	Muscataine,	"
8.	W. E. Miller,	Johnson,	1,200	I. L. Allen,	Tama,	"
9.	T. S. Wilson,	Dubuque,	1,200	W. T. Barker,	Dubuque,	"
10.	E. H. Williams,	Clayton,	1,200	M. McClatherty,	Fayette,	"
11.	John Porter,	Cerro Gordo,	1,200	W. P. Hepburn,	Marshall,	"

Board of Education.

One from each Judicial District. Salary \$3.00 per day. Session limited to 20 days.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1.	Chas. Mason,	Des Moines Co.	7.	Daniel W. Ellis,	De Witt.
2.	T. B. Perry,	Monroe.	8.	F. M. Connelly,	Iowa.
3.	Daniel C. Bloomer,	Council Bluffs.	9.	L. W. Ingalls,	Delhi.
4.	D. E. Brainard,	Harrison.	10.	A. B. F. Hildreth,	Floyd.
5.	Daniel Mills,	Greene.	11.	D. D. Chase,	Webster City.
6.	S. F. Cooper,	Poweshiek.			

FINANCES.

The funded debt of the State, November 1, 1859, was \$322,295.75. There was at the same date \$29,637.22 due on outstanding auditors' warrants. The revenue is derived chiefly from taxes upon real and personal property. The taxable property in the State in 1859 was 26,949,871 acres of land, valued at \$133,283,903; \$31,359,165 of town property, and \$33,174,282 of personal property, giving a total valuation of \$197,823,250, upon which the tax at 1½ mills was \$296,735.

The receipts into the State treasury for the two years ending Oct. 31, 1859, including balance of previous year, were \$777,033.87. The disbursements during the same period were \$751,403.13; leaving \$25,630.74 as the balance in the treasury, November 1, 1859.

Some of the expenses of the State for the two years were, for executive, \$36,983.68; judiciary, \$63,121.43; printing, \$13,309.24; deaf and dumb, \$16,000; blind, \$30,387; interest, \$64,546.44; insane asylum, \$107,880.14; agricultural societies, \$14,942.18; agricultural college and farm, \$6,065.79; geological survey, \$18,064.20; stationery, \$24,066.95; penitentiary, \$46,651.59. The expenses of Legislature were \$49,253.97. Military expenses, frontier army, \$19,800.79; removal of capital, \$9,797.96. The assessed State tax for 1854 was near \$90,000; for 1855, \$133,619; for 1856, \$196,243; for 1857, \$420,069. In 1854 the total valuation was, \$72,327,204; in 1855, \$106,895,990; in 1856, \$164,394,413; in 1857, \$240,044,534; in 1858, \$179,827,614.

The Constitution provides that "the credit of the State shall not be given in any manner for any purpose. To meet casual deficits in the revenue, the State may borrow not exceed-

ing \$250,000 at any one time; and the State may contract debt to repel invasion or suppress insurrection. No corporation shall be created by special laws, and stockholders in banking corporations shall be individually liable. Bill-holders shall have a preference over other creditors; the suspension of specie payments shall not be sanctioned or permitted. Two thirds of each branch of the General Assembly may repeal all laws granting charters to corporations."

Common Schools.—The Constitution provides for a Board of Education, of which the Governor shall be a member, and the Lieutenant-Governor *ex officio*. President, to consist of one member elected from each judicial district for four years; the members to be so classified that one half shall be chosen every two years. The members must be 25 years of age, and one year a resident of the State, and have the same pay as members of the Assembly. The Board chooses a Secretary, and make all needful rules and regulations in regard to common schools and educational institutions. Common schools must be kept in each district at least 3 months in each year. The Assembly may abolish the Board of Education after 1863. The school funds and lands shall be managed by the General Assembly. All lands granted by the United States for schools, the 500,000 acres granted by Congress to new States, escheats, the percentage on sales of land in the State, money paid for exemption from military duty, and fines for breach of penal laws, shall be devoted to the support of common schools. The money shall be divided as the Assembly may direct, in proportion to the number of youths between 5 and 21 years of age. The School Fund, October 31, 1859, amounted to \$2,303,876, nominally. This is subject to deductions for defalcations by the School Fund Commissioners in some of the counties. The unsold school lands comprised, in 1857, 619,940 acres. The average price of land sold in Iowa for the year was \$3.36 per acre. At this average price the school lands unsold would be worth \$2,082,998. In 1868 there were reported 932 township school districts, and 4,109 sub-districts; 2,200 district schools; 233,927 children in the State between 5 and 21 years of age. In 1857 there were 79,672 pupils in schools; 1,572 male, and 1,424 female teachers employed; amount paid teachers, \$126,353 from the teachers' fund, and \$71,785 from voluntary subscription; cost of district school-houses, \$571.06. Number of school-houses, brick, 168; stone, 47; frame, 936; log, 535. Amount raised in districts by tax for school-houses, \$146,704; contingent expenses, \$19,206. In March, 1857, there was apportioned among the schools, from the interest of the School Fund, \$111,840; in March, 1858, \$103,966.

Asylum for the Blind.—This institution was located in 1858 near the town of Vinton, a donation of \$5,000 having been made for this purpose by the citizens of that town. Suitable buildings have been in the course of erection there since that time. To December, 1859, \$19,000 had been expended for this purpose.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Iowa City.—H. G. Ijams, Principal. There were, during the years 1858 and 1859, 61 pupils, 35 males 26 females, supported by the State in the Asylum. Total expenses for the two years, \$16,570. The State hires the buildings used for the Asylum.

There is an Asylum for the Insane at Mount Pleasant in course of erection.

State Penitentiary.—Number in confinement, Oct. 1, 1857, 47; received during two years, 134; total for the two years, 181. Discharges, 68; by expiration of sentence, 44; by pardon, 13; died, 4. In prison, Sept. 30, 1859, 113,—all males. 21 were convicted of offences against the person, and 92 of offences against property.

State Census for 1859.—The total population is 633,549, males 332,806, females 300,743. Number of legal voters, 136,457. Bushels of wheat in 1858, 3,293,253; of Indian corn, 23,366,634; of oats, 1,703,760. Acres of improved land, 3,109,436, of unimproved land, 7,335,657. Value of hogs sold in 1858, \$2,111,425; of cattle, \$2,950,187; of manufactures, \$4,444,200. The population in 1856 was 509,414; in 1860, 192,214.

Geological Survey.—The report of Mr. James Hall, the State Geologist, of the result of the survey in the eastern part of the State, was completed, and the volume ready for delivery, near the end of 1858. During the year 1859 explorations and surveys were made by the assistants of Mr. Hall.

XI. KENTUCKY.

Capital, Frankfort. Area, 37,680 sq. m. Population, 1860, 1,159,609.
Government for the Year 1861.

BENJAH MAGOFFIN,	of Harrodsburg, <i>Governor</i> (term of office expires September, 1863),	Salary.
		\$2,500
Thos. B. Monroe, Jr.,	of Lexington, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	1,000
Grant Green,	of Henderson, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	2,000
Thos. J. Frazier,	of Jackson, <i>Register of Land-Office,</i>	1,250
James H. Garrard,	of Frankfort, <i>Treasurer,</i>	1,700
Scott Brown,	of Franklin Co., <i>Adjutant-General,</i>	250
M. D. West,	of Frankfort, <i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	200
A. W. Vallandigham,	of Frankfort, <i>State Librarian,</i>	400
Robert Richardson,	of Covington, <i>Sup't of Public Instruction,</i>	1,000
James P. Bates,	of Barren Co., <i>Pres. Board of Inter. Impr't,</i>	1,500
John B. Major,	of Frankfort, <i>Public Printer.</i>	
Thomas P. Porter,	of Woodford, <i>President of the Senate.</i>	
David Meriwether,	of Jefferson Co., <i>Speaker of the House.</i>	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Attorney-General, Register of Land-Office, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, are elected by the people for the term of four years. The Governor is ineligible for the four years succeeding the expiration of his term. If a vacancy in the office of Governor occur during the first two years of the term, the people fill it; if during the last two years, the Lieutenant-Governor, and after him the Speaker of the Senate, acts as Governor. The Treasurer is elected by the people every two years. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during his term. Senators, 38 in number, are elected from single districts for four years, one half every two years. Representatives, 100 in number, are elected from single districts for two years. Sessions of the Assembly are biennial. They cannot continue longer than 60 days without a two-thirds vote of all the members elect to each branch. The members are paid \$4 a day, and 15 cents a mile for travel.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

Henry J. Stites,	of Hopkinaville, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	Salary.
Alvin Duvall,	of Georgetown, <i>Judge,</i>	\$2,000
Henry C. Wood,	of Louisville, "	2,000
B. J. Peters,	of Mt. Sterling, "	2,000
A. J. James,	of Frankfort, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$500 and fees.
Leslie Combs,	of Lexington, <i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
M. B. Chinn,	of Frankfort, <i>Sergeant,</i>	\$2 a day and fees.
James P. Metcalfe,	" <i>Reporter.</i>	

Louisville Chancery Court.

Caleb W. Logan,	of Louisville, <i>Chancellor,</i>	\$1,800
Wm. R. Hervey,	" <i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
W. C. D. Whipps,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.

Chancellors and Criminal Judges.

First Judicial District,	Joseph Bigger,	of Paducah,	Salary. \$ 1,800
Second Judicial District,	Charles Green,	of Franklin,	1,500

Circuit Courts.

Judge.	Residence.	Attorney.	Residence.
1. R. K. Williams,	Mayfield.	A. P. Thompson,	Paducah.
2. Thomas C. Dabney,	Cadiz.	E. P. Campbell,	Princeton.
3. James Stuart,	Brandenburg.	Cicero Maxwell,	Hartford.
4. A. W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	Wm. B. Jones,	Franklin.
5. G. W. Kavanaugh,	Lebanon.	Andy Barnett,	Greensburg.
6. Thos. E. Bramlette,	Columbia.	E. L. Van Winkle,	Somerset.
7. Peter B. Muir,	Louisville.	E. S. Craig,	Louisville.
8. E. F. Nuffall,	Henry County.	P. U. Major,	Frankfort.
9. Sam. Moore,	Covington.	W. E. Arthur,	Covington.
10. E. F. Phister,	Maysville.	R. H. Stanton,	Maysville.
11. W. H. Burns,	Mt. Sterling.	James N. Nesbitt,	Owingsville.
12. Granville Pearl,	London.	John Dishman,	Barboursville.
13. Wm. C. Goodloe,	Richmond.	W. S. Downey,	Winchester.
14. W. P. Fowler,	Smithland.	L. M. Lowe,	Madisonville.

The salary of each circuit judge is \$1,800; attorneys, \$500, besides fees. All judges, justices of the peace, and officers of the court, are elected by the people; the judges of the Court of Appeals, from districts, for eight years, one every two years, and the one having the shortest time to serve being chief justice; judges of the Circuit Court, for six years; and justices of the peace, for four years. The officers of the several courts are elected for the same term as is the presiding judge of their court.

FINANCES.

Sinking Fund. — Certain resources are provided by law for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt of the State. It is under the management of the Governor, who is chairman *ex officio*, and the Presidents of the Bank of Kentucky, Northern Bank of Kentucky, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. The Auditor is secretary *ex officio*. The receipts of the fund during the year ending October 10, 1859, including balance of 1858 (\$41,163.88), were \$572,877.29; the expenditures for the same year were \$405,985.92; excess of receipts, \$206,891.37. Add to this \$550,228.03 lent by the commissioners at 6 per cent subject to call; and there is to the credit of the sinking fund, October 10, 1859, \$758,283.28.

Ordinary Revenue. — Receipts into the treasury for the year ending October 10, 1859, \$983,623.27; balance in 1858, \$36,726.58; total means for 1859, \$1,020,350.85; expenditures for the same time, \$883,887.38; excess of receipts (including balance of previous year), \$136,463.47. Value of taxable property in 1859, \$493,409,363; increase since 1858, \$28,480,550. The rate of taxation is 20 cents for every \$100 worth of property; 10 cents of which are appropriated for ordinary expenses, 5 cents for the sinking fund, and 5 cents for the school fund. — *Items of Taxation*, 1858. 21,568,383 acres of land, valued at \$219,031,552; town lots, 44,412, valued at \$51,879,266; slaves, 207,559, valued at \$95,588,479; horses, 351,400, value, \$22,138,041; mules, 70,980, value, \$5,068,587; jennies, 4,415, value, \$523,506; cattle, 741,279, value, \$6,180,157; stores, 4,510, value, \$11,844,220; surplus cash, bonds, &c., value, \$53,809,903. — *Specific Taxation*, at 30 cents on \$100. Value of carriages and barouches, omnibuses, gigs, buggies, stage-coaches, and other vehicles for passengers, \$1,891,385; value of pianos, \$618,804; value of gold, silver, and other metallic watches and clocks, \$1,190,192; value of gold and silver plate, \$527,233. Total white males over 21 years of age, who pay a poll-tax for county purposes, 177,372; studs, jacks, and bulls, 2,937, taxed \$17,144; average value of land per acre, \$10.11.

State Debt.—The entire debt of the State, October 10, 1858, was \$5,574,244.03, composed of these items:—To individuals, \$3,592,412; Southern Bank of Kentucky for stock, \$600,000 (the State owns the stock, and the bank pays interest on the bonds); Board of Education, \$1,391,832.03. To pay which the sinking fund receives annually a tax from the banks and dividends on stocks in the same; premiums on State bonds; dividends on stocks in turnpike roads; dividends from slack-water improvements; 5 cents on each \$100 worth of property listed for taxation; taxes on brokers and insurance companies; and excess of revenue at the end of each year over \$10,000. The interest on the State debt is punctually paid. The State debt, October 10, 1859, was \$5,479,244.03, on which the annual interest is \$275,421.94. The State owns stock in internal improvement companies of the nominal value of \$4,830,475; in banks and railroads, \$2,162,820; and the sinking fund, \$758,283. Total, \$7,751,578.

Common Schools.—The school fund amounted in 1857 to \$1,455,332.03; consisting of State bonds and bank stocks, besides an annual tax of 5 cents on each \$100 of property listed in the State, amounting to about \$204,000. 103 counties made reports to the Superintendent for the year 1857. Number of children reported, 254,111; average number at school, 88,931. Money distributed during the year 1857, \$304,933.20. Number of children in the State between the ages of 6 and 18 years, 240,799. Number of children in 1858, 267,712; average attendance at school, 97,001.

Board of Internal Improvement.—James P. Bates, of Glasgow, President, salary \$1,500. Grant Green (Auditor), Secretary *ex officio*.

State Institutions for the Relief of the Unfortunate.—Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington. Number of inmates, 276.—Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville. Number of pupils, 81.—School for the Blind, at Louisville. Pupils, 38.—Penitentiary. Number of prisoners, 234.—Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville. Number of inmates, 113.—Asylum for the Benefit of Feeble-Minded Children, at Frankfort, recently established.

Banking Institutions.—Bank of Kentucky; V. McKnight, President; S. H. Bullen, Cashier. Northern Bank of Kentucky; M. C. Johnson, President; A. F. Hawkins, Cashier. Farmer's Bank of Kentucky; Philip Swigart, President; J. B. Temple, Cashier. Bank of Louisville; J. B. Boles, President; C. Tilden, Cashier. Southern Bank of Kentucky; G. W. Norton, President; M. B. Morton, Cashier. Commercial Bank of Kentucky; L. M. Flournoy, President; J. L. Dallam, Cashier. Bank of Ashland; H. Means, President; E. W. Martin, Cashier. People's Bank of Kentucky; B. C. Grider, President; A. G. Hobson, Cashier. All of the above banks have branches at various points in the State, except the last-named one, whose place of business is at Bowling Green.

XII. LOUISIANA.

Capital, Baton Rouge. *Area*, 41,346 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 684,431.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term ends.	Salary.
THOS. O. MOORE, of Rapides,	Governor,	Jan. 1864,	\$ 4,000
Henry M. Hyams, of N. Orleans,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,	"	\$8 a day
	[during the session of the Legislature.		
Pliny D. Hardy, of Opelousas,	Secretary of State,	Jan. 1864,	2,500
Thomas J. Semmes, of New Orleans,	Attorney-General,	"	3,500
B. L. Defreese, of Jackson Parish,	Treasurer,	Jan. 1862,	2,500
E. W. Robertson, of Iberville,	Auditor of Accounts,	"	4,000
Henry Avery, of Baton Rouge,	Supt. Pub. Education,	"	2,000
Louis Bringier, of New Orleans,	Surveyor-General,		600
Geo. R. Sheppard, of Franklin,	Register of Land-Office,	" Fees &	250
Maurice Grivot, of New Orleans,	Adj. and Insp.-Gen.,	"	500

			Salary.
John N. Carrigan, of New Orleans,	<i>State Librarian,</i>		\$1,200
C. H. Morrison, of Washita,	<i>Speaker House of Rep.</i>		
James Welch,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>		2,600
A. Barbin,	<i>Secretary of Senate,</i>		2,500

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General are elected by the people, by a plurality vote, for four years. The Governor is ineligible for the four years next succeeding his term of office. The Treasurer, Auditor, and Superintendent of Education are chosen in the same way, but for two years. The Surveyor-General, Register of Land-Office, and Adjutant-General are appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Senators, 32 in number, are elected for four years; one half every two years. Representatives, not less than 70 nor more than 100 in number, (now 98,) are chosen for two years. The Legislature meets annually, on the 3d Monday in January. The pay of senators and representatives is \$4 a day. The sessions are not to last more than 60 days: acts passed after 60 days are invalid.

Board of Public Works.—By the act of March 17, 1859, the State was divided into four Internal Improvement, Leveeing, Draining, and Reclaiming Districts, corresponding to the former Swamp Land Districts. Each district elects a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, to hold office for four years, at a salary of \$2,000. The Board is thus constituted:—

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
1st.	F. M. Kent,	of Baton Rouge,	<i>Commissioner,</i> Jan. 1862,	\$2,000
2d.	Braxton Bragg,	of Lafourche,	" " 1864,	"
3d.	G. W. Montgomery,	of Tensas,	" " 1862,	"
4th.	L. G. De Russy,	of Natchitoches,	" " 1864,	"
	P. H. Thompson,	of St. Mary,	<i>Secretary of Board,</i>	"
	J. K. Duncan,	of N. Orleans,	<i>Chief Engineer,</i>	3,000

L. G. DeRussy is President of the Board. At the election, Nov. 6, 1860, Louis Hebert, of Bayou Goula, was elected Commissioner in the 1st district, for four years, to succeed Mr. Kent, and R. H. Caldwell in the 4th, to succeed Mr. Montgomery.

Board of Currency.—E. Warren Moise, President, salary, \$2,500. The other members of the Board are the Secretary of State, and State Treasurer.

JUDICIARY.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is elected by the people of the whole State, and for ten years: the four associates are chosen for the same period, but in districts. Their compensation is established by the constitution. The Court is in session in New Orleans from the first Monday in November to the end of June. It has appellate jurisdiction when more than \$300 is in dispute, when the legality of any tax or of any fine imposed by a municipal corporation is in question, and in criminal cases, on questions of law alone, when death, hard labor, or a fine of \$300 is imposed. The Attorney-General and the District Attorneys are elected by the people

for four years; the former by the State at large, the latter in their respective districts. The inferior judges, clerks of court, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and coroners are chosen by the people.

Supreme Court.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Edward H. Merriek, of Clinton,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	April, 1863,	\$ 6,000
Thomas T. Land, of Shreveport,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1861,	5,500
A. M. Buchanan, of New Orleans,	"	1865,	5,500
Albert Duffel, of Donaldsonville,	"	1867,	5,500
Alfred Voorhies, of St. Martinsville,	"	1869,	5,500
Thos. J. Semmes, of New Orleans,	<i>Attorney-Gen.,</i>	Jan. 1864,	3,500
A. N. Ogden, "	<i>Reporter,</i>		2,500
Eugene La Sere, "	<i>Clerk in New Orleans,</i>		Fees.

District Courts of New Orleans.

Dist.	Judge.	Clerk.	Dist.	Judge.	Clerk.
1.	Theo. G. Hunt.	N. Trepagnier.	4.	John W. Price.	J. O. Chalon.
2.	P. H. Morgan.	P. S. Wiltz.	5.	H. B. Eggleston.	C. F. White.
3.	Louis Duvignaud.	Ed. Toledano.	6.	R. K. Howell.	Isaac N. Phillips.
C. M. Bradford, <i>District Attorney</i> , Salary, \$2,000. E. T. Parker, <i>Sheriff</i> , Fees.					

The Courts of New Orleans constitute the first district. The salary of the judges is \$5,000; their term ends in 1861. The clerks are paid by fees.

Other District Courts.

The term of office of the Judges will expire in April, 1861; that of the Attorneys in November, 1863.

Dist- rict	Judge.	Residence.	Sal- ary.	Attorney.	Residence.	Sal- ary.
2	James Foulhouse,	St. Bernard,	\$2,500	P. A. Ducros,	New Orleans,	\$800
3	Victor Burthe,	Jefferson,	2,500	Robert Preston,	Carrollton,	800
4	W. C. Lawes,	Donaldsonville,	2,500	Gervais Larsche,	St. James,	800
5	I. J. Roman,	Thibodeaux,	2,500	N. H. Rightor,	Napoleonville,	800
6	D. D. Avery,	Baton Rouge,	2,500	T. Duncan Stuart,	Baton Rouge,	800
7	John McVea,	Clinton,	2,500	W. S. Vaughn,	Clinton,	800
8	J. E. Wilson,	Greensburg,	2,500	J. C. Ellis,	Covington,	800
9	A. D. M. Haralson,	Point Coupee,	2,500	John Yoist,	Point Coupee,	800
10	Edgar D. Farrar,	St. Joseph,	2,500	James Nolan,	Madison,	800
11	Oran Mayo,	Caldwell,	2,500	G. H. Wells,	Caldwell,	800
12	R. W. Richardson,	Ouachita,	2,500	Francis P. Stubbs,	Ouachita,	800
13	E. North Cullom,	Marksville,	2,500	C. N. Hines,		800
14	Edward Simon,	Franklin,	2,500	Adolphus Olivier,	Franklin,	800
15	B. A. Martel,	Opelousas,	2,500	W. E. Girard,	Opelousas,	800
16	Chich'r Chaplin,	Natchitoches,	2,500	C. Chaplin, Jr.,	Natchitoches,	800
17	W. B. Eagan,	Bienville,	2,500	H. B. George,	Minden,	800
18	Roland Jones,	De Soto,	2,500	Samuel Wells,	De Soto,	800

FINANCES.

Total receipts into the Treasury for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, \$2,538,703.19

Balance, January 1, 1859, 1,005,747.02

Total revenue for the year, \$3,544,450.21

Disbursements for the same period, 2,396,135.40

Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1860, \$1,143,314.81

This is the Auditor's statement. The Treasurer makes the balance in the Treasury \$52,010.89 larger, — some items being in dispute between these two officers.

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>		<i>Legislature, compensation and</i>	
State Taxes,	\$ 710,021.63	contingent expenses,	\$ 91,505.61
Licenses of trades and professions,	238,367.75	To owners of slaves convicted of	
Duty on auction sales,	34,311.77	crime,	5,980.00
Vacant estates,	4,139.60	Free public schools,	333,063.70
Loan,	300,000.00	Charitable institutions,	103,535.85
Current School Fund,	540,061.09	Seminary of learning,	8,190.00
Free School Fund,	105,731.47	Printing and advertising,	38,807.67
Free School Accumulating Fund,	73,305.00	Interest on bonds,	173,795.00
Seminary Fund,	12,748.46	Internal Improvement Fund,	35,889.78
Internal Improvement Funds,	132,349.70	Road and Levee Fund,	10,231.10
Levee and Drainage Fund,	355,523.16	Levee and Drainage Fund,	649,459.26
Redemption State Debt Fund,	14,250.00	Louisiana State Bank, loans, &c.	150,000.00
<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>		Criminal prosecutions,	40,034.64
Executive and Judiciary,	\$ 165,254.38	Decisions of Supreme Court,	3,992.42
		Encouragement of medical science,	10,000.00
<i>State Debt.</i> — The State debt, properly so called, amounted, Dec. 31, 1859, to \$4,427,130.95			
Add the State's indebtedness for the property banks, \$ 5,398,533.33			
Second Municipality of New Orleans, 198,240.00			
			5,596,773.33
Total State debt,			\$ 10,023,903.58

This is the Auditor's statement, and in the debt proper are included United States surplus revenue, \$479,919.14, of the Free School Fund, \$969,000, and of the Seminary Fund, \$137,000. Of this debt proper, \$516,130.25 are stated to be due on demand, and \$3,902,000 between 1867 and 1899. There have been issued of State bonds, included above, to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Co., \$483,000; to the Mexican Gulf Railroad, \$100,000; to the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western, \$631,000; to the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern, \$884,000; to the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas, \$203,000; to the Baton Rouge, G. T., and Op., \$61,000.

The State has, in addition to the bonds that make up the Free School and Seminary Funds, bonds belonging to the redemption of the State Debt Fund, amounting in value to \$218,500.

The assessed value of the taxable property of the State in 1858 was \$400,450,747, upon which was assessed \$1,426,399; 939,550 acres of land were cultivated in cane, 784,641 in cotton, 668,653 in corn, and 3,877 in rice. From these were produced 222,091 hogsheads of sugar, 352,316 barrels of molasses, 481,176 bales of cotton, 13,653,318 bushels of corn, and 34,682 barrels of rice.

Education. — The Constitution provides that "free public schools shall be established throughout the State; the proceeds of lands granted for the purpose, and of lands ceded to the State, shall be held as a permanent fund, on which six per cent interest shall be paid by the State for the support of these schools." The sum of \$650,000 was appropriated by the legislature of 1860 for the support of the free schools of the State, to be apportioned among the educable youth of the State, \$5 being apportioned to each child. The number of educable youth between 6 and 16 years of age in 1860 was 96,152; in 1869, the number of educable youth was 95,851, and the amount apportioned was \$374,889.20; in 1867, the number was 75,518. The Free School Fund, January 1, 1860, amounted to \$969,113. There is, besides, the Seminary Fund, which at the same date was \$137,000. Total of both funds, \$1,106,113. The Superintendent of Public Education, in his report to the Legislature in 1860, says, "Our system is very defective in nearly every essential particular, and before we can possibly realize the benefits which should flow from the large amounts annually expended for the purpose of carrying it out, it is absolutely necessary that the same be entirely remodelled and placed upon a more practical foundation. As the law now stands, it will continue to drag its slow length along for years to come, and hang as an incubus over private enterprise."

Normal School. — A Normal School was organized in the First District of New Orleans, April 3, 1858, and reorganized April 2, 1859, having then in all 48 pupils.

Banks.—For the condition of the banks in Louisiana in Dec. 1859, see *ante*, p. 231. The following table shows the condition of the New Orleans banks, in the particulars stated, at the given dates:—

	Loans.	Exchange.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1859, Dec. 3,	25,549,750	6,119,919	11,930,241	10,382,059	20,525,607
1860, Jan. 7,	25,022,456	7,323,531	12,234,248	12,038,794	20,037,498
Feb. 4,	25,143,275	8,083,037	12,730,640	13,215,494	21,206,540
March 3,	24,946,210	7,866,999	12,952,008	13,850,399	21,406,708
April 7,	23,199,263	8,561,118	12,413,403	14,100,889	20,011,516
May 5,	21,937,274	7,677,126	11,901,212	12,783,749	19,574,555
June 2,	18,282,810	6,173,783	11,179,225	11,791,800	18,442,914
Sept. 1,	22,041,988	1,419,301	9,907,518	9,196,154	14,881,640
Oct. 6,	24,570,488	2,136,912	9,765,177	8,683,759	14,861,693
" 27,	24,455,554	3,940,930	10,008,169	8,163,109	16,272,920
Nov. 3,	27,398,339	4,225,153	10,043,180	8,257,044	15,430,068
" 10,	23,443,541	4,913,075	10,219,756	8,065,239	16,301,467
" 17,	22,593,437	5,032,843	10,850,026	7,892,024	16,227,681
" 24,	22,141,224	5,160,203	11,050,367	7,463,239	16,121,323
Dec. 1,	21,523,925	5,380,283	10,626,491	7,176,374	15,561,139
" 8,	20,248,586	5,830,334	11,013,320	6,853,084	15,857,403
" 15,	19,379,679	5,742,693	11,360,171	6,434,919	16,326,061
" 22,	18,684,358	5,699,818	12,684,493	6,247,679	16,913,739
" 29,	18,144,431	6,073,413	13,656,053	6,158,874	17,944,041

Louisiana Penitentiary, Baton Rouge.—Prisoners in confinement December 31, 1859, 326; received to Dec. 31, 1859, 78; in all, 404. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 57; by pardon, 8; by death, 9; in all, 74. Leaving in prison, Dec. 31, 1859, 330,—221 whites, 9 of whom were females, 93 colored men, and 16 colored females; and of these 108 were slaves. Of the 330 in prison there were committed for murder 83; manslaughter, 40; stabbing, 10; shooting, 7; poisoning, 3; attempt to kill, 7; attempt to poison, 5; rape, 2; attempt to commit rape, 5; assaulting white persons, 24; arson, 23; robbery, 14; larceny, 44; burglary, 16; horse stealing, 7; negro stealing, 11; aiding slaves to escape, 2; counterfeiting, 7. 205 were natives of the United States, and 125 of other countries. Of the foreigners, 53 were born in Ireland, 20 in Germany, 12 in France, and 10 in Spain. The prisoners are engaged in manufacturing cotton and bricks. The net profits of the business of the Institution in 1859 were \$13,911.27.

Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum.—This institution is at Baton Rouge, and embraces both a "mute department" and a "blind department." There were 76 pupils (43 males and 33 females) in the institution during the year 1859. Of these 62 were deaf mutes, and 14 were blind. All the deaf and dumb of the State, between 8 and 30 years of age, and all the blind between the ages of 7 and 25, are entitled to an education, free of charge for board or tuition, in this institution. Pupils from other States will be admitted upon the payment of \$250 per annum in advance.

Insane Asylum, Jackson.—December 31, 1858, there were 137 patients in the asylum, 80 males and 57 females; admitted during the year, 97, 65 males and 32 females; whole number, 234. Discharged during the year, recovered, 34, 24 males and 10 females; improved, 6; died, 37, 28 males and 9 females; in all 77, leaving in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1859, 157, 86 males and 68 females. The whole number of patients since the opening of the institution is 851, of whom 225 were discharged recovered, 58 improved, 37 eloped, and 374 died. Of this whole number, 803 were from Louisiana, and 48 from other States. The receipts for the year 1859 were \$31,166.93, being balance of previous year, \$5,706.09; from State Treasury, \$18,750, and from pay patients, \$6,710.84. The expenditures were \$81,128.61.

Charity Hospital at New Orleans.—During the year 1859, 12,775 patients (10,785 males, 1,990 females) were admitted into the Hospital, 11,257 (9,507 males, 1,750 females) were discharged as cured, and 1,391 (1,092 males, 299 females) died. Remaining under treatment January 1, 1860, 730. Of the deaths, 250 were from consumption, 146 from diarrhoea, 90 from dysentery, 84 from yellow fever, 99 from typhoid, 50 from delirium tremens:

Of the patients admitted, 10,753 were natives of foreign countries, 2,011 of the United States, and 11 unknown. There were 110 births in the Hospital during the year. The cost of the maintenance of the Hospital for the year, for all purposes, was \$76,875.94. Its receipts, including former balance, were \$76,512.94. The capitation tax on passengers for the use of the Hospital amounted to \$14,130.10, and the tax on balls and concerts to \$3,970.25. \$6,253 was paid by patients, \$40,000 was given by the State, and \$5,000 received from the Board of Health.

State Census. — The Auditor's report for 1859 gives as the population of the State, 318,837 free whites; 18,149 free colored persons, and 282,776 slaves; in all, 619,776.

XIII. MAINE.

Capital, Augusta. Area, 35,000 sq. m. Population, 1860, 619,968.

Government for the Year ending the 1st Wednesday in January, 1862.

		Term ends.	Salary.
ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR., of Orono,	Governor,	Jan. 1862,	\$1,500
Joseph B. Hall, of Presque Isle,	Secretary of State,	"	900 & fees.
Lewis D. Moore, of Augusta,	Dep. Sec. of State,	"	1,000
Nathan Dane, of Alfred,	Treasurer,	"	1,600
John L. Hodgdon, of Bangor,	Adjutant-General,	"	500
B. W. Norris, of Skowhegan,	Land Agent,	"	1,000
Thomas W. Hix, of Rockland,	Ward. of St. Prison,	"	1,200
Henry M. Harlow, of Augusta,	Sup't of Insane Hospital,		1,000
Seth Scammon, of Saco,	Sup't of State Reform School,		1,500
E. P. Weston, of Gorham,	Sup't of Common Schools,		1,000
[and not over \$400 for travelling expenses.]			
Gilman Turner, of Augusta,	Sup't of Pub. Buildings,		\$1.25 per day.
Robert Goodenow, of Farmington,	} Bank Commissioners.		
William S. Cochran, of Waldoboro',			
John A. Goodenow, of Alfred,*	Pres. of Senate,		\$300, or \$4 per day.
James M. Lincoln, of Bath,	Secretary of the Senate.		
James G. Blaine, of Augusta,	Speaker of the House,		\$300 for 75 days.
Charles A. Miller, of Rockland,	Clerk of the House.		

Councillors. — Jared Fuller, of East Corinth; Frederick Robie, of Gorham; Benjamin D. Metcalf, of Damariscotta; Lewis D. Wadsworth, Jr., of Pembroke; George A. Frost, of Sanford; Joseph N. Dennis, of East New Portland; Washington Wilcox, of Monmouth.

JUDICIARY.

	Supreme Judicial Court.	Salary.
John S. Tenney, of Norridgewock,	Chief Justice,	\$1,800
Daniel Goodenow, of Alfred,	Associate Justice,	1,800
Richard D. Rice, of Augusta,	"	1,800
John Appleton, of Bangor,	"	1,800
Joshua W. Hathaway, of Bangor,	"	1,800

* In the session of 1860 the officers of the Legislature were, *President of Senate*, T. H. Marshall, of Belfast; *Secretary*, James M. Lincoln, of Bath; *Speaker of the House*, F. A. Pike, of Calais; *Clerk*, Charles A. Miller, of Rockland.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Jonas Cutting,	of Bangor,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	\$ 1,800
Seth May,	of Winthrop,	"	1,800
Woodbury Davis,	of Portland,	"	1,800
J. H. Drummond,	of Portland,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Jan. 1862, 1,000
Wales Hubbard,	of Wiscasset,	<i>Reporter of Decisions,</i>	1,000

The State is divided into three Judicial Districts, denominated the *Western, Middle, and Eastern* Districts; and for the purpose of hearing and determining questions of law and equity, the terms are held for these districts, instead of being held, as heretofore, in the several counties. These terms are held annually in Portland for the Western, in Augusta for the Middle, and in Bangor for the Eastern District. The other cases are tried, as heretofore, in the several counties where they are commenced.

Municipal and Police Courts.

Samuel Titcomb, of Augusta; Spencer A. Pratt, of Bangor; Jacob Smith, of Bath; Joseph Williamson, Jr., of Belfast; Henry Orr, of Brunswick; Luther Brackett, of Calais; William Palmer, of Gardiner; Samuel K. Gilman, of Hallowell; L. D. M'Lane, of Portland; John M. Meserve, of Rockland; William Berry, of Biddeford; and John Smith of Lewiston, are Judges at those places respectively. Some are paid by salaries, others by fees.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residences.	Sal- ary.	Registers.	Residences.	Sal- ary.
Androscoggin	Edward T. Little,	Auburn,	\$ 200	William P. Frye,	Lewiston,	\$ 300
Aroostook,	Bradford Cummings	Maple Grove,	200	Chas. M. Herrin,	Houlton,	200
Cumberland,	Wm. G. Barrows,	Brunswick,	700	Aaron B. Holden,	Portland,	950
Franklin,	Philip M. Stubbs,	Strong,	150	Benj. Sampson,	Farmington,	250
Hancock,	Parker Tuck,	Bucksport,	375	Alvin A. Bartlett,	Ellsworth,	400
Kennebec,	Henry K. Baker,	Hallowell,	450	Joseph Burton,	Augusta,	700
Knox,	Horatio Alden,	Camden,	250	Albert S. Rice,	Union,	400
Lincoln,	Beder Fales,	Thomaston,	500	Erastus Foote,	Wiscasset,	650
Oxford,	Thomas H. Brown,	Paris,	275	David Knapp,	Rumford,	400
Penobscot,	John S. Godfrey,	Bangor,	350	Joseph Bartlett,	Bangor,	800
Piscataquis,	Jesse Stevens,	Sebec,	135	Asa Getchell,	Dover,	125
Sagadahoc,	Amos Nourse,	Bath,	200	Elijah Upton,	Bath,	300
Somerset,	David White,	Skowhegan,	250	Albert H. Ware,	Anson,	300
Waldo,	Hiram Bass,	Camden,	200	Bohan P. Field,	Belfast,	425
Washington,	Jotham Lippincott,	Columbia,	400	Wm. B. Smith,	Machias,	450
York,	Edward E. Bourne,	Kennebunk,	400	Francis Bacon,	Buxton,	620

Clerks of the Judicial Courts.

Counties.	Shire towns.	Clerks.	Counties.	Shire towns.	Clerks.
Androscoggin	Auburn,	Josiah D. Pulcifer.	Oxford,	Paris,	Sidney Ferham.
Aroostook,	Houlton,	B. L. Staples.	Penobscot,	Bangor,	A. S. French.
Cumberland,	Portland,	Obadiah G. Cook.	Piscataquis,	Dover,	E. Flint.
Franklin,	Farmington,	Alanson B. Farwell.	Sagadahoc,	Bath,	A. C. Hewey.
Hancock,	Ellsworth,	Parker W. Perry.	Somerset,	Harmony,	Jas. W. Merrill.
Kennebec,	Augusta,	Wm. M. Stratton.	Waldo,	Belfast,	S. L. Millikin.
Knox,	Rockland,	Ezekiel Ross,	Washington,	Machias,	C. W. Porter.
Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	Edwin Rose,	York,	Alfred,	Caleb B. Lord.

FINANCES.

Amount of receipts for the year ending December 31, 1859,	\$ 431,700.49
Balance on hand, January 1, 1859,	76,368.52
Total means,	508,069.11
Amount of expenditures from January 1, 1859, to December 31, 1859,	894,008.98
Balance, December 31, 1859,	\$ 114,060.13

The amount of cash actually on hand, December 31, 1859, has been found to be \$25,782.34. The late treasurer, R. D. Peck, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$94,073.04.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Pay of the Legislature, . . .	\$41,074.50	School funds, . . .	\$90,448.54
Pay-roll of the Council, . . .	3,925.00	Military purposes, . . .	2,500.00
Cont'g't fund of Governor & Council, . . .	3,991.27	To Indians and Indian fund, . . .	10,453.60
Salaries of State officers, . . .	81,775.15	Militia pensions, . . .	1,941.00
Clerks in public offices, . . .	6,496.60	Maine Reports, . . .	4,200.00
Rolls of accounts, . . .	19,192.92	Agricultural Societies, &c., . . .	7,582.42
Printing and stationery, . . .	11,000.00	Public debt paid, . . .	30,000.00
Costs in criminal prosecutions, . . .	1,792.03	Interest on public debt, . . .	39,095.00
State Prison, . . .	11,583.00	Teachers' Conventions, . . .	2,000.00
Insane Hospital and insane paupers, . . .	16,261.26	Bank Commissioners, . . .	1,200.00
Deaf, dumb, and blind, . . .	6,234.57	Roads and Bridges, . . .	5,100.00
Reform School, . . .	14,625.00		

Chief Sources of Income.

State and County taxes, . . .	\$194,557.00	Permanent School Fund, . . .	\$1,681.54
Land Agent, . . .	17,642.81	State loan and premium, . . .	31,175.08
Duties on commissions, . . .	1,805.00	Northeastern boundary, . . .	88,810.34
Bank tax, . . .	72,846.95	Massachusetts claim, . . .	64,366.67

Public Debt. — The public funded debt of the State, January 1, 1860, was \$699,000. There are besides funds to the amount of \$338,386.85, held in trust by the State, and for which the State must provide the payment of interest. There are other liabilities to the amount of \$135,014.01. A recent amendment of the Constitution limits the State indebtedness at any one time, to be afterwards created, to \$800,000. The amount over this sum is the balance of the *old* debt. The resources of the State at the same date consisted of, — cash, \$25,782.34; due on State taxes, \$210,353.54; land office, \$122,932; in all, \$464,064.34. The State also owns about 3,190,000 acres of public lands.

School Fund. — The permanent school fund is \$149,085.48, with a prospective increase from the sales of 487,567 acres of reserved lands, 20 per cent of all moneys hereafter accruing from the sales of all unsold public lands, and nearly \$30,000 due on notes given for school lands. The amount apportioned for the year ending April 1, 1858, was \$82,698.77. The bank tax for the support of schools is one per cent on their capital. The apportionment is made ratably among towns making returns. Towns are obliged by law to raise annually an amount of school money equal to 60 cents for each inhabitant.

School Statistics for the Year ending April 1, 1859. — Of the 395 towns and 93 plantations in the State, returns were received from 389 towns and 69 plantations. There were 4,141 school districts, and 388 parts of districts; number of children in the State between 4 and 21, 239,796; scholars in summer schools, 134,329; average number, 101,737; scholars in winter schools, 153,063; average, 118,063; ratio of attendance throughout the year to the whole number of scholars, 45 per cent; male teachers, 2,814; female teachers, 4,484; average wages, exclusive of board, males per month \$21.15, females per week \$2.04. Average length of all the schools for the year, 20.8 weeks. Amount raised for schools by taxes, \$405,063.54, being \$59,134.74 more than the law requires. Amount received from State school funds, \$80,294.60; from local funds, \$16,060.01; expended for private schools, \$27,438.69; school-houses built during the year, 115; cost, \$61,851. Aggregate expended for school purposes, \$617,889.48. Good school-houses, 1,892; poor do. 1,970; estimated value of all the school-houses, \$1,116,766. Amount of school money raised per scholar, \$1.63; received from the State, \$0.339. 15 Teachers' Conventions, of one week each, were held in the several counties during the year, and were attended by 1,706 (791 males and 915 females) teachers. The legislature of 1860 repealed the law providing for county conventions of teachers. They enacted that the sum of \$3,600 should be appropriated annually, to be divided in sums of \$200 among eighteen seminaries or academies named in the act, if they severally complied with the conditions of the statute. A normal school

is to be kept in each institution during the spring and fall terms, of not less than eleven weeks each. Applicants for admission are to be examined, and if they can be qualified as teachers by two terms of further instruction, they can be admitted. The males admitted pay \$1, and the females 50 cents each, in full for tuition for the term.

Banks. — The banks are required to report semiannually, in January and June, to the Secretary of State. They also report their condition monthly, except in January and June, and their returns are published monthly in the State paper. For their condition near January, 1860, see *ante*, p. 331.

Insane Hospital, Augusta. — Henry M. Harlow, Superintendent and Physician, Theodore C. Allan, Treasurer and Steward. Nov. 30th, 1858, there were in the Hospital 208 patients, 117 males and 91 females; received during the year, 149, 81 males and 68 females, in all 357. 120 (71 males and 49 females) have been discharged; of whom 58 (38 males and 20 females) were recovered, 22 (11 males and 11 females) improved, 23 (10 males and 13 females) unimproved, and 17 (12 males and 5 females) died; remaining 237 (127 males and 110 females). Of those admitted, 46 men and 36 women were married; 32 men and 26 women were unmarried; 4 were widowers, and 5 were widows. Supposed causes of insanity of those admitted during the year, ill health, 27; intemperance, 14; puerperal, 10; domestic trouble, 11; religious excitement, 3; business and loss of property, 3; masturbation, 3; spiritualism, 4; unknown, 32. Of those remaining, 52 are foreigners and non-residents, and receive their entire support from the State, and 130 are indigent and receive State aid. Receipts for the year, \$32,421.39. Expenditures, \$32,726.00. Since opening the Hospital in 1840 there have been 2,127 patients admitted, and 1,890 discharged. Of the latter 871 have recovered; 369 were improved; 333 unimproved; and 267 died. The price of board is \$2.50 a week, and a bond must be given in the sum of \$200 for the payment of all dues to the institution. The institution will accommodate 250 patients. The number of insane persons in the State is estimated at between 1,300 and 1,400.

State Prison, Thomaston. Number of convicts, December 31, 1858, 128; received up to December 31, 1859, 48; discharged during the same period, by expiration of sentence 20, by pardon 27, by death 3, by escape 1, and removal to Insane Hospital, 1, in all 52; leaving 124 in prison. 62 were committed for larceny, 2 for manslaughter, 10 for murder, 12 for arson, 2 for malicious burning, 2 for rape, 2 for assault with intent to ravish, 16 for burglary, 2 for robbery, 2 for adultery. 5 convicts are under sentence of death. The labor of a portion of the convicts is let by contract to be employed in the wheelwright business, and that of another portion for shoemaking, others are employed in blacksmithing and coopering. Most of those not so employed make baskets. Since July 2, 1824, 1,353 prisoners have been received. Of these there have been discharged, by expiration of sentence 903, pardon 272, death 36, escape 12, removal to Insane Hospital 5, writ of error 1. There is a library of 250 volumes for the use of the convicts.

State Reform School. This school is at Cape Elizabeth, and is under the superintendence of Seth Seaman. The first boy was received November 14, 1853; from that day to Nov. 30, 1859, 532 inmates were received, and 350 were discharged. 296 were committed for larceny, 3 for breaking and entering with felonious intent, 15 for shop-breaking, 71 as common runaways, 19 for truancy, 18 for assault, 13 for malicious mischief, 55 for vagrancy, 3 as common drunkards, and 1 as a common night-walker. 455 were reported born in the United States, 77 were born abroad. The maximum age for admission is 18 years. The Trustees and Superintendent recommend that it should be reduced to 16. The Superintendent renews the suggestion, "that short terms of commitment are not for the good of the boy or the prosperity of the institution." The shortest sentence was one year. Each boy is employed six hours of each day at some mechanical, agricultural, or domestic labor. The farm connected with the school contains 160 acres. There is a library of 870 volumes, belonging to the institution. The receipts for the year were \$19,701.41; the expenses were \$19,452.88.

Indigent and Idiotic Children. — The Legislature at its session in 1859 appropriated \$1,500 for the support of this class of unfortunates, at any New England institution established for the training of such children.

XIV. MARYLAND.

Capital, Annapolis. *Area*, 11,000 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 731,565.

Government for the Year 1861.

THOMAS H. HICKS, of Dorchester Co.,		<i>Governor</i> (term expires	Salary.
the 2d Wednesday in Jan., 1862),		Use of a furnished house, and	\$ 3,600
		Term ends.	
James R. Partridge, of Baltimore,	<i>Sec. of State</i> ,	Jan. 1862,	1,000
Dennis Claude, of Annapolis,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	Jan. 1862,	2,500
Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester Co.,	<i>Compt. of Treas.</i> , "	1862,	2,500
W. L. W. Seabrook, of Frederick,	<i>Commissioner of</i>		
	<i>Land-Office</i> ,	1864, Fees &	250
Lewellyn Boyle, of Annapolis,	<i>State Librarian</i> ,	April, 1863,	1,000
Nathaniel Duke, of Calvert Co.	} <i>Commissioners of Public</i>	} <i>Works, & Sup't Build-</i>	} 200
Lemuel Roberts, of Q. Anne's Co.,			
Henry R. Reynolds, of Baltimore,			
Frederic Schley, of Frederick,			
Nicholas Brewer, of Ino,	<i>Adjutant-General</i> ,		500
Lemuel Jones, of Howard Co.,	<i>Keeper Chancery Rec.</i> ,	1862,	1,000
Philip T. Tyson, of Baltimore,	<i>State Agricult. Chem.</i> ,		2,000
Otho Scott, of Harford Co.,	} <i>Commissioners to Revise</i>	} <i>and Codify the Laws.</i>	
Hiram McCullough, of Cecil Co.,			

The Governor is elected by the people for four years; a Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, by and with advice of the Senate, for the Governor's term, and removable by him; the Comptroller is elected by the people for two years, and the Commissioner of the Land-Office for six years. The Treasurer and the State Librarian are chosen by the Legislature, by joint ballot, for two years; the Commissioners of Public Works, &c., are elected by the people for four years; the Adjutant-General is appointed by the Governor for six years. The State Reporter is appointed by the Judges of the Court of Appeals for four years. He receives a salary of \$ 500, and is entitled to the copyright of the Reports, and the State purchases 200 copies of each volume, at \$ 5 each. Keeper of Chancery Records is elected by joint ballot of every Legislature for two years. The Commissioners to revise and codify the laws are appointed by concurrent vote of two houses of Legislature. The State Agricultural Chemist is appointed by the Governor every two years. Senators, 22 in number, are elected for four years, one half every two years; Representatives, 74 in number, are elected for two years. The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$ 4 a day during the session, and 10 cents for every mile of travel, the presiding officer of each house to receive \$ 5 *per diem*. The sessions of the Legislature are *biennial*. The last session was held in January, 1860.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

	Elected.	Term expires.	Salary.
John C. LeGrand, of Baltimore,	1851, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	1861,	\$ 2,500

	Elected.	Term expires.	Salary.
Wm. H. Tuck, of Upper Marlboro,	1851, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1861,	\$2,500
Brice J. Goldsborough,*	Dorchester Co.,	" 1861,	2,500
James L. Bartol, of Baltimore,	1857,	" 1867,	2,500
William A. Spencer, of Annapolis,	<i>Clerk</i> ,	1862,	Fees.
Oliver Miller, of Annapolis,	<i>Reporter</i> ,	Copyright and	\$ 500

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Court of Appeals, and in Circuit Courts. The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction only. Its judges, four in number, are elected from districts, by the voters therein, for ten years, unless they shall before reach the age of 70. They must be above 30 years of age, citizens of the State at least five years, residents of the judicial districts from which they are elected, and have been admitted to practise in the State. The Court of Appeals appoints its own clerk, to hold office for six years, and may reappoint him at the end of that time. When any judge of any court is interested in a case, or connected with any of the parties by affinity or consanguinity within the proscribed degrees, the Governor may commission the requisite number of persons, learned in the law, for the trial and determination of the case. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, designates one of the four judges as chief justice. The office of Attorney-General is abolished by the new Constitution.

Judges of the Circuit Courts.

Circuit.		Elected.	Term expires.	Salary.
1.	Peter W. Crain, of Port Tobacco,	1851	1861	\$ 2,000
2.	Nicholas Brewer, of Annapolis,	1851	1861	2,000
3.	Madison Nelson, of Frederic City,	1851	1861	2,000
4.	Thomas Perry, of Cumberland,	1851	1861	2,000
6.	John H. Price, of Harford Co.,	1855	1865	2,000
7.	Rich. B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's Co.,	1859	1869	2,000
8.	Thomas A. Spence, of Worcester Co.,	1855	1865	2,000

The fifth Circuit comprises the city of Baltimore. The judges of that Circuit, all of whom reside in Baltimore, are :—

	Elected.	Term expires.	Salary.
Robert N. Martin,† <i>Judge of Superior Court</i> ,		1861	\$ 2,500
William Geo. Krebs, <i>Judge of Circuit Court</i> ,	1853	1863	2,500
Wm. L. Marshall, <i>Judge of Court of Com. Pleas</i> ,	1851	1861	2,500
J. Lennox Bond,‡ <i>Judge of Criminal Court</i> ,		1861	2,000
Milton Whitney, of Baltimore, <i>State Attorney</i> ,	1859	1864	Fees to 3,000

The State is divided into eight judicial circuits, each of which elects a judge of the Circuit Court, to hold office for ten years. The qualifications of the judges are the same as those of the Court of Appeals, except that

* Appointed by the Governor in 1860, *vice* Judge Eccleston, deceased, to hold office until the election by the people in November, 1861.

† Appointed by the Governor, *vice* Z. Collins Lee, deceased, to hold office until the general election in November, 1861.

‡ Appointed by the Governor, *vice* Henry Stump, removed, to hold office until the election in November, 1861.

they must be citizens of the United States, and residents for two years in their judicial district. There is in the city of Baltimore a Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction in civil cases between \$100 and \$500, and exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace in that city; and a Superior Court, with jurisdiction in cases over \$500. Each of these courts consists of one judge, elected by the people for ten years. There is also a Criminal Court, consisting of one judge, elected for ten years. Clerks of the Circuit Courts in each county, and of the Baltimore courts, are chosen for six years, and are re-eligible.

Each county, and Baltimore city, elect three persons as Judges of the Orphans' Court, to hold office for four years; a Register of Wills, for six years; Justices of the Peace, a Sheriff, and Constables, for two years. Attorneys for the Commonwealth are chosen in each county by the people, for four years.

FINANCES.

The receipts into Treasury for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860 (exclusive of balance in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1859), were \$1,043,339.67. The disbursements for the year, were \$1,306,043.03. The balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1860, was \$255,537.75. No State stock was redeemed during the year. Of the disbursements, there was paid on account of the Eastern Shore Railroad, under the appropriation by the Legislature at its last session, \$44,092.25.

The whole nominal State debt, Sept. 30, 1859, was \$14,821,473

The Sinking Fund, representing, in fact, extinguished debt, the investment being solely in Maryland State stock, amounts to \$4,682,975

This is included in the amount of the nominal State debt, given above.

Also included in the nominal State debt above are the Tobacco loans, the interest of which is paid out of the proceeds of inspections, and loans on account of railroad companies, the interest of which is paid by those companies, or out of the State's receipts from those companies, representing in all a principal of, say . . . 4,100,000

Other productive capital of the State, consisting of bank stocks, railroad stocks and bonds, paying dividends or interest, sums due from collectors, &c., considering the revenue derived from them, may now be estimated at, say 5,400,000 14,082,975

The Sinking Fund is treated as part of the State debt, and the interest on it is paid out of the proceeds of taxation, and applied to purchasing State stocks and bonds, to increase further the capital of that fund. All surpluses in the Treasury are applicable to the increase of the Sinking Fund. The increase of the Sinking Fund in 1858-9, was \$359,701.

The amount of the Sinking Fund, Sept. 30, 1860, was \$4,828,387.03. Its increase during the year was \$215,411.81.

The State direct tax is now 10 cents in every \$100. The unproductive property of the State amounts to something more than \$14,000,000, and consists of stocks, bonds, arrears of interest, uncollected taxes, &c., the greater part of which is considered desperate. The assessed value of real and personal property (1858), was \$255,447,598. The School Fund, Sept. 30, 1859, was \$327,263.

The provisions of the new Constitution in regard to the State's incurring new debts are as follows:—"No debt shall be contracted exceeding \$100,000, nor unless the act creating it shall provide for a tax sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and the principal in fifteen years. Such taxes shall not be repealed or applied to any other purpose. The credit of the State shall never be given or lent, nor shall the State be in any way concerned in internal improvements. The moneys levied to pay the public debt shall never be diverted until the debt is paid, or until the sinking fund equals the outstanding debt."

Detail of Receipts and Expenditures for the Year ending 30th September, 1859.

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>			
Auction duties,	\$ 14,793.44	Civil officers (salaries), . . .	\$ 19,541.56
Bank dividends,	44,935.36	Judiciary,	36,932.24
B. and O. Railroad Co. $\frac{1}{5}$ receipts from passengers on Washington Branch Road,	119,923.11	Legislature (no session).	
Do interest on dividend and ster- ling bonds,	32,211.25	Public printing,	500.00
Taxes, direct,	247,863.17	Sinking Fund, so much transferred, . .	140,598.07
Taxes, specific, all kinds,	122,862.92	Surplus revenue, "	34,069.36
Live stock scales, in Baltimore, . .	8,537.02	Pensions,	2,152.44
Lotteries,	25,500.00	Colleges, academies, and schools, . .	24,450.00
State tobacco inspections, Baltimore, .	24,990.31	Penitentiary,	28,000.00
Grain inspections, in Baltimore, . .	5,283.71	House of Refuge,	13,750.00
Licenses of all kinds,	302,620.50	Hospital for the Insane,	7,500.00
Road stock, for dividends,	70,068.00	Militia,	1,150.00
Susquehannah and T. W. Canal Companies,	68,000.00	State Colonization Society, . . .	5,000.00
<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>		Indigent deaf and dumb,	2,620.39
Interest on public debt,	\$ 667,818.71	Indigent blind (Asylum),	4,000.00
		State tobacco inspections,	26,810.57
		Contingent fund for library, . . .	743.06
		Library, increase of,	441.25
		Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, .	12,332.05

Banks. — For the condition of the banks in Maryland, in January, 1860, see the table, ante, p. 231.

State Penitentiary. — November 30, 1858, there were in confinement, 425 prisoners; received during the year, 111; in all, 536. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 103; by pardon, 7; by death, 4; in all, 114; leaving in prison Nov. 30, 1859, 422. The average number during the year was 431. Of those received during the year, 92 were white males and 12 colored males; 5 white and 2 colored females. Of the 422 in prison, 395 were first-comers, 20 second-comers, 1 third-comer, 2 fourth-comers, 2 fifth-comers, and 1 each for the eighth and ninth time. 185 were sentenced for stealing; 8 for murder in the 1st degree; 35 for murder in the 2d degree; 8 for manslaughter; 36 for assault with intent to kill; 21 for burglary; 11 for horse-stealing; and 22 for arson. 305 were Americans, and 117 foreigners, of whom 68 were natives of Germany, 32 of Ireland, and 11 of England. Among the 305 Americans are included 139 colored persons. The expenses of supporting the institution are about \$50,000 annually. The convicts earn something, being employed in spinning, weaving, and other manufacturing business, or are hired out to contractors. The prison buildings appear to be entirely insufficient and unfit for the purposes of a proper prison.

XV. MASSACHUSETTS.

Capital, Boston. Area, 7,800 sq. m. Population, 1860, 1,231,494.

Government for the Year ending the 1st Wednesday in January, 1862.

			Term ends.	Salary.
JOHN A. ANDREW,	of Boston,	Governor,	Jan. 1862,	\$ 3,500
John Z. Goodrich,	of Stockbridge,	Lieutenant-Governor,	"	*600
Oliver Warner,	of Northampton,	Secretary,	"	2,000
Henry K. Oliver,	of Salem,	Treas. & Receiver-Gen.,	"	2,000
Levi Reed,	of Abington,	Auditor,	"	2,000

* This is for the regular annual Session of the Executive Council. For attendance at any subsequent session he has \$6 a day. He also receives \$2 for every ten miles of travel.

		Term ends. Salary.
Dwight Foster,	of Worcester, <i>Attorney-General</i> , Jan. 1862,	\$2,500
	[and \$1,000 for clerk hire.	
Joseph White,	of Williamstown, <i>Sec. of Board of Education</i>	
	and <i>State Librarian</i> ,	1,900
Charles L. Flint,	of Boston, <i>Sec. Board of Agriculture</i> ,	2,000
William Schouler,	of Lynn, <i>Adj.-Gen. & Quartermaster</i> ,	1,800
Edward Hamilton,	of Roxbury, <i>Supt. Alien Passengers</i> ,	2,000
John Morrisey,	of Plymouth, <i>Sergeant at Arms</i> ,	2,000
Charles W. Lovett,	of Boston, <i>1st Clerk, Sec. of State's Office</i> ,	1,500
Daniel H. Rogers,	of Kingston, <i>1st Clerk, Treasurer's Office</i> ,	1,500
William Clafin,	of Newton, <i>Pres't of the Senate</i> ,	\$ 600 per ses.
John A. Goodwin,	of Lowell, <i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i> “ “	
Stephen N. Gifford,	of Duxbury, <i>Clerk of Senate</i> ,	\$2,000
William Stowe,	of Springfield, <i>Clerk of House</i> ,	2,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The State is divided into eight Districts, in each of which one Councillor is elected annually. The pay of the Councillors is \$300 for the regular annual session of their board, and \$3 a day for any subsequent session, and \$2 for every 10 miles of travel.

Councillors for the Year 1861.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1.	Jacob Sleeper,	Boston.	5.	Joel Hayden,	Williamsburgh.
2.	John J. Baker,	Beverly.	6.	James Ritchie,	Roxbury.
3.	James M. Shute,	Somerville.	7.	Oakes Ames,	Easton.
4.	Hugh W. Greene,	Northfield.	8.	E. C. Sherman,	Plymouth.

The Senatorial Districts are 40 in number, and each District elects a single Senator. For the Districts, see the American Almanac for 1858, pp. 240, 241. The number of Representatives is 240, elected either from single districts, or from districts that elect two or three Representatives. The apportionment of Representatives among the Counties is as follows:—

County.	No.	County.	No.	County.	No.
Barnstable,	9	Franklin,	8	Norfolk,*	20
Berkshire,	11	Hampden,	12	Plymouth,*	16
Bristol,	20	Hampshire,	8	Suffolk,	28
Dukes,	1	Middlesex,	39	Worcester,	34
Essex,	32	Nantucket,	2	Total,	240

The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$300 for the regular annual session to which the member is elected, and \$1 for every five miles of travel, each way; payable, the mileage on the first day of such session, and the residue on the first of each month afterwards, at the rate of \$2 a day, until the \$300 are paid. If there is any balance due at the end of such session, it is then paid. \$3 is deducted for each day's absence, unless the absence is excused by the house of which he is a member. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House have each \$600 for the session.

JUDICIARY.

The Legislature of 1859 established a new court for hearing and determining questions of law, called “The Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth.” The judges are the same as the judges of the Supreme

* Cohasset is, in this apportionment, included in Plymouth County.

Judicial Court, and they may appoint a clerk for five years. George C. Wilde, of Boston, now acts as clerk. This court holds a term in Berkshire, Hampshire (for Hampshire and Franklin), Hampden and Worcester, and in Suffolk for Suffolk and all the remaining counties. The same Legislature abolished the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, and the Municipal Court, and established in their stead the "Superior Court," consisting of a Chief Justice and nine Justices. All judges in the State are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior. The Supreme Judicial Court has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes and exclusive chancery jurisdiction, so far as chancery powers are given by statute, and concurrent original jurisdiction of all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds \$4,000 in Suffolk and \$1,000 in other counties. It holds each year two *nisi prius* terms in Suffolk, on the first Tuesdays of April and October, and one *nisi prius* term in each of the other counties, except Dukes, which is attached to Barnstable. The Superior Court is held for the trial of civil cases above \$20, and has criminal jurisdiction in all except capital cases. Frequent terms are held in every county. The district attorneys are elected in the several districts for three years. The assistant attorney in Suffolk is appointed by the Governor. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction in civil cases under \$100, with the right of either party in cases over \$20 to call in a jury of six, when all the parties to the suit file a written waiver of all right of appeal from the judgment of the justice on the verdict of the jury; and a right, in all other cases, of appeal to the Superior Court. In criminal cases justices of the peace have a limited jurisdiction to receive complaints and issue warrants, but only certain designated justices can try criminal cases. It is provided by statute that the number of such "designated" justices in the State shall not exceed 167 at any one time. In those places where the justices of the Police Court on stated days hold a "Justices' Court," justices of the peace cannot generally try causes. In Boston, a "Justices' Court" is held every Saturday. The jurisdiction of these courts is like that of justices of the peace, except in Suffolk County, where the jurisdiction extends to \$300.

Supreme Judicial Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Geo. Tyler Bigelow,	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	1860,	\$4,500
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	Justice,	1837,	4,000
Theron Metcalf,	of Boston,	"	1848,	4,000
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester,	"	1853,	4,000
Eben. Rockwood Hoar,	of Concord,	"	1859,	4,000
Reuben A. Chapman,	of Springfield,	"	1860,	4,000
Charles Allen,	of Greenfield,	Reporter,	\$ 300 and proceeds of Rep'ts.	

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Charles Allen,	of Worcester,	Chief Justice,	1859,	\$3,700
Julius Rockwell,	of Pittsfield,	Justice,	1859,	3,500

			Appointed.	Salary.
Otis P. Lord,	of Salem,	<i>Justice</i> ,	1859,	\$3,500
Marcus Morton, jr.,	of Andover,	"	1859,	3,500
Ezra Wilkinson,	of Dedham,	"	1859,	3,500
Henry Vose,	of Springfield,	"	1859,	3,500
Seth Ames,	of Cambridge,	"	1859,	3,500
Thomas Russell,	of Boston,	"	1859,	3,500
John Phelps Putnam,	of Boston,	"	1859,	3,500
Lincoln F. Brigham,	of New Bedford,	"	1859,	3,500

Police Court of Boston.

John G. Rogers, Sebeus C. Maine, and Geo. D. Wells, *Justices*, salary, \$2,500 each. Seth Tobey, *Clerk*, salary, \$2,000.

Courts of Probate and Insolvency.

The Legislature in 1858 united the Court of Probate and the Court of Insolvency. The judges of this court are appointed like other judges, and exercise the jurisdiction of the former judges of probate and of insolvency. For probate purposes, frequent courts are held at different places by the judge in the various counties; and they are so held for insolvency matters. A Register of Probate and Insolvency is elected by the voters of each county for a term of five years. There is an assistant Register in the counties of Suffolk (salary \$1,500), Middlesex, Worcester, (each \$1,000,) Essex (\$800), and Norfolk (\$600), for three years, subject to be sooner removed by the Judge.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Registrars.	Residence.	Salary
Barnstable,	Joseph M. Day,	Barnstable,	\$700	Jona. Higgins,	Orleans,	\$700
Berkshire,	Jas. T. Robinson,	Adams,	800	A. J. Waterman,	Lenox,	800
Bristol,	E. H. Bennett,	Taunton,	1,100	John Daggett,	Attleborough,	1,300
Dukes,	T. G. Mayhew,	Edgartown,	250	Hebron Vincent,	Edgartown,	350
Essex,	Geo. F. Choate,	Salem,	1,500	Abn. C. Goodell,	Lynn,	1,500
Franklin,	Charles Mattoon,	Greenfield,	600	C. J. J. Ingersoll,	Greenfield,	700
Hampden,	John Wells,	Chicopee,	800	W. S. Shurtleff,	Springfield,	800
Hampshire,	Sam'l F. Lyman,	Northampt.	650	Luke Lyman,	Northampton,	750
Middlesex,	W. A. Richardson,	Lowell,	2,000	Joseph H. Tyler,	E. Cambridge,	1,500
Nantucket,	Edw. M. Gardner,	Nantucket,	300	Wm. Barney,	Nantucket,	300
Norfolk,	George White,	Quincy,	1,400	Jona. H. Cobb,	Dedham,	1,000
Plymouth,	Wm. H. Wood,	Middleboro',	1,000	Dan E. Damon,	South Scituate,	1,000
Suffolk,	Isaac Ames,	Boston,	3,000	Wm. C. Brown,	Chelsea,	3,000
Worcester,	Henry Chapin,	Worcester.	1,800	John J. Piper,	Fitchburg,	1,500

District Attorneys in the Several Districts.

District.	Attorney.	Residence.	Salary.	District.	Attorney.	Residence.	Salary.
North.,	Isaac S. Morse,	Lowell,	\$1,200	West.,	Edw. B. Gillett,	Westfield,	\$1,200
South.,	Geo. Marston,	Barnstable,	1,200	N. West.,	Dan. W. Alvord,	Greenfield,	1,000
East.,	A. A. Abbott,	Danvers,	1,200	Suffolk,	Geo. W. Cooley,	Boston,	3,000
S. East.,	B. W. Harris,	E. Bridgewater,	1,200	"	A. O. Brewster, <i>Asst.</i> ,	Boston,	1,000
Middle,	P. E. Aldrich,	Worcester,	1,200				

The terms of the Attorneys expire January, 1863.

Sheriffs and Clerks of the Court in the Several Counties.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Residence.	Clerks.	Residence.
Barnstable,	Charles C. Bearse,	Barnstable.	Frederick W. Crocker,	Barnstable.
Berkshire,	Graham A. Root,	Sheffield.	Henry W. Taft,	Lenox.
Bristol,	George H. Babbitt,	Taunton.	John S. Brayton,	Fall River.
Dukes,	Isaiah D. Pease,	Edgartown.	Richard L. Pease,	Edgartown.
Essex,	James Cary,	Lawrence.	Asahel Huntington,	Salem.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Residence.	Clerks.	Residence.
Franklin,	Samuel H. Reed,	Greenfield.	George Grennell,	Greenfield.
Hampden,	Frederick Bush,	Westfield.	George B. Morris,	Springfield.
Hampshire,	Henry A. Longley,	Belchertown.	Samuel Wells,	Northampton.
Middlesex,	Charles Kimball,	Winchester.	Benjamin F. Ham,	Natick.
Nantucket,	Uriah Gardner,	Nantucket.	George Cobb,	Nantucket.
Norfolk,	John W. Thomas,	Dedham.	Exra W. Sampson,	Dedham.
Plymouth,	James Bates,	E Bridgewater.	Wm. H. Whitman,	Plymouth.
Suffolk,	John M. Clark,	Boston.	George C. Wilde,	Boston.
Worcester,	J. S. C. Knowlton,	Worcester.	Joseph Mason,	Worcester.

Sheriffs are elected for three years, and Clerks for five years. They are paid by fees. The Clerks are the clerks both of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas. Their term expires in January, 1862; that of the Sheriffs and District Attorneys in January, 1863.

FINANCES.

Received into the Treasury during the year ending December 31st, 1859, on account of ordinary revenue, including State Tax, \$1,043,566.32

Received on all other accounts (including \$1,004,647.00 temporary loans, borrowed in anticipation of the revenue), 1,973,131.56

Total receipts, \$3,016,697.88

Add cash on hand, January 1st, 1859, 196,847.28

Total means, \$3,213,545.16

The entire payments during the year on account of ordinary expenditures were \$1,303,794.18

On all other accounts, including \$780,000 temporary loans repaid, 1,769,422.18

Total payments, \$3,073,206.36

Excess of means for 1859, being cash on hand, January 1st, 1860, \$140,338.80

Of this \$5,577.03 is borrowed on account of ordinary revenue, in anticipation of revenue, &c., and \$134,761.77 chiefly on account of the school and other funds, and interest on railroad scrip.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Governor and Council,	\$15,762.46	Industrial School for Girls,	\$13,200.00
Legislative, including printing,	111,502.12	Public Buildings,	53,167.30
Secretary of State's office, including printing,	26,934.64	State Prison expenses,	15,300.00
Treasurer's office,	4,869.44	County Treasurers, & crim. costs,	163,012.07
Auditor's office,	4,543.62	State paupers not in almshouses,	82,519.05
Bank Commissioners,	7,627.09	Expenses State Almshouses,	109,437.87
Insurance Commissioners,	4,348.10	Rainsford Island Hospital,	21,974.81
Alien Commissioners,	7,426.32	Interest on temporary loans,	15,000.00
Judiciary,	94,189.58	Temporary loans repaid,	780,000.00
District Attorneys' salaries,	13,600.00	Interest on scrip,	70,700.00
Military,	65,471.31	State Board of Agriculture,	4,299.05
Repairs, fuel, &c. for State House,	12,483.55	Agricultural Societies, bounty,	12,554.40
State Library,	2,842.50	Alien Passengers,	6,973.51
Agent for discharged convicts,	1,000.00	Consolidation of Statutes,	169,619.99
Arrest of fugitives from justice,	650.73	<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	
Asylum for the Blind,	12,000.00	Bank tax,	\$626,907.35
“ “ Deaf and Dumb,	8,244.71	Insurance tax,	4,854.12
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2,500.00	Alien passengers,	13,374.00
Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	2,550.00	Alien estates,	922.85
Lunatic Hospital at Taunton,	2,418.75	Interest on deposits,	2,579.79
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	1,987.00	Western Railroad dividends,	56,448.00
School for Idiots,	7,500.00	Temporary loans,	1,004,647.00
Pensioners,	550.00	School and other Funds,	265,000.00
Expenses State Reform School,	41,563.85	Back Bay lands,	100,849.82
		State tax,	302,853.60
		Claim on General Government,	236,332.87

The funded debt of Massachusetts, on its own account, was, 1st January, 1860, \$1,314,000 00
 Temporary loans, and sums due and unpaid, 380,244.83
 Liability of the Commonwealth for scrip loaned to the various railroads, 5,049,183 56
 Total absolute and contingent debt, \$6,743,428 44

The value of the productive property of the Commonwealth, January 1st, 1860,
 consisting of notes, mortgages, stocks and scrip, the Western Railroad
 Sinking Fund, School Fund, Indian Funds, &c., \$5,354,006.44
 Real estate, &c. unproductive, 3,116,179.56
 Mortgages on the various railroads, 5,354,006 44
 Total property of the Commonwealth, \$13,519,368.56
 Total liabilities, 6,743,428 44
 Excess of resources over liabilities, \$6,775,940.12

The total receipts for 1860 were \$3,348,712; expenditures, \$3,334,210; excess of payments, \$14,502. The receipts of ordinary revenue were \$1,016,307; payments, \$1,193,896; excess of payments, \$177,589.

The total liabilities of the State, January 1, 1861, were \$7,175,978; the total resources, productive and unproductive, \$13,302,029; excess of resources, \$6,126,051.

Banks.—The banks in Boston are required to report weekly their condition to the Secretary of State in the particulars in the headings of the columns in the table given below, and these reports are published weekly. The banks out of Boston report, and their reports are published, monthly. Below, the condition of the banks in Boston near the first of each month is given, from December, 1859, the time of the reports published in the American Almanac for 1860 (page 211), to and including December, 1860.

Date.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts	Specie in Banks.	Due from other Banks.	Due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
1859 - 60.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
November 7,	35,931,700	59,036,007	5,447,489	7,650,086	6,575,609	20,344,978	6,983,075
December 5,	35,931,700	59,528,260	4,715,576	7,440,865	7,209,628	18,971,401	6,773,030
January 2,	35,931,700	59,807,566	4,675,271	6,848,374	7,545,222	18,449,305	6,479,183
February 6,	35,931,700	59,705,422	4,249,594	6,656,460	7,259,703	17,900,002	6,307,922
March 5,	36,581,700	59,995,784	5,034,787	7,768,074	7,736,290	18,645,621	6,396,656
April 2,	36,581,700	60,050,953	6,045,703	8,080,218	8,473,775	19,262,294	6,340,268
May 7,	36,581,700	61,614,199	6,311,711	8,324,391	9,116,514	20,810,066	7,322,813
June 4,	36,581,700	61,585,669	6,192,455	8,366,511	9,172,878	20,656,295	6,800,711
July 2,	36,581,700	64,172,028	6,059,370	7,527,838	10,300,178	20,825,714	6,925,022
August 6,	37,258,600	64,777,963	5,164,006	7,378,454	9,923,931	19,610,274	7,127,254
September 3,	37,331,700	64,054,318	5,051,016	7,364,997	9,581,885	19,235,834	6,759,653
October 1,	37,331,700	64,662,239	5,377,112	7,525,447	9,439,696	19,900,786	7,188,841
" 29,	37,731,700	63,822,365	5,089,490	8,215,458	9,070,637	20,259,916	7,642,869
November 5,	37,731,700	64,040,382	4,856,055	8,186,684	9,015,617	20,096,590	7,607,322
" 12,	37,831,700	64,089,033	4,818,274	8,023,214	9,088,185	19,617,449	7,791,905
" 19,	38,231,700	64,150,613	4,518,311	8,341,588	8,121,890	19,384,362	7,708,674
" 26,	38,231,700	62,719,557	3,890,074	7,915,178	8,334,922	17,964,675	7,345,893
December 3,	38,231,700	62,069,772	3,553,157	7,993,210	7,886,384	17,327,850	7,450,377
" 10,	38,231,700	61,760,655	3,532,677	7,723,272	7,684,065	17,176,778	7,244,907
" 17,	38,231,700	61,426,446	3,491,348	7,282,821	7,032,608	17,295,778	6,619,199
" 24,	38,231,700	61,159,236	3,679,252	7,328,908	7,101,751	17,523,617	6,378,925
" 31,	38,231,700	61,532,755	3,978,807	7,676,209	7,467,509	18,101,474	6,369,816

The average dividends of all the banks in the State for the year ending October, 1859, was nearly 7 per cent.

Institutions for Savings on the last Saturday in October, 1859.—In the 86 institutions that made returns, there were 205,409 depositors, and \$39,421,418 62 deposits; \$14,865,554.78 were loaned on mortgages; \$3,296,994.19 to counties or towns; \$8,654,264.30 on personal security; \$7,961,939.03 were invested in bank stock; \$46,100.00 in railroad stock; \$240,085.54 in real estate; and \$1,517,684.26 in public funds. The average dividend for the year was 5.01 per cent. The average annual per cent of dividends of the last five years is 6.62 per cent. The whole expense of managing these 86 Savings Banks was \$107,951.34. The above includes the returns of 19 Five-Cent Savings Banks.

Joint-Stock Companies. There were, in January, 1860, 176 joint-stock companies organized, with a capital of \$11,349,200, of which \$7,953,983.70 was paid in.

Insurance Abstract for 1859. — Number of stock offices in the State, 32, 20 of which were in Boston. Capital actually paid in, \$6,736,100. Amount of risk, Nov. 1, 1859, \$170,696,800, being \$125,151,695 fire risks, and \$45,545,105 marine risks. The losses paid by them for the year ending Oct. 31, 1859, were, on fire risks, \$804,762; on marine risks, \$2,203,780; in all, \$3,008,542. Number of mutual marine and mutual fire and marine companies, 12, of which 5 were in Boston. Amount at risk, Nov. 1, 1859, \$66,181,916; being on marine risks, \$56,427,869; on fire risks, \$9,934,047. Losses paid during the same time, \$1,761,772, being \$60,366 on fire risks, and \$1,701,406 on marine risks. Number of mutual fire offices, 67, 10 of which are in Boston. Amount of risk, Nov. 1, 1859, \$213,837,546. Losses paid during the same time, \$359,999. Amount at risk in the 5 home life insurance companies, Nov. 1, 1859, \$22,043,805. The amount insured by 64 foreign agencies on fire and marine risks was \$46,238,352. The amount of premiums received by foreign agents for the year was \$893,071. Amount of State tax received from such companies, \$3,420. The Insurance Commissioners have made a very full report, and have printed full and carefully prepared abstracts of the returns of the various companies.

Schools for 1859. — Number of towns in the State, 333; number that made returns, 332; all made returns except the one town incorporated during the year. The towns raise by taxation for the support of schools, for wages, board, and fuel, \$1,390,382. Aggregate raised and appropriated, except for erecting and repairing school-houses, \$1,519,171. Number of children in the State from 5 to 15 years old, 220,379. Number that attend school under 5 years, 10,903; over 15 years, 22,607. Number of public schools in the State, 4,444. Number of teachers in summer, males 394, females 4,612; number in winter, males 1,629, females 3,568; different teachers during the year, males 1,669, females 5,575. Number of scholars in summer schools, 204,925. Number in winter schools, 211,388. Average attendance in summer, 160,108; in winter, 166,520. Ratio of attendance to whole number of children between 5 and 15, .74. Average length of the schools, 7 months and 17 days. Average wages per month, inclusive of board, paid to male teachers, \$48.90; do. to female teachers, \$19.02. Amount of School Fund, December 31st, 1859, \$1,523,319.33. From the interest of this fund about \$48,000 are distributed annually among the towns for the support of schools; but to entitle a town to receive a portion thereof, it must raise by tax, for school purposes, at least \$1.50 for each child in the town between 5 and 15. The amount raised by taxes (including income of surplus revenue) was \$6.34 for each child between 5 and 15. There were 63 incorporated academies reported in the State, with an average of 3,932 pupils, and an aggregate of \$74,224 paid for tuition; also, 691 unincorporated academies, private schools, &c., with an estimated average attendance of 18,903 scholars, and an estimated aggregate of \$333,940 paid for tuition. There are local funds for the support of academies, &c. to the amount of about \$650,000, yielding an income of about \$35,000. There are four Normal Schools supported by the State, at an annual cost of about \$14,000, — one at Westfield and one at Bridgewater for both sexes, and one at Framingham and at Salem for girls. There were in these schools, in 1859, 576 pupils, of whom about four fifths were females. Since the opening of the first State Normal School, July 3, 1839, at Lexington, Mass. (the school now at Framingham), there have been to December, 1858, 4,065 pupils in attendance (3,171 females and 894 males), and of these 2,055 graduated. 307 pupils at the Normal Schools received State aid in 1859. Nine Teachers' Institutes were held during the year. Teachers' Associations have been formed in most of the counties of the State. The State allows \$50 to each Association that holds each year two semiannual meetings of not less than two days each.

The Board of Education consists of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and eight members, one being appointed each year by the Governor and Council for eight years. There is a Secretary of the Board, who has an assistant, and who is the executive officer of the Board. The Board is authorized to employ agents to visit the various towns to lec-

ture upon topics connected with the schools. Two agents were thus employed during the year. Provision is made by law for the education and training of young men to be principal teachers in the high schools in the Commonwealth, by establishing 48 State scholarships in the colleges of the State, and paying \$100 annually to each. These scholarships are now filled, and their establishment has given a quickening impulse to the schools throughout the State. The report of the Secretary (23d report of the Board) gives some facts concerning the educational condition of the laborers employed in manufacturing corporations; and also statistics of the punitive and reformatory institutions of Massachusetts, showing the connection between ignorance and crime.

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind. — Samuel G. Howe, Director. The number of blind persons connected with the institution September 30, 1858, was 114; received up to Sept. 30, 1859, 28; discharged, 19; leaving, Sept. 30, 1859, 123. Of these 94 are resident in the institution and make up the household, and 29 are connected with the work department. These 29 are all adults; they do not reside in the building, but come daily to the shops to their work. About one quarter part of the pupils are beneficiaries from the other New England States; the rest are beneficiaries of Massachusetts. Young blind persons of good moral character can be admitted to the school on paying \$200 per annum, which covers all expenses except for clothing. Indigent blind persons, of suitable age and character, belonging to Massachusetts, can be admitted gratuitously upon application to the Governor for a warrant. An obligation is required from some responsible person that the pupil shall be removed without expense to the institution, whenever it may be desirable to discharge him. Indigent blind persons residing in other New England States should apply to the Secretary of State in their own State. The usual period of tuition is from five to seven years. The State makes an annual grant to this institution of \$12,000.

State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester. — Merrick Bemis, M. D., Superintendent. The Hospital was opened for patients January 18, 1833. Since that time there have been admitted 5,976 patients (2,933 males and 3,043 females). Number of patients, October 1st, 1859, 301, — 141 males, 160 females; admitted during the year, 200, — 106 males, 94 females; under treatment during the year, 501, — 247 males, 254 females; discharged, 184, — 95 males, 89 females; remaining in the Hospital, September 30th, 1859, 317, — 152 males, 165 females. Of those admitted during the year, 134 (69 males, 65 females) were committed by the courts, and 20 (16 males, 4 females) by overseers of the poor. 71 foreigners (i. e. persons having no legal residence or settlement in the State), of whom 26 were males and 35 females, were admitted. 87 foreigners (41 males, 46 females) remained in the Hospital at the end of the year. Of the 184 patients discharged, 89 were recovered, 52 improved, 13 not improved, and 30 died. Supposed cause of insanity of some of those admitted since the opening of the Hospital: — ill health, 715; intemperance, 494; domestic affliction, 395; epilepsy, 127; puerperal, 141; jealousy, 40; masturbation, 270; hard labor, 79; religious excitement, 291; Millerism 10; spiritualism, 25; fear of poverty, 41. Since the opening of the Hospital, 669 — 349 males, 320 females — have died. The principal diseases have been: — Marasmus, 96; consumption, 87; exhaustion, 73; epilepsy, 67; palsy, 33; apoplexy, 24; old age, 25; suicide, 22. The occupations of some of those admitted were as follows: — Housekeepers, 1,001; farmers, 459; laborers, 350; seamstresses, 317; shoemakers, 203; housemaids, 133; operatives in mill, 187; merchants, 113; sailors, 101; blacksmiths, 34; teachers, 52; clergymen, 19. Their ages were — under 15, 53; between 15 and 20, 414; between 20 and 30, 1,700; between 30 and 40, 1,594; between 40 and 50, 999; between 50 and 60, 718; between 60 and 70, 345; between 70 and 80, 107; over 80, 23. 2,852 were unmarried, 2,531 were married, 144 were widowers, and 369 widows. 3,166 were insane less than one year before their admission, 638 more than one year and less than two years; 48 had been insane for more than thirty years. The Hospital is full with 276 patients, but by crowding can accommodate 306. There is a small farm connected with the Hospital, which gives the patients opportunities for recreation and labor. Steam is used for warming the building, and ventilation is forced by mechanical power. The plan adopted has been in operation three years, and has accomplished its work in the most thorough and successful

manner at a reasonable expense. The Hospital has been comfortably warmed in cold weather, been made cool in warm weather, and ventilated at all times. The receipts for the year were \$60,451.23; expenditures \$60,220.02.

State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton. — George C. S. Choate, M. D., Superintendent. This Hospital was opened for patients, and the first patient was admitted, April 7, 1854. The grounds contain nearly 134 acres, and the buildings are intended to accommodate 250 patients. Number of patients, September 30, 1858, 301 (156 males and 145 females); admitted during the year, 231 (122 males and 109 females); under treatment during the year, 532 (278 males, 254 females); discharged, 149 (84 males and 65 females); died, 42 (29 males and 13 females). Remaining, September 30, 1859, 341 (165 males and 176 females). Of the 767 discharged during the six years, 432 (238 males and 294 females) were recovered, 107 (49 males and 58 females) were improved, and 228 (160 males and 118 females) were unimproved. Of the 1,343 patients admitted, the character of the insanity of 654 (332 males and 322 females) was *mania*; of 158 (72 males and 86 females) was *melancholia*; of 143 (76 males and 63 females) was *monomania*; of 388 (207 males and 381 females) was *dementia*. Of the 1,343, 697 were supported by the State, 309 by towns, and 337 by friends. Restraint by mechanical apparatus is rarely resorted to, and the aim is to dispense, as far as possible, with physical force. Receipts for support of patients, \$63,666.41; payments for supplies, fuel, labor, &c., \$61,451.71.

State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton. — William H. Prince, M. D., Superintendent. The first patient was admitted to this Hospital August 16, 1858. The grounds contain 175 acres, and the buildings are constructed to accommodate 250 patients, and are arranged for twelve classes of each sex. There is a centre building four stories high, and, with its extension in the rear, 190 feet deep; and a range of wings on each side, three stories high, giving a front line of 512 feet. The stories are all twelve feet high. It is heated and ventilated by means of steam. Sept. 30, 1858, there were in the institution 220 patients (93 males, 127 females); admitted during the year, 93 (45 males, 48 females); whole number under treatment, 313 (138 males, 175 females); discharged during the year, 61 (38 males, 28 females); died, 19 (7 males, 12 females). Remaining, Sept. 30, 1859, 233 (98 males, 135 females). Of those discharged, 18 males and 15 females were recovered; 9 males and 9 females were improved, and 6 males and 4 females were not improved. The receipts for the year were \$47,576.61; expenditures, \$46,145.39.

Besides the State hospitals at Worcester, Taunton, and Northampton, and the arrangements for the care of the insane at the almshouses, jails, &c., there are municipal and private establishments, as the city hospital at South Boston, the McLean Asylum at Somerville, and the institution at Pepperell.

State Prison. — Gideon Haynes, Warden. The number of prisoners, October 1st, 1858, was 483; 163 were received during the year ending 30th September, 1859, and 155 were discharged. Number of prisoners, 30th September, 1859, 491. Of those discharged, 138 were from expiration and 8 from remission of sentence, 8 died, and 1 escaped. Of those in prison, 344 were committed for offences against property, and 140 for offences against the person, including larceny from the person, robbery, and perjury. 169 are natives of Massachusetts, 141 of other States, 181 are foreigners. There are 45 second-comers, 19 third-comers, and 2 are fifth-comers. Average daily number of convicts for the year, 495. Of those in prison, 57 are between 16 and 20 years of age; 155 from 20 to 25; 115 from 25 to 30; 99 from 30 to 40; 43 from 40 to 50; 17 from 50 to 60; 3 from 60 to 70; 2 from 70 to 80. 103 were sentenced for 2 years or less; 90 for 3, or more than 2; 105 for 5, or more than 3; 127 for 10, or more than 5; 20 for 15, or more than 10; 9 for 20, or more than 15; 1 for 30; and 36 for life. 377 convicts are employed, for contractors, in some mechanical employment, and the rest (or such as are not infirm or sick, or in close confinement) are engaged on work for prison account. \$100 are appropriated each year to purchase books for the prison library, which now numbers 1,000 volumes. The ordinary expenses were \$87,821.88 and the receipts \$78,647.91; deficit, \$9,173.97. Provision is made by statute that a record shall be kept of the conduct of each convict, and for every month that the convict observes the rules of the prison and is not subjected to punishment there shall be a deduction from

the term of his sentence as follows: if the sentence is for less than three years, one day for each month of good conduct; if it is for three years or more and less than seven years, two days for each month; if for seven years or more, and less than ten years, four days; if for ten years or more, then five days for each month of such good conduct. The Warden submits the record and the scale of deduction once in three months to the Governor and Council.

State Reform School, Westborough.—Joseph A. Allen, Superintendent. Boys in the school, Oct. 1st, 1858, 557; received since, 251; discharged during the year, 303; remaining, September 30th, 1859, 505. Of the 2,637 committed to the school since it was opened, 4 were six years of age, 13 were 7, 66 were 8, 135 were 9, 235 were 10, 280 were 11, 347 were 12, 394 were 13, 436 were 14, 520 were 15, 120 were 16, 40 were 17 and over, and the ages of 12 were unknown. 905 were committed for larceny, 1,115 for stubbornness, 113 as idle and disorderly, 145 for vagrancy, 34 for shopbreaking and stealing, 16 for assault, 24 as runaways, 27 for shopbreaking, with intent to steal, 13 as common drunkards, 59 for malicious mischief, 10 for burglary, 4 for robbery, 4 for forgery, and 4 for arson. 1,850 were committed during minority, 4 for 10 years, 1 for 9 years, 9 for 8 years, 6 for 7 years, 41 for 6 years, 82 for 5 years, and the remainder for shorter periods. 2,073 were born in the United States, and 534 in foreign countries. All the boys are employed during a portion of the day at some mechanical, agricultural, or domestic labor. They do the washing, ironing, and cooking, and make and mend their own clothes. Each day, 4 hours are devoted to school, 6 to labor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to sleep, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to recreation and miscellaneous duties. 180 acres of land were originally purchased, and since that time an adjoining farm has been added. The school can accommodate 600 inmates. The expenses of the institution for the year were \$47,578 63. The principal building was destroyed by fire, set by one of the pupils, in August, 1859. The Legislature have since provided for rebuilding at Westborough on the family plan.

Nautical Branch of the State Reform School.—This is vested in a board of five Trustees, three being appointed by the Governor, and one each by the Boston Board of Trade, and the Boston Marine Society. The Trustees have the control of the school-ship and the other vessels procured for the Institution, and the direction of the school. A school ship, "The Massachusetts," has been purchased. She was dedicated June 5th, 1860, and 58 boys have since been transferred to her. They are instructed in navigation, and are sent to sea when proper opportunities offer. The ship will accommodate 200 boys, but only 150 can by law be put on board her.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster.—Bradford K. Peirce, Superintendent. This School, formerly known as the "State Reform School for Girls," was inaugurated August 27, 1856. There are three buildings, each fitted to accommodate a separate family of 30 pupils, or 90 pupils in all. The object of the School is "for the instruction, employment, and reformation of exposed, helpless, evil-disposed, and vicious girls." Such girls, over 7 and under 16 years of age, upon complaint before the Judge of Probate, or a Commissioner appointed for the purpose, and notice to the parent or guardian, may be sent thither; and, in all cases, they are to be committed until they are 18 years of age, unless sooner discharged by the trustees, or bound out as apprentices. Up to Sept. 30, 1859, the date of the fourth report, 161 children were admitted, 113 of whom were American, 30 Irish, 9 English, 3 each Scotch and German, and 1 each Italian, French, and Spanish. Of 116 one or both parents are dead, or have separated, 44 have been indentured, and 2 escaped. The Trustees speak encouragingly of the influence of the school upon the inmates, and "that most of these girls will be saved from probable or inevitable ruin, and become useful members of society."

School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, South Boston.—This school has been in operation since 1848, under the gratuitous and effective general superintendence of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. The resident Superintendent is Alexander McDonald. October 1, 1858, there were in the school 50 State pupils, and 13 private pupils. During the year there were admitted 25 (15 State beneficiaries and 10 private pupils); 21 pupils were discharged; leaving Sept. 30, 1859, 67, of whom 45 were supported entirely by the State, 4 partially by other States, and 18 by friends. "Of those in the school (Dec. 1856), 8 do not make known their wants; 3 do not feed themselves; 12 do not, and 11 can partially dress themselves; 7 are

speechless; 2 can pronounce a few words; 31 form sentences; 18 know the names of several colors; 12 know their letters; 11 read words of two or three letters; 11 read understandingly; 21 count ten; 9 perform examples in mental arithmetic, and 5 in written; 8 have a general knowledge of geography; 10 can knit; 6 can do plain sewing; 7 sing well, and keep good time." The only treatment is kindness. Great attention is paid to cleanliness, and regularity of habits. There has been since 1848 a private establishment for the instruction of this class at Barre, in Worcester Co.

Pauperism in the Year 1859. — There were three State Almshouses opened for the reception of State paupers in 1854; one at Bridgewater, one at Monson, and one at Tewksbury. At *Bridgewater*, Oct. 1, 1858, there were 525 inmates; admitted since, including 52 born in the house, 1,243; and 1,094 were discharged and indentured, 178 died; leaving, Sept. 30, 1859, 494 (109 men, 171 women, 117 boys under 15 years of age, and 97 girls). Average number through the year, 604. Average cost per week of each inmate, \$1.12½. A school is kept for each sex. Admissions to the hospital during the year, 1,294.

At *Monson*, Oct. 1, 1858, there were 565 inmates; admitted since, 1,378, including 19 born in the institution; discharged, deserted, and indentured, 1,403; died, 45; in all, 1,943; leaving Sept. 30, 1859, 495 (49 men, 68 women, 237 boys under 15 years of age, and 141 girls). Average number through the year, 581; average cost of support, 95 cents a week. The expenditures for the year were \$32,137.66. The schools had an average of 340 scholars. Number of admissions to the hospital, 703.

At *Tewksbury*, October 1, 1858, there were 822 inmates; admitted during the year, 2,204; including 58 born in the house, and 131 transient; discharged, deserted, or indentured, 2,222; died, 169; in all, 2,391; leaving, Sept. 30, 1859, 635. Average number of inmates during the year was 779. Average cost of support about 95 cents each per week. The school connected with this house averaged during the year 200 children daily as pupils. Admissions to the hospital during the year, 1,327.

In the three institutions there were, Sept. 30, 1858, 1,912 inmates; admitted during the year, 4,825, including those born in the buildings; discharged, deserted, or indentured, 4,719; died, 492.

There is a *State Hospital at Rainsford Island*, Boston Harbor, in which there were 633 pauper inmates during the year ending Sept. 30, 1859. The greatest number at any time was 220, the least 127. Weekly average, 171. Cost of each patient per week, \$2.49. 1,284 paupers were sent out of the State during the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, at an expense of \$7,432.85. 7,052 alien passengers, who gave bonds, or paid their commutation, amounting to \$14,638.50, arrived in Boston by sea during the year.

In addition to the above expenditures by the State for *State Paupers*, the individual towns in their corporate capacity support the town paupers, and relieve the poor. The statistics for the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, are as follows: Persons relieved or supported as paupers, 31,400, of which only 11,732 had a legal settlement in the State. Number of almshouses, 222; acres of land appurtenant to almshouses, 21,601; value of almshouse establishments, \$1,300,671; persons relieved in almshouses, 10,369; average cost per week, \$1.47; paupers in almshouses unable to work, 1,930; estimated value of pauper labor in almshouses, \$21,030; paupers made so by intemperance in themselves or others, 17,809. Number aided and supported out of almshouses, 21,954; average weekly cost, \$1.04. Insane relieved and supported, 816; idiots, 326. Paupers by reason of insanity or idiocy, 1,063. Foreign paupers that have come into the State during the year, 345. Expense of supporting and relieving paupers, \$522,313. 1,392 indigent children under 14 years of age (733 boys and 570 girls, sex of the rest not stated) were supported at the public charge in 1859.

Jails and Houses of Correction for the year ending Sept. 30, 1859. — Whole number committed, including 143 debtors, 13,466. There were 10,829 males; 2,668 females; 4,132 minors; 524 colored; 3,493 not able to read or write; 24 insane when committed; 3,185 natives of Massachusetts; 2,033 natives of other States; 9,324 foreigners; number of persons committed as witnesses, 776; number that had been addicted to intemperance, 8,061. Of the persons committed to jail for crime or for examination, 3,195 were discharged on expli-

ration of sentence, 1,312 on payment of fine and costs, 3,415 as poor convicts unable to pay fine and costs, 136 by discharge by overseers; remaining in confinement, Sept. 30, 1859, 1,778. Estimated value of labor in the Jails and Houses of Correction, \$59,903. Expenses of both, \$216,253. There were also 58 insane or idiotic persons confined in the Jails, and Houses of Correction during the year, 36 of whom were supported by public expense, and 22 by friends or guardians. Only 4 were employed.

Criminal Statistics for the Year 1859.

Offences.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nol. Pros'd.	Laid on file.	Still Pending.	No Bill.	Not Arrested.	Default on Recognizance.	Costs.
Against the person, feloniously,	129	74	10	5	7	21	9	1	2	\$ 9,374.04
" " not feloniously,	566	226	53	79	77	32	37	4	8	11,558.80
Against property,	987	473	80	79	152	118	70	5	10	24,668.11
Against the currency, and crim. frauds,	154	41	13	11	28	37	16	2	6	4,094.28
Against public justice,	74	23	5	12	17	6	10		1	1,408.52
Against the public peace,	30	7	1	6	5	10	1			373.12
Against chastity, morality, and decency,	589	231	27	46	126	111	28	10	10	10,781.78
Against public policy,	1570	338	99	182	469	345	74	23	40	29,004.14
Other offences,	183	25	4	25	58	62	5	1	3	3,137.34
Not stated,	101		2			53	46			173.58
Total,	4333	1433	294	445	939	545	296	46	80	\$ 94,573.71

Before Justices of the Peace and Police Courts, there were in 1857, 8,705 complaints. In 5,325 cases there were convictions; 1,907 were discharged, and 1,322 were held to a higher court. *Offences.*—Assault, 2,116; drunkenness, 2,541; violation of the liquor law, 1,413; larceny, 884; total costs, \$64,749; fines received, \$6,208.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the Year ending December 31, 1859.—*Seventeenth Registration Report.*—The number of births during that period was 34,491; 17,453 males and 16,840 females, the sex of 198 not given. Of these births, 15,051 were of foreign parentage, 16,283 of American, 1,916 mixed American and foreign, and the parentage of 1,241 was not stated. The number of marriages was 10,527; in 6,019 the parties were Americans, in 3,299 they were foreigners, and in 875 one party was an American and the other a foreigner. The number of deaths was 20,776,—10,384 males and 10,392 females. Their average age was about 27 years.

State Valuation.—The decennial valuation of the property of the State has been made during the autumn of 1860, by a Committee of the Legislature designated for that purpose. The result shows 297,224 ratable polls, and a valuation of \$ 897,795,326. In 1850, there were 245,142 polls, and the valuation was \$ 537,936,995.

Amendments of the Constitution.—An amendment of the Constitution in regard to the mode of filling any vacancy in the Senate, and another in reference to filling any vacancy in the Council, were ratified by the people, May 7, 1860.

XVI. MICHIGAN.

Capital, Lansing. Area, 56,243 sq. m. Population, 1860, 754,291.

Government for the Year 1861.

			Term expires.	Salary.
AUSTIN BLAIR,	of Jackson,	Governor,	Jan. 1863,	\$ 1,000
James G. Birney,	of Bay City,	Lieut.-Governor,	"	\$ 3 a day
[during session of Legislature.]				

			Term ends.	Salary.
James B. Porter,	of Alean,	<i>Sec. of State,</i>	Dec. 31, 1862,	Fees & 800
L. G. Berry,	of Adrian,	<i>Auditor-Gen.,</i>	"	\$ 1,000
John Owen,	of Detroit,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>	"	1,000
Charles Upson,	of Coldwater,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	"	800
John M. Gregory,	of Ann Arbor,	<i>Sup't of Pub. Instr.</i>	"	1,000
Samuel S. Lacey,	of Marshall,	<i>Com. of Land-Office,</i>	"	800
F. W. Curtenius,	of Kalamazoo,	<i>Adj.-Gen. and Q. M.-Gen.,</i>		450
William L. Seaton,	of Jackson,	<i>Agent of State Prison,</i>		1,000
J. Eugene Tenney,	of Marshall,	<i>State Librarian,</i>		500
Alex. Winchell,	of Ann Arbor,	<i>State Geologist,</i>		1,000
Manly Miles,	of Ann Arbor,	<i>Assistant Geologist,</i>		700
Dexter Mussey,	of Macomb,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>		
Aaron B. Turner,	of Kent,	<i>Secretary of Senate.</i>		
Edward W. Barber,	of Eaton,	<i>Chief Clerk of the House.</i>		

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor-General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the Land-Office, and the Attorney-General are each elected by the people, by a plurality vote, for two years. Senators, 32 in number, and representatives, 81 in number, are elected every two years by a similar vote for two years. The Legislature of 1861 is required by the Constitution to make a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The number of Senators is limited to 32; of Representatives to 100. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. A recent amendment to the Constitution abolished the limitation of the sessions of the Legislature to forty days, and provided that no new bill should be introduced into either house after the first fifty days of the session. A session commenced in January, 1861.

JUDICIARY.

		<i>Supreme Court.</i>	Term ends.	Salary.
George Martin,	of Grand Rapids,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Dec. 30, 1867,	\$ 2,500
Randolph Manning,	of Pontiac,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	" 1861,	2,500
James V. Campbell,	of Detroit,	"	" 1863,	2,500
Isaac P. Christiancy,	of Monroe,	"	" 1865,	2,500
Thomas M. Cooley,	of Adrian,	<i>Reporter,</i>		500

Circuit Court. — Salary of Judges, \$1,500 each.

Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Term ends.	Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Term ends.
1.	Edw. H. C. Wilson,	Hillsdale,	Dec 30, 1863	6.	Sanford M. Green,	Pontiac,	Dec. 30, 1863
2.	Nathaniel Bacon,	Niles,	"	7.	Josiah Turner,	Owosso,	"
3.	B. F. H. Witherell,	Detroit,	"	8.	Louis S. Lovell,	Ionia,	"
4.	Edwin Lawrence,	Ann Arbor,	"	9.	Flavius J Littlejohn,	Allegan,	Dec. 30, 1864
5.	Benj. F. Graves,	Battle Creek,	"	10.	W. F. Woodworth,	Midland City,	"

Daniel Goodwin, of Detroit, *District Judge*, Upper Peninsula, Salary \$1,000.

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the people for eight years. After the first election in 1857 they were classified so that their several terms expired in two, four, six, and eight years. Judge Martin took the short term of two years and was re-elected in 1859, for the full term of

eight years. Three judges constitute a quorum. Four terms of the Supreme Court are held annually, — two at Lansing on the Tuesday after the first Monday of January and July, and two at Detroit on the Tuesday after the first Monday of April and October, — and there may be special or adjourned terms at either of these places. The court shall be in session each term long enough to hear all the cases ready for argument, and all cases shall be determined either at the term they are argued, or early in the succeeding term. The clerk of the county in which the court is held is clerk of the Supreme Court. Judges of the Circuit Court are elected for six years by the people of their respective districts. Prosecuting officers are elected by the people of each county, to hold office for two years. By the Act of February 12, 1859, grand juries are not to attend any court, unless the judge thereof shall so direct in writing filed with the clerk of the court. Criminal proceedings are to be conducted by informations in the lieu of indictments, — the informations to be verified by the oath of the prosecuting officer, complainant, or some other person, — and the same rules to govern in the setting forth of offences, as in indictment. The prosecuting attorney must subscribe his name thereto, and must indorse thereon the names of the witnesses known to him at the time of the filing of the information in court. The proceedings in holding to bail, &c., are the same as in indictments. No information can be found against any person for any offence, unless such person shall have had, or waived, a preliminary examination therefor.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1859,	\$ 163,577.22
Receipts for the year ending November 30, 1860,	692,482.23
Total available means for the year,	\$ 856,059.45
Expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1860,	721,437.57
Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1860,	\$ 134,621.88
<i>State Debt.</i> —The State debt, funded and fundable, November 30, 1860, was as follows:—	
Penitentiary Bonds, payable on demand,	\$ 13,000.00
Outstanding Internal Improvement warrants, payable on demand,	3,665.16
Full paid, \$ 5,000,000 loan bonds, principal due January 1, 1863,	177,000.00
Adjusted, \$ 5,000,000 “ “ “ “ “ “	1,737,185.00
Part paid, \$ 5,000,000 loan or unadjusted bonds, when funded will amount to	91,992.63
New bonds issued July, 1858, and due 1878,	216,000.00
Temporary loan, payable at pleasure of the State,	501,000.00
Total,	\$ 2,869,842.73
The yearly interest on this indebtedness is	141,000.00
The amount of the debt due on demand is \$ 16,665.16; the amount due January 1, 1863, is \$ 2,006,177.63.	

The State is also indebted to the several Trust Funds. These are derived from the sale of lands granted by the general government and appropriated by the Constitution of the State for educational purposes. In some instances, resort has been had to the principal of these funds to meet the appropriations of the Legislature. The Legislature of 1859 authorized the assessment and collection of a State tax of one mill on a dollar, on the aggregate of the real and personal property in the State, as equalized for 1856, for each of the years 1859 and 1860. The indebtedness of the State to the Trust Funds was, Nov. 30, 1860, as follows: To the Primary School Fund, \$ 880,936.73; to the University Fund, \$ 258,307.47; to the Normal School Fund, \$ 44,345.78. Total, \$ 1,183,589.98, on which the annual in-

terest is \$83,580.73. The State borrows the money of these funds as fast as it is received, and stands debtor to the funds on its books for the amount. The total value of the property in the State in June, 1860, is given at \$275,762,771.

Banks. — For the condition of the banks in Michigan, near Jan. 1, 1860, see *ante*, p. 231. An amendment to the Constitution has just been (1860) adopted by the people as follows: "The officers and stockholders of every corporation for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or paper credits, to circulate as money, shall be individually liable for all debts contracted during the term of their being officers or stockholders of such corporation or association, equally and ratably to the extent of their respective shares of stock in any such corporation or association."

Common Schools for the Year ending September, 1860. — During the year, 206,014 children were taught in the schools. The number of teachers was 7,941, and the amount paid teachers was \$467,286. Of the teachers, 5,342 were females.

The Act of Feb. 14, 1859, permits any districts containing more than 200 children between the ages of 4 and 18 years, by a two-thirds vote of the voters attending the annual meeting, to decide to elect a district board of six trustees, two for 1 year, two for 2 years, and 2 for three years, and afterwards two each year for three years, which trustees shall have the care and management of said district schools, with the power to classify and grade them, to establish a high school, to employ teachers, &c. Two contiguous districts, if their number of children united is not less than 200, may unite by a similar vote, and elect trustees in the same manner and with like powers.

The State Normal School at Ypsilanti was opened in October, 1852. There is a Model School connected with the Normal School. In December, 1859, the Normal School had 315 scholars, and the Model School, 63. In December, 1860, the Normal School in all its departments had 342 scholars.

Agricultural College. — The Legislature of 1855 authorized the establishment of an Agricultural College. A farm of about 700 acres has been purchased, near the village of Lansing, and suitable buildings for professors and students, and for the uses of the farm, have been erected. The payments by the State on account of the college in 1859 were \$17,676.45, and in 1860, \$14,219.43.

Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. — This institution was first opened in February, 1854, at Flint, in rooms rented for that purpose. The cornerstone of the main building was laid July 15, 1857. The building when completed will accommodate 350 pupils. The grounds contain 33.45 acres. 158 pupils have been received since its opening in 1854. The largest number in attendance at any one time has been 90. 123 pupils were in attendance during the year ending Dec. 1, 1860. The Asylum is free to all the deaf and dumb and the blind in Michigan between the ages of 10 and 30, who have a good natural intellect, a good moral character, and no contagious. Board and tuition free, clothing and travelling expenses to be paid by the pupils, or parents or guardians. The vacation is from July 15 to 1st Wednesday in October, — and pupils should be admitted at the close of the vacation.

Asylum for the Insane. — This institution is at Kalamazoo. The grounds contain 167.76 acres. The buildings have not (December, 1860) yet been completed. The trustees ask of the Legislature of 1861 an appropriation of \$100,000 for their completion. The institution is now, however, fully organized, and has accommodations for 111 patients. The State has appropriated for this institution, since 1853, \$237,000. All the appropriations have not been available.

State Prison, Jackson. — Number of convicts in prison, 30th November, 1860, 621. The death penalty for murder in this State was abolished in 1846, and solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for life substituted, March 2d, 1847. Since then, to Nov. 30, 1860, 24 have been convicted of murder, and sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor for life. A separate building is erected for these convicts. The receipts of the prison for the past year were \$51,533.26, the expenditures, \$47,634.50. Excess of earnings, \$3,864.76. The Legislature of 1857 authorized the agent of the prison to make deductions from the time of the sentences of the prisoners for good behavior as follows: One day a month for

the first year; two days a month for the second year; and four days a month for the residue of the sentence. This statute has had a salutary effect upon the conduct of the prisoners.

A House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders was opened at Lansing, Sept. 2, 1856. The name was changed by the Legislature of 1859 to that of the Reform School. The number of inmates in the house, Nov. 16, 1860, was 137. A portion of the boys are employed by contractors in making chairs. The inmates are kept employed in some work or in attending school. The ordinary expenses of the school for the last year were \$16,445.60. The Superintendent of the school is Rev. D. B. Nichols.

Geological Survey. — The Legislature in 1859 passed an act authorizing the completion of the Geological Survey of the State, the appointment of a Geologist, &c. A State Geologist (Professor Winchell) and assistant (Dr. Miles) were appointed, and have since prosecuted the survey to the extent of the limited means at their disposal.

Emigration. — The Legislature of 1859 authorized the Governor to appoint a commissioner to encourage emigration to the State. Under this authority two commissioners were appointed, one, Rudolph Diepenbeck, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, to reside in New York, and the other, George F. Veen Fleit, at \$700 per annum, to reside in Detroit. By this commission, 1,500 German emigrants have been induced to settle in the State, being of industrious and temperate habits, and bringing with them \$150,000 cash. The expense of the commission for the two years, was \$4,820.40.

Census of May, 1854 — The American Almanac for 1860, page 286, has a full abstract of the census of May, 1854.

XVII. MINNESOTA.

Capital, St. Paul. Area, about 81,259 sq. m. Population, 1860, 172,793.

Government for the Year 1861.

			Term ends.	Salary.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY,	of St. Paul,	Governor,	Jan. 1862,	\$1,500
Ignatius Donnelly,	of Nininger,	Lieut.-Governor,	"	\$6 a day
		[during session of Legislature.		
J. H. Baker,	of Blue Earth,	Sec'y of State,	Jan. 1862,	1,200
Charles Scheffer,	of Stillwater,	Treasurer,	"	1,000
Charles McIlraith,	of St. Paul,	Auditor,	Jan. 1864,	1,000
G. E. Cole,	of Rice,	Att'y-General,	" 1862,	1,000
S. P. Jennison,	of St. Paul,	State Librarian,		600
Joseph A. Wheelock,	of St. Paul,	Commissioner of Statutes,		None.
Edward D. Neill,	of St. Paul,	Chanc. of Univ. of Minnesota;		
		[ex officio Sup't. Pub. Instruct.		
John S. Proctor,	of Stillwater,	Warden of State Prison,		600

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are chosen by a plurality vote for two years, and until their successors are qualified. The Auditor is elected in the same way, but for three years. The number of Senators is 21; of Representatives, 42. Senators are chosen for two years, one half each year; Representatives are elected annually. The election for State officers and members of the Legislature is on the 2d Tuesday of October. The time of meeting of the Legislature is on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday of January. The sessions of the Legislature are annual.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Lafayette Emmet,	of St. Paul,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Jan. 1865,	\$ 2,000
Isaac Atwater,	of Minneapolis,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	"	2,000
Chas. E. Flandrau,	of Traverse de Sioux,	"	"	2,000
A. J. Van Voorhees,	of St. Paul,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Jan. 1864,	1,000

District Courts.

No. Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
1.	E. C. Palmer,	St. Paul,	Jan. 1, 1865,	\$ 2,000
2.	S. J. R. McMillan,	Stillwater,	"	2,000
3.	N. M. Donaldson,	Owatonna,	"	2,000
4.	C. E. Vandemburgh,	Minneapolis,	"	2,000
5.	Thomas Wilson,	Winona,	"	2,000
6.	L. Branson,	Mankato,	"	2,000

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as the Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, establish. The Supreme Court, with original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as are prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, consists of a Chief Justice, and two Associate Justices, elected by the people at large, to hold office for seven years, and until their successors are qualified. The Legislature, by a two-thirds vote, may increase the number of Associate Justices to four. There are no trials by jury in this Court. The Court appoints a Reporter of its decisions. A Clerk is chosen for three years, and until his successor is qualified. There are six Judges of the District Courts, elected in single districts for seven years, and until their successors are chosen. A Clerk for these Courts is chosen in each county for four years. The District Courts have original jurisdiction in all cases in law and equity where over \$ 100 is in controversy, and in criminal cases, where the punishment may be imprisonment for over three months or a fine of over \$ 100. There are Probate Courts in each organized county, and the Judges are elected for two years. Justices of the Peace are elected in each county for two years. Their jurisdiction in civil cases does not exceed \$ 100, and in criminal cases they cannot imprison over three months nor fine over \$ 100. The Justices of the Supreme and District Courts shall hold no other office, federal or State, nor be eligible during their term to any other than a judicial office, and their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

FINANCES.

Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1858,	\$ 5,009.43
Receipts from January 1, 1858, to December 1, 1859,	557,818.49
Total Receipts,	\$ 562,827.92
Expenditures during the same period,	547,488.76
Balance in Treasury, December 1, 1859,	\$ 15,339.16

Of the receipts for the above period, \$ 116,446.92 was received from taxes, \$ 183,597.07 from State scrip (warrants on the State Treasury), and \$ 252,512.50 from the sale of State bonds.

The expenditures were chiefly as follows: For the Constitutional Convention, \$50,353.07; for old Territorial expenses, \$64,626.00; for Legislative expenses, \$92,608.15; other Government expenses, \$142,793.40; for the redemption of State scrip, \$192,108.13.

The appropriations for 1860 were as follows: For the Judiciary, \$18,000; Legislature, \$50,000; Executive, \$10,850; Public Printing, \$18,010; Contingent Funds, \$2,990; Penitentiary, \$2,100; Interest on Public Debt, \$22,200; Miscellaneous, \$13,063.11. Total, \$137,233.11.

<i>State Debt.</i> — Eight per cent State bonds,	\$ 250,000.00
Treasury scrip outstanding on November 23, 1860,	38,653.42
Total State debt,	\$288,653.42

The law passed March 13, 1858, authorizing the issue of the eight per cent bonds, requires that the principal shall be paid in nine years, a sinking fund being created for that purpose by an annual tax.

There is also a contingent liability of the State, incurred by a loan of State credit to aid in the construction of railroads, amounting to \$2,275,000 in bonds of the State, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, and which mature on Dec. 1, 1883, or in twenty-five years from date of issue. These bonds were issued to the four land-grant companies, by virtue of an amendment to the Constitution, adopted by the people April 17, 1858, as a part of a loan of \$5,000,000, to be issued as construction advanced, and were distributed as follows: To Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, \$575,000; Minnesota and Pacific, \$600,000; Transit, \$500,000; Minneapolis and Cedar Valley, \$600,000. Total, \$2,275,000. The companies, having failed to pay the interest, have forfeited their right to further State aid; and the law authorizing such aid has since been repealed.

Taxable Basis of 1859. — Total valuation of property in forty counties, \$35,564,492.70. Rate of State tax five mills on the dollar, producing \$177,822.46. Rate of State tax in 1860, four mills on the dollar. Under a law passed in 1860 a State Board of Equalization has been constituted, consisting of the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Auditor.

Banks. — For the condition of the banks in this State, Jan. 2, 1860, see *ante*, page 231.

Education. — One eighteenth part of all the public lands in the State, or two sections in every township, amounting in all to about 2,888,000 acres, were granted to the State by Congress for the support of Common Schools. No provision has been made for the sale of these lands. The Common School fund is raised by a tax of two and a half mills on the dollar on the total valuation of property in each county, and distributed from the County treasuries to the school districts in sums proportionate to the number of children they respectively contain between the ages of 4 and 21. The school system has been recently reorganized. Under a law of 1853 a State Normal School was established at Winona, the State appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose. The school is in successful operation. The University of Minnesota enjoys the grant by Congress of seventy-two sections of the public lands. It is located at St. Anthony, and is now in operation. The Chancellor of the University is *ex officio* the State Superintendent of Common Schools.

Charitable Institutions. — There are no eleemosynary institutions yet established in the State.

The *State Prison* is at Stillwater.

Railroads. — The land grant to Minnesota provides for the construction of five Railroads, 1,270 miles in all, of which 845 miles have been surveyed and located. 239 miles of railroad have been graded ready for the superstructures, — a loan of State credit, as before stated, having been made for that purpose.

A *Bureau of Statistics* was established in February, 1860. The Commissioner, Joseph A. Wheelock, of St. Paul, submitted his first report July 1, 1860, which is full of valuable information in regard to the condition and resources of the State.

XVIII. MISSISSIPPI.

Capital, Jackson. Area, 47,151 sq. m. Population, 1860, 867,158.

Government for the Year 1861.

	Term expires.	Salary.
JOHN J. PETTUS, of Kemper Co., <i>Governor</i> , 3d Mond. in Nov. 1861,		\$ 4,000
Charles A. Brougher, of Toppah Co., <i>Sec. of State</i> , Jan. 1862,		1,200
M. D. Haynes, of Yazoo, <i>State Treasurer</i> , "		1,500
E. R. Burt, of Knoxubee, <i>Auditor of Pub. Ac'ts</i> , "		1,500
Charles B. Green, of Jackson, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,		600
B. W. Sanders, of Holmes Co., <i>Keeper of Capitol & Librarian</i> ,		500
Dr. Eugene Hilgard,	<i>State Geologist.</i>	
A. M. Hardin,	<i>Keeper of the Penitentiary</i> ,	1,500
E. Barksdale, of Jackson, <i>State Printer</i> ,		1,500

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

	Dist.	Term expires.	Salary.
A. H. Handy, of Canton, <i>Judge</i> ,	1st, Oct. 1866,		\$ 3,000
Cotesworth P. Smith, of Jackson, <i>Presid. Judge</i> , 2d, "	1862,		3,000
W. L. Harris, of Lowndes Co., <i>Judge</i> ,	3d, "	1864,	3,000
Thomas J. Wharton, of Jackson, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	Jan. 1862,		1,200
S. Livingston, of Jackson, <i>Clerk</i> ,			Fees.
James Z. George,	<i>Reporter of the Decisions of the Court.</i>		

Circuit Court.

Dist. Judge.	Attorney.	Dist. Judge.	Attorney.
1. Hiram Cassedy,	J. B. Patton.	6. J. S. Hamm,	S. M. Meek.
2. John E. McNair,	G. S. McMillen.	7. J. W. Thompson,	J. R. Chalmers.
3. Jacob S. Yerger,	R. S. Bucks.	8. W. M. Hancock,	I. S. Terrill.
4. John Watts,	Richard Cooper.	9. J. M. Acker,	R. O. Beene.
5. E. G. Henry,	R. S. Hudson.	10. Wm. Cothran,	E. C. Walthall.

The jurisdiction of the High Court is appellate exclusively. There are two terms each year in Jackson, commencing on the first Monday of April and of October. The Reporter is elected by the Legislature. The reports are to be called the "Mississippi Reports," and are to be printed, bound, and published in the State of Mississippi. The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50. For each of the circuits, ten in number, a judge and attorney are elected, every four years. It has also exclusive criminal jurisdiction. There is also a Probate Court, with a judge and clerk for each county. The Probate Court in most of the counties has a term of from two to six days each month. The Probate Clerk is also Register of Deeds. The Probate Judges are now paid by salaries instead of fees.

FINANCES.

Receipts into the Treasury from November 1, 1858, to October 31, 1859,	\$ 624,020.03
Disbursements,	707,015.00
Excess of Expenditures,	\$ 82,994.97

The excess of expenditures was caused by the settlement and payment of certain funds as follows: 2 per cent fund to S. R. R. Co., \$34,769.38; 3 per cent do., \$13,798.79; sinking fund, \$101,545.25.

Chief Sources of Income.

Taxes,	\$ 453,913.00	Public printing,	\$ 16,297.73
Chickasaw School Fund,	30,576.76	University of Mississippi,	36,551.19
Interest on Loan, of	58,370.63	Executed slaves,	7,325.00
Internal Improvement Fund,	36,214.67	Chickasaw School Fund,	76,907.83
Seminary Fund,	5,993.00	Asylum for the Blind,	3,000.00
Three per Cent Fund,	8,421.72	Asylum for Lunatics,	25,966.75
Penitentiary,	27,898.53	Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,	6,200.00
		Internal Improvement Fund,	13,786.49
		Two per Cent Fund,	34,769.38
		Three per Cent Fund,	13,798.79

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Judiciary,	\$ 147,105.56	Geological Survey,	3,680.69
Legislative,	26,592.06	Agricultural Bureau,	12,412.00
Executive,	12,570.83	Seminary Fund,	4,098.00
Appropriations,	59,235.26	Paupers,	10,520.67
Penitentiary,	64,269.82	Militia,	1,225.00
Commissions for Assessing,	19,397.85	Executive Contingent Fund,	3,487.38

Valuation of lands in 1854, \$90,950,585.17; in 1857, \$141,747,536.37; increase in value, \$50,796,951.20. Taxable slaves, that is, those under 60 years of age, in 1854, 326,861; in 1857, 363,182; in 1858, 377,906. The tax upon them is 40 cents a head.

Some of the other items of the taxable personal property in 1858, were as follows: *Those taxed at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent*; No. of pleasure-carriages 13,600, value \$2,123,608; clocks 17,349, value \$162,937; watches 15,732, value \$958,612; gold and silver plate over \$50 in value, \$196,115. *Tax at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent*; money at interest or used to purchase notes, securities, &c., \$8573,446; goods, &c., purchased or brought into the State by regular merchants, \$12,355,647. *Tax at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent*; vinous and spirituous liquors sold by the gallon, \$202,162; pianos, number 2,443, value \$570,011; toll-bridges, ferries, &c., number 90, annual receipts \$53,261. Merchandise sold by auctioneers or transient vendors of goods, \$44,424, tax 3 per cent. Number of race, saddle, or livery horses 7,421, value \$570,011; rate of tax, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Among the *specific taxes* were, at \$25 each, 15 ten-pin alleys, 1 theatre, and 1 race track; at \$1 each, 360 bowie-knives, 138 dirk-knives, and 217 sword-canes. The number of cattle over twenty head, was 181,026, tax, one cent each; free male negroes between 21 and 50 years of age, at \$1 each, 117; free white polls between 21 and 50 years of age, at 40 cents each. \$54,073.

Banks. — See *ante*, page 233.

Charitable Institutions. — An asylum for the blind, one for the deaf and dumb, and a lunatic hospital, are in operation, under the care and support of the State, at Jackson. There were received into the lunatic asylum, from its opening to October, 1858, 219 patients. October 1, 1859, there were in the asylum 106, — 63 males and 43 females; admitted during the year, 47, — 30 males and 17 females; whole number for the year, 153, — 93 males and 60 females; discharged during the year, 48; leaving under treatment, Oct. 1, 1859, 106, — 65 males, 41 females. Of those discharged, 14 had recovered, and 19 died. The receipts for the year were \$30,064.60; expenditures, \$35,315.21. Excess of expenditures, \$5,250.61.

In the deaf and dumb asylum during the two years ending November, 1859, the number of pupils increased from 15 to 24. The institution is open and free to all the deaf and dumb who are actual residents of the State, and between the ages of 10 and 25. It is situated within a mile of Jackson, on elevated ground. The buildings will accommodate from 75 to 100 pupils. There are 70 acres of land, and the yard around the house has 10 acres.

Common Schools. — There is no uniform common-school system for all the counties. Each township has a school fund arising from the lease of lands granted by Congress for common-school purposes, — every 16th section in each township having been so granted. These lands are leased for various periods, but mostly for ninety-nine years. The money thence arising is loaned annually at not less than 8 nor more than 10 per cent per annum

interest. This interest is the amount applied to tuition, &c., annually from the township fund. There is also a county fund, arising from fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c., which is distributed in those townships that are destitute or have but a small school fund. The school sections in some townships are worth many thousand dollars, and in others only a few hundreds. Hence great inequality in the funds of the townships, and the necessity of the above method of distributing the county funds. In all the larger towns, public schools have been established, and there are many flourishing High Schools.

State Penitentiary. — This institution is at Jackson.

XIX. MISSOURI.

Capital, Jefferson City. Area, 65,037 sq. m. Population, 1860, 1,201,209.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term ends.	Salary.
CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, of Saline Co.,	<i>Governor,</i>	Dec. 1864,	\$3,000 [and a furnished house.]
Thomas C. Reynolds, of St. Louis,	<i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	Dec. 1864.	
Benj. F. Massey, of Jasper Co.,	<i>Sec. of State,</i>	Oct. 1, 1864,	\$1,000 & f.
Wm. S. Moseley, of New Madrid,	<i>Aud. of Acc'ts,</i>	"	1,850
Alfred W. Morrison, of Howard Co.,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	"	1,850
Jas. Proctor Knott, of Memphis,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	"	1,600 & f.
John F. Houston, of Carroll Co.,	<i>Register of Lands,</i>	"	1,750 & f.
Wm. B. Starke, of Saline Co.,	<i>Sup. Pub. Schools,</i>	Jan. 1, 1863,	1,500
Wm. E. Dunscomb, of Jefferson City,	<i>State Librarian, and Com- [missioner of the Permanent Seat of Government.]</i>		
G. A. Parsons, of Jefferson City,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>		200
James S. Hackney, "	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>		365
Robert Barnes, of St. Louis,	<i>President of State Bank,</i>		1,000
A. S. Robinson, "	<i>Cashier</i>	" "	2,000
John McAfee, of Shelby Co.,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>		
Thomas H. Murray, of Benton Co.,	<i>Chief Clerk of the House.</i>		
Warwick Hough, of Jefferson City,	<i>Secretary of Senate.</i>		

Stephen S. Vannoy, George W. Hough, and Francis T. Davis, constitute the Board of Public Works.

The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Register of Lands, and Superintendent of Common Schools are required to live during their term at Jefferson City. The Lieutenant-Governor is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and receives \$7 a day while presiding, and mileage. The pay of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is the same. Senators are chosen every fourth, and Representatives every second year. Their pay is \$5 a day during the session, and mileage. The Legislature meets at the city of Jefferson, biennially, on the last Monday in December. A session commenced on the 31st of December, 1860.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Term expires.	Salary.
William Scott, of Cole Co.,		1863,	\$3,000
William B. Napton, of Saline Co.,		"	3,000

Ephraim B. Ewing, of Ray Co.,
 Wm. E. Dunscomb, Clerk at Jefferson City,
 W. S. Glanville, " at St. Louis,

Term expires. Salary.
 1863, \$3,000
 Fees.
 "

The judges of this court are elected for the term of six years by the qualified voters of the State. Two sessions of the Supreme Court are held annually, at Jefferson City and at St. Louis.

Circuit Courts.

Cir.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorney.	Residence.	Salary.
1.	George W. Miller,	Boonville,	\$1,500	Wm. D. Muir,	Boonville,	\$350 & f.
2.	W. A. Hall,	Huntsville,	1,500	H. M. Porter,	Huntsville,	350 & f.
3.	A. H. Buckner,	Bowling Green,	1,500	D. P. Dyer,	Bowling Green,	350 & f.
4.	T. S. Richardson,	Memphis,	1,500	John C. Anderson,	Monticello,	350 & f.
5.	George W. Dunn,	Richmond,	1,500	D. C. Allen,	Liberty,	350 & f.
6.	Robert G. Smart,	Independence,	1,500	Jonathan C. Rayle,	Lexington,	350 & f.
7.	Foster P. Wright,	Warsaw,	1,500	Alexis Wamsley,	Clinton,	350 & f.
8.	S. M. Breckenridge,	St. Louis,	3,000	Seymour Voullaire,	St. Louis,	350 & f.
9.	John H. Stone,	Potosi,	1,500	Daniel Q. Gale,	Union,	350 & f.
10.	H. Hough,	Charleston,	1,500	Charles D. Cook,	Jackson,	350 & f.
11.	James A. Clark,	Brunswick,	1,500	John C. Griffin,	Trenton,	350 & f.
12.	Silas Woodson,	St. Joseph,	1,500	Thos. Thoroughman,	St. Joseph,	350 & f.
13.	John R. Chenault,	Carthage,	1,500	Wm. M. Cravens,	Neosho,	350 & f.
14.	P. H. Edwards,	Marshfield,	1,500	Julian T. Frazier,	Hartville,	350 & f.
15.	Albert Jackson,	Bloomfield,	1,500	H. H. Bedford,	Bloomfield,	350 & f.
16.	John T. Redd,	Palmyra,	1,500	Wm. H. Hatch,	Hannibal,	350 & f.
17.	James McFerran,	Gallatin,	1,500	William G. Lewis,	Bethany,	350 & f.
18.	James H. McBride,	Houston,	1,500	E. Y. Mitchell,	Houston,	350 & f.
19.	Andrew King,	St. Charles,	1,500	Wm. W. Edwards,	St. Charles,	350 & f.

A Circuit Court is held twice a year in each county. Its jurisdiction extends to all matters of tort and contract over \$90, where the demand is liquidated, and over \$50 where the agreement is parol. It has exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and a supervision over the County Courts and justices of the peace, subject to the correction of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Circuit Court are elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts, and for the term of six years, and the attorneys for four years. The term of the present judges expires in August, 1863; that of the present attorneys in November, 1864.

In addition to the Circuit and County Courts, St. Louis has a Court of Common Pleas, with a jurisdiction very similar to the Circuit Court, a Criminal Court, a distinct Court of Probate, a Recorder's Court, and a Land Court, having sole jurisdiction in St. Louis County in suits respecting lands, actions of ejectment, dower, partition, &c. The judges of the Common Pleas and Criminal Courts are elected in the same manner and for the same term as the circuit judges.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
Joseph T. Wyatt,	St. Joseph,	\$250 & f.	Samuel Orr,	Springfield,	\$250 & f.
W. C. Ranney,	Cape Girardeau,	300 "	John J. Flood,	Brunswick.	250 "
James K. Sheley,	Independence,	500 "	Dan. W. Morehouse,	Neosho,	300 "
James Doniphan,	Weston,	250 "			

Courts of St. Louis.

Judge.	Court.	Salary.	Judge.	Court.	Salary.
Samuel Reber,	<i>Common Pleas,</i>	\$3,000	Charles B. Lord,	<i>Land Court,</i>	\$3,000
Henry A. Clover,	<i>Criminal Court,</i>	3,000	Wm. F. Ferguson,	<i>Probate,</i>	Fees.

These are local tribunals, exercising jurisdiction only in their counties, except the Recorder's Court, whose jurisdiction is confined to small offences and within the limits of the city. From the Court of Common Pleas, Criminal Court, and Land Courts, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court; and the judges of the Common Pleas are appointed like the circuit judges, with like tenures. The probate judge is elected by the people of the county for six years, and the Recorder by the people of the city of St. Louis, for two years.

County Courts.—The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs, as roads, &c. A County Court sits in each county, and is composed of three justices, who are elected by the people, and hold their offices for four years. Some are paid \$3 and some \$2 a day while in session. An appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

FINANCES.

For the Two Years ending October 1, 1860.

Balance in the treasury, Oct 1, 1858,	\$388,063.32
Receipts into the treasury from all sources for the two years ending Oct. 1, 1860,	3,454,778.44
Total means,	\$3,842,841.76
Expenditures on all accounts during the same two years,	2,137,669.67
Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1860,	\$1,705,172.09

The balance in the Treasury is nearly absorbed in payments of coupons on bonds issued to railroads.

The receipts for the two years were chiefly from taxes and licenses. The amount of licenses for merchants, money-brokers, billiards, dram-shops, ferries, &c., for the two years, was \$258,317.65. The taxes upon polls and upon real and personal property for the two years, were over \$1,500,000. The items for 1860 were as follows: polls 160,375, tax \$60,296; acres of land, 29,696,987, valuation \$232,821,716, tax \$457,773; town lots, valuation \$17,972,366, tax \$35,944; slaves 111,940, valuation \$44,181,912, tax \$88,389; personal property, valuation \$40,924,776, tax \$81,848; tax on money, bonds and notes, \$68,347. There were also received, \$382,238, proceeds of 400 revenue bonds of \$1000 each, sold in 1859 to pay interest on railroad bonds, and \$19,227.21, from the General Government to reimburse expenses incurred in difficulties with the Osage Indians. The chief items of expenditure were,—

Civil Officers,	\$204,806	Lunatic Asylum and enlargement,	\$92,462
General Assembly and contingencies,	283,221	Institution for the Blind,	26,600
General contingent Fund,	11,913	Geological and Mineralogical Survey,	23,330
Printing, &c. Laws and Journals,	25,819	Agriculture and Societies,	8,500
Decisions of Supreme Court,	10,614	Capitol grounds,	7,824
Militia Officers,	989	State School moneys,	608,908
Volunteer Militia,	3,670	Interest on State Bonds,	162,622
Penitentiary,	118,304	Road and Canal Fund,	42,375
Costs in Criminal Cases,	110,028	Internal Improvement Fund,	13,853
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	5,000		

State Debt.

5½ per cent bonds, due 1862,	\$63,000	6 per cent bonds, due 1883,	\$200,000
6 " " " 1862,	100,000	Total,	\$602,000
6 " " " 1863,	239,000		

Upon which the annual interest (payable semiannually, 1st of January and July, except of \$100,000 payable 30th of April and October), is \$35,806. The State has lent its credit to several of its railroads to a large amount. The earlier loans to the roads were thus made. When the directors report that \$50,000 are subscribed *bonâ fide* by individuals, the State issues its bonds for a similar amount; and so for each similar subscription of \$50,000, until the appropriation is exhausted. To secure the State, the entire franchise of the roads, their lands, buildings, furniture, and equipment, are mortgaged to the State, and the interest must be paid as it accumulates. The later loans of the State credit were made to the railroads, as follows: for every \$1,000 reported as subscribed *bonâ fide* by individuals, the State issues its bonds for double the amount, payable in thirty years, with six per cent interest. The State takes the roads, their franchises, lands, buildings, furniture, equipments, &c., as security, with the right to take possession and sell in default of payment of the principal or interest of the loan. The condition of the loan Jan. 1, 1861, was as follows:—

Name of Road.	Loan.	Issued.	Due.
Pacific Railroad, . .	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	None.
Southwest Branch, . .	4,500,000	4,100,000	\$400,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph, . .	3,000,000	3,000,000	None.
North Missouri, . .	5,500,000	4,350,000	1,150,000
St. Louis and Iron Mountain, . .	3,600,000	3,501,000	99,000
Cairo and Fulton, . .	650,000	250,000	400,000
Platte County, . . .	700,000	150,000	550,000
Total, . . .	24,950,000	22,901,000	2,049,000

To this amount (\$22,901,000) of bonds issued to the roads, should be added \$400,000, being 400 bonds of \$1,000 each, sold in 1859 to meet the interest falling due on railroad bonds. This makes the amount \$23,301,000. These bonds (400) are due June 1, 1861.

The Pacific, North Missouri, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and Cairo and Fulton roads do not meet the payment of the semiannual interest due on the bonds severally issued to them, and it is paid by the State. The State, January 1, 1861, held stocks for the Seminary Fund, the State School Fund, the Sinking Fund, and State stock in bank, to the amount of \$1,103,300.

Banks.—For the condition of the Bank of Missouri and branches, January, 1860, see *ante*, p. 231.

Common Schools.—The interest of the Common School Fund is distributed semiannually among the different counties of the State, according to the number of children reported between the ages of 5 and 20, and is disbursed among the teachers therein; and one fourth part of the revenue of the State is appropriated for the support of common schools. Every county of the State has a common school organization. The amount of the school fund, Jan. 1, 1859, was \$595,668; Jan. 1, 1861, it was \$678,967.96. The amount apportioned in 1857, was \$242,801; in 1858, \$243,207. In 1854 there were 1,546 school-houses belonging to the common school system; in 1856, 2,673; and in 1857, 3,392. In 1854 there were 1,780 teachers; in 1856, 2,889; and in 1858, 4,397; 3,545 males, and 852 females. Number of children between 5 and 20 in 1854, 202,658; in 1857, 341,121. Number attending school in 1854, 67,924; in 1855, 74,048; in 1856, 97,907; in 1857, 141,328. The superintendent of schools estimates that there were as many more attending private schools in 1857. The amount of money raised to build and repair school-houses in 1855 was \$30,487.05; in 1857, \$130,236.85. Amount paid to teachers in 1854, \$212,138; in 1857, \$497,810.

State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton.—The number of patients in the asylum Nov. 24, 1856, 135; 71 males, 64 females; admitted since, 122; 73 males, 49 females. Whole number in the two years, 257; discharged in the same time 86; 47 males, 39 females; of whom 45, 25 males, 20 females, were recovered; 12, 6 males and 6 females, were much improved; 5 were stationary; 2 eloped; and 22, 12 males and 10 females, died, leaving Nov. 29, 1858, 171; 97 males, 74 females. Whole number admitted since the opening of the hospital, 426; 240 males, 186 females. Of the 426, 211 were old, and 215 recent cases. Of the 426, some of the probable causes of insanity were, miasmatic fevers, 62; religious anxiety, 22; domestic unhappiness, 16; grief, 25; loss of property, 16; intemperance, 15; puerperal, 23. The disbursements for the two years were \$77,841.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Fulton. — The grounds of this institution contain 18.12 acres, and the new buildings were completed in the fall of 1854. Pupils are received between the ages of 10 and 30. The charge for pay patients is \$100 per annum. The term of study is for three years only. The first pupil was received November 5, 1861. It receives liberal support from the Legislature.

Asylum for the Blind, St. Louis. — Established in 1861. This institution has been built and supported partly by appropriations from the State, and partly by private contributions.

State Prison, Jefferson City. — Prior to February 23, 1863, the prison and the labor of the convicts were let out. Since that time it has been under State management, with a marked improvement in the cleanliness, health, and comfort of the prisoners. Large improvements have been made in the prison building during the two years 1857 and 1858. The number of convicts, Dec. 1, 1856, was 259; received to Dec. 6, 1858, 340; in all 599. There were discharged during the two years by pardon, 72; by expiration of sentence, 106; by escape, 19; by death, 14; leaving in prison Dec. 6, 1858, 388. Of those pardoned, the terms of the greater number had nearly expired, and the pardon was granted to restore rights of citizenship. Of the 388 in confinement, 46 were committed for murder or for assault with intent to kill; 8 for manslaughter; 225 for grand larceny; 34 for burglary and larceny; 12 for robbery; 18 for forgery; 10 for rape; 6 for decoying slaves; robbing United States mail, 3. 229 were Americans, 156 foreigners, and the nativity of 4 was unknown. None were sentenced for less than 2 years. 147 were sentenced for 5 years and upward. The prison had a library of 603 volumes in Dec. 1858. The number of prisoners Dec. 1856 was 259, Dec. 1857, 344. The cost of feeding each prisoner in 1857 was \$35.13 per annum, or 9½ cents per day. Of clothing, medicine, &c., \$11.51½, or 3½ cents per day. The expenses for 1858 were somewhat greater.

XX. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capital, Concord. Area, 9,230 sq. m. Population, 1860, 326,072.

Government for the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of June, 1861.

			Term ends.	Salary.
ICHABOD GOODWIN,	of Portsmouth,	Governor,	June, 1861,	\$1,000
Thos. L. Tullock,	of Concord,	Secretary of State,	"	800
Allen Tenney,	of Concord,	Dep. Sec. State,	"	F. & \$200
Peter Sanborn,	of Concord,	Treasurer,	"	600
John Sullivan,	of Exeter,	Attorney-General,	"	1,800
Joseph C. Abbott,	of Manchester,	Adjutant-General,	"	400
George S. Towle,	of Lebanon,	Pres. of the Senate,		\$2.50 per day.
Charles H. Bell,	of Exeter,	Speaker of the House,	"	"
Greenleaf Cummings,	of Lisbon,	Clerk of the Senate,		Fees.
Edward Sawyer,	of Rochester,	Clerk of the House,		Fees.
Asa McFarland,	of Concord,	State Printer.		
William O. Sides,	of Portsmouth,	Commissary-General.		
Jeremy O. Nute,	of Farmington,	} Railroad Commissioners.		
Greenleaf Cummings,	of Lisbon,			
Arch. H. Dunlap,	of Nashua,			

Executive Council.

	Counsellors.
1st District, { Rockingham and part { of Merrimack,	Reed P. Clark, of Londonderry.
2d " { Strafford, Belknap, and { Carroll,	Daniel Sawyer, of Alton.

	Counties.	Councillors.
3d District.	{ Hillsborough and part of Merrimack,	Moody Currier, of Manchester.
4th "	Cheshire and Sullivan,	Robert Elwell, of Langdon.
5th "	Grafton and Coos,	Dennison R. Burnham, of Plymouth.

JUDICIARY.

The Legislature, at the June session, 1859, abolished the Court of Common Pleas and added one to the number of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, which now consists of a Chief Justice and five Associate Justices, and is the only State Court, except Justices' and Police Courts. It has jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases (except those in which justices of the peace and of police courts have jurisdiction) and of appeals, civil and criminal, from justices of the peace and police courts. It has also a limited equity jurisdiction. One or more justices of the Supreme Court hold a trial term twice annually in each county, and in some counties three times annually. Capital cases must be tried by two or more justices. For hearing and deciding law questions, the State is divided into four judicial districts, in each of which two terms are held annually. Four justices constitute a quorum to hold law terms, and the concurrence of three is necessary to the decision of any law question. All legal questions submitted to the court must be decided before the close of the term next succeeding the submission, unless a reargument is ordered; and each justice must, within six months from the time of such decision, prepare for the press and furnish the State Reporter correct reports of such cases only as establish some new, or settle some doubtful point, which has not been adjudicated and reported among the decisions of the State, or of such as are otherwise deemed important to be published.

	Supreme Judicial Court.	Appointed.	Salary.
Samuel D. Bell,	of Manchester, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	1859	\$ 2,000
Asa Fowler,*	of Concord, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1855	1,800
Jonathan E. Sargent,	of Wentworth,	" 1859	1,800
Henry A. Bellows,	of Concord,	" 1859	1,800
Charles Doe,	of Dover,	" 1859	1,800
George W. Nesmith,	of Franklin,	" 1860	1,800
William E. Chandler,	of Concord, <i>Reporter</i> ,	1859	400

Courts of Probate.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Registers.	Residence.	Salary.
Belknap,	Warren Lovell,	Meredith,	142	Wm. L. Avery,	Laconia,	183
Carroll,	Joel Eastman,	Conway,	150	Daniel G. Beede,	Sandwich,	200
Cheshire,	Larkin Baker,	Westmorl'd,	225	Silas Hardy,	Keene,	300
Coos,	Turner Stephenson,	Lancaster,	110	John M. Whipple,	Lancaster,	135
Grafton,	Nath. S. Berry,	Hebron,	300	Nath. W. Westgate,	Haverhill,	400
Hillsborough,	David Cross,	Manchester,	425	Josiah G. Dearborn,	Weare,	575
Merrimack,	H. E. Perkins,	Concord,	300	Isaac A. Hill,	Concord,	400
Rockingham,	Wm. W. Stickney,	Exeter,	412	Saml. D. Wingate,	Exeter,	550
Strafford,	Daniel G. Rollins,	Somersw'th,	225	Asa Freeman,	Dover,	300
Sullivan,	Alvah Smith,	Lempster,	175	Edward Wyman,	Newport,	225

* Judge Fowler has resigned; his resignation to take effect in February, 1861.

FINANCES.

[From Treasurer's Report, June 1, 1860.]

Chief Sources of Income.

Railroad tax for 1858 and 1859, . . .	\$ 60,101.02	State Prison, net income, . . .	\$ 4,256.29
Civil commissions (fees), . . .	850.00	Loan, temporary, . . .	42,750.00
State tax for 1859, and previous years, 70,875.48		Balance in treasury, June 1, 1859, . . .	27,802.60
State Reporter, . . .	300.00	Total means, . . .	\$ 206,890.39

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Salaries, Executive, Judiciary, &c. \$ 24,846.02	Railroad tax div'ds paid to towns, \$ 25,280.20
Legislature, 23,618.30	Interest on debt and loan, . . . 8,187.92
State printer, 5,320.69	Temporary loan repaid, . . . 30,000.00
Publishing laws, notices, &c. . . 954.20	Notes payable, 45,300.00
Deaf, dumb, blind, and insane, . . 7,516.21	Legislative resolves, 7,119.13
House of Reformation, 3,000.00	

Total expenditures for the year ending June 1, 1860, \$ 184,445.77

Total means for the same period, 206,890.39

Balance in the Treasury, June 1, 1860, \$ 22,444.62

State of the Treasury, June 1, 1860.

Total indebtedness, June 1, 1860, all floating, \$ 82,147.76

Deduct available funds, viz. cash in treasury and taxes outstanding, . . . 32,060.61

Amount of indebtedness above available funds, \$ 50,087.15

There were besides \$ 15,592.03 of Trust Funds in the Treasury, which are included in the above indebtedness.

Banks. — The condition of the banks, on the first Monday in June, 1860, was as follows:—

Number of banks, 51; capital stock, \$ 4,941,000; deposits, \$ 1,211,552; circulation, \$ 3,117,444; loans, \$ 8,330,919; deposits in other banks to redeem bills, \$ 941,199.47; bills of other banks, and checks, \$ 156,397; specie, \$ 253,496; real estate, \$ 75,726; total means, \$ 9,779,938.

Savings-Banks. — There were twenty-six savings-banks; deposits, \$ 4,860,025. *Bank Commissioners.* — Daniel P. Wheeler, Orford; Cyrus K. Sanborn, Rochester; George W. Pinkerton, Manchester.

Insurance Companies. — The reports of the insurance commissioners do not present the returns of the insurance companies in such a form as to give the aggregates of risks, or premiums, or losses.

Insurance Commissioners. — Otis F. R. Waite, Claremont; Benjamin M. Colby, Sanbornton; Oliver C. Fisher, Henniker.

Common Schools. — A School Commissioner is appointed by the Executive for one year for each county, and the several Commissioners constitute the Board of Education, electing one of their number Chairman, and another, Secretary. The Commissioners for the year ending July 15, 1861, are as follows:—

Rockingham. — Wm. S. Abbott, of Raymond.

Strafford. — Wm. D. Knapp, of Somersworth.

Belknap. — William N. Blair, of Laconia.

Carroll. — Samuel D. Quarles, of Ossipee.

Merrimack. — Horatio Merrill, of Salisbury.

Hillsborough. — Harry Brickett, of Hillsboro',
Chairman.

Cheshire. — Herbert B. Titus, of Chesterfield.

Sullivan. — Paul S. Adams, of Newport.

Grafton. — James W. Patterson, of Hanover,
Secretary.

Coos. — Joseph B. Hill, of Stewartstown.

The school returns for the year ending May, 1859, give the following statistics: Number of districts, 2,362; number of different scholars 4 years of age and upwards attending public schools not less than two weeks, 86,708; average attendance for the year, 55,606; number between 4 and 14 not attending school anywhere, 1,212; average monthly wages of teachers, males \$ 25.30, females \$ 14.15; number of male teachers employed during the year, 1,104; of female, 3,134. Of the teachers employed 2,556 have attended teachers' institutes. Average length of winter schools, weeks, 10.7; of summer schools, 10.3. Volumes in school district, social, and town libraries, 37,308. Estimated value of school-houses and appurtenances, \$ 704,904; of maps, charts, &c., and school apparatus, \$ 8,743;

number of unfit school-houses, 573; amount raised by town tax for schools, \$ 215,465, which is \$ 18,064 more than the law requires; amount contributed in addition to tax, \$ 12,796; income from local funds, \$ 7,928; from surplus revenue, \$ 1,453; from railroad tax, \$ 3,295; amount of literary fund, \$ 23,841; whole amount of money appropriated for public schools, \$ 282,842. Visits of superintending committee, 11,333; of prudential school committee, 4,254; of citizens of the town, 79,516. Number of incorporated academies and permanent schools, in 1858, 84; attendance of different scholars, 8,716. Amount paid for tuition in colleges, academies, &c., \$ 36,298.

Eighteen Teachers' Institutes were held in the ten counties during the year ending May, 1858, at which there was reported the attendance of nearly 1,901 teachers.

State Prison, Concord, for the year ending May 31, 1859.—John Foss, Warden, salary \$ 800; Rev. Samuel Cooke, Chaplain; Timothy Haynes, M. D., Physician. Whole number of convicts in prison, June 1, 1859, 105. Received since, 35. Whole number, 140. There have been discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 18; by pardon, 10; by death, 1; sent to Insane Asylum, 1; in all 30. Leaving in prison, May 31, 1860, 110. Of those remaining in prison, 109 are males, and 1 is a female. 58 convicts are employed in the cabinet-shop, 36 in the shoe-shop, and 1 female is employed in sewing. Of those in prison, 6 were sentenced for murder, 4 for attempts to kill, 6 for burning and attempts to burn, 76 for burglary, larceny, and receiving. 12 are under 20 years of age, 95 were born in this country (49 in New Hampshire), and 15 were of foreign birth. The prison library consists of about 500 volumes. Since the establishment of the prison, in 1812, there have been admitted 1,129; discharged by expiration of sentence, 555; by pardon, 368; removal to insane asylum, 4; by death, 64; by escape, 15.

New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord.—Jesse P. Bancroft, Superintendent. This institution is under the direction of a board of twelve trustees, three being appointed each year for four years. Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth, is President of the Board, and Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, Secretary. Since the opening of the asylum, in 1843, there have been admitted, to May 1, 1860, 1,735 patients; 164 now remain in the institution. The number of patients admitted during the eleven months, from June 1, 1859 to May 1, 1860, was 85 (47 males and 38 females). 66 (37 males and 29 females) were discharged during the year, and 17 died. Of those discharged, 38 had recovered, 16 had improved, 12 were not relieved. Causes assigned for the insanity of some of those admitted during the year:—Love affairs, 1; vicious habits, 11; domestic trouble, 7; business perplexities, 3; intemperance, 6; spiritualism, 1. Of those admitted, 37 (21 males and 16 females) were married, 41 (23 males and 18 females) were single, 4 were widows, and 3 were widowers. Of those admitted, 29 were farmers, and 22 females were engaged in domestic occupations; 7 females were factory operatives, 2 males and 7 females had no occupation. Receipts during the year, \$ 31,855.97; expenses, \$ 31,226.60; excess of receipts, \$ 629.37. The crops the last year (1859) from the farm belonging to the institution were valued at \$ 3,292.85. By the aid of the income of the permanent funds of the institution, the trustees are enabled to put the price of board to patients at \$ 2.50 a week. It is estimated that there are, including those in the asylum, 550 insane persons in the State.

House of Reformation for Juvenile and Female Offenders against the Laws.—This institution has a farm of 100 acres, near Manchester. The buildings were dedicated May 12, 1858. The cost of land, buildings, and furniture has been near \$ 50,000. Horton D. Walker, of Portsmouth, N. H., is President of the Board of Trustees. Brooks Shattuck, and his wife, Mary Shattuck, are the Superintendents. The plan is that of the "Family System." The buildings are so arranged as to accommodate several families of children, each family in separate buildings, but all so connected by a narrow corridor as to form externally but one building. The intended classification is such, that not more than 63 children will associate together, and no boy in one family can see those in another, except in the chapel. From its opening to the 30th April, 1860, 63 boys and girls had been received. There were in the school, April 30, 1859, 39 (34 boys and 5 girls). Admitted during the year, 23 (20 boys and 3 girls). Whole number during the

year, 62. 10 were discharged, 7 escaped, 1 was rejected, and 2 were sent to State prison. Remaining, April 30, 1860, 41 (34 boys and 7 girls). Of all received, 32 were committed for larceny, 4 for shop breaking, 9 for vagrancy, 1 for horse stealing, and 2 for drunkenness. Their average age was 13 years and 7 months. 35 were born in New Hampshire; 7 were of foreign birth. The estimated value of the products of the farm for the year was \$1,542.95. There is a library of nearly 600 volumes. The Superintendent taught a school of 16 weeks during the winter and spring, and there was a Sabbath School during the summer and fall months.

XXI. NEW JERSEY.

Capital, Trenton. Area, 6,851 sq. m. Population, 1860, 676,084.

Government for the Year 1861.

	Term expires.	Salary.
CHARLES S. OLDEN, of Princeton, <i>Governor</i> ,	Jan. 17, 1863,	\$1,800 & fees.
Whitefield S. Johnson, of Trenton, <i>Sec. of State</i> ,	Mar. 18, 1866,	500 & fees.
Rescarrick M. Smith, of Hightstown, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	Feb. 21, 1861,	1,000 & fees.
F. W. Ricord, of Newark, <i>Superintendent of Public Schools</i> ,	April 1, 1862,	\$ 500
R. F. Stockton, Jr., of Trenton, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,		100
Lewis Perrine, " <i>Quartermaster-General</i> ,		100
C. J. Ihrie, " <i>State Librarian</i> ,		\$ 2.00 a day.
Edmund Perry,* of Flemington, <i>Pres. of the Senate</i> ,		4.00 a day.
Frederick H. Seese, of Newark, <i>Speaker of the Assembly</i> ,		4.00 a day.
Joseph J. Sleeper, of Pemberton, <i>Secretary of the Senate</i> ,		3.50 a day.
Jacob Sharp, of Belvidere, <i>Clerk of the Assembly</i> ,		3.50 a day.

The Governor is elected by a plurality vote for three years. His term commences the 3d Tuesday of January. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. His term of office is five years. The Treasurer is elected by the Legislature on joint ballot for one year, and until his successor is qualified, and the State Librarian is elected for two years. The Superintendent of Schools is appointed by the Trustees of the School Fund for two years. The Adjutant and Quartermaster-General are appointed by the Governor. Senators, 21 in number, are elected for three years, one third every year. Representatives, 60 in number, are elected each year. The pay of members of both branches is \$3 a day for the first 40 days, \$1.50 a day afterwards. The presiding officers have \$4 a day for the first 40 days, and \$2 a day afterwards. The Legislature meets annually at Trenton on the second Tuesday of January.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is composed of the Chancellor, the judges of the Supreme Court, and six other judges appointed by the Governor with the consent

* The officers of the session of 1860 were, *President of Senate*, Charles L. O. Gifford; *Secretary*, John C. Rafferty of New Germantown; *Speaker*, Austin H. Patterson, of Monmouth Co.; *Clerk*, Daniel Blauvelt, of Newark.

of the Senate, who hold office for six years, one judge vacating his seat each year in rotation. The court holds stated terms at Trenton, on the second Tuesday in March, and third Tuesday in June and November. The Governor, Chancellor, and the six judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, constitute the pardoning power. A major part of them, of whom the Governor shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment. All the judges of this court receive \$5 a day for each day's attendance. The six judges receive no other salary. This *per diem* is in addition to the salary of the Chancellor and of the judges of the Supreme Court.

			Term expires.
Joseph L. Risley,	of Salem Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>	1862.
Joshua Swain,	of Cape May Co.,	"	1863.
Joseph E. Combs,	of Monmouth Co.,	"	1864.
William N. Wood,	of Morris Co.,	"	1865.
Robert S. Kennedy,	of Warren Co.,	"	1866.
John M. Cornelison,	of Hudson Co.,	"	1867.

Court of Chancery.

The Chancellor is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds three terms annually at Trenton, on the first Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May and October.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Henry W. Green,	of Trenton,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	1867,	\$2,500
Barker Gummere,	of Trenton,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1866,	Fees.
Mercer Beasley,		<i>Reporter,</i>	1865,	200

Supreme Court.

This court consists of a chief justice and six associate justices, who are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years; and the State is divided into seven districts, to each of which a justice of this court is assigned. This court holds three terms each year at Trenton, on the fourth Tuesday in February, and the first Tuesday in June and November; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer three times a year in each county. The judges of the Supreme Court are also *ex officio* judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of the several counties, and the judge holding the Circuit Court of any county is the presiding judge of said court. Courts of Common Pleas are held three times a year in each county, by judges appointed by the Legislature for five years, who receive fees and \$2 *per diem* for each day's attendance, and the number of whom is limited to three in each county.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Edw'd W. Whelpley,	of Morristown,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1868,	\$2,100
Elias B. D. Ogden,	of Elizabeth City,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1862,	2,000
Peter Vredenburg,	of Freehold,	"	1862,	2,000
Daniel Haines,	of Hamburg,	"	1866,	2,000
John Van Dyke,	of New Brunswick,	"	1866,	2,000

			Term expires.	Salary.
Wm. S. Clawson,	of Salem,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1866,	\$2,000
George H. Brown,	of Somerset Co.,	"	1868,	2,000
William L. Dayton,	of Trenton,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1862,	1,500
Charles P. Smith,	of Trenton,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1862,	Fees.
Andrew Dutcher,	of Trenton,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1861,	200

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Dist.	Counties.	Judges.	Dist.	Counties.	Judges.
1. Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic,		W. S. Clawson.	4. Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex,		P. Vredenburgh.
2. Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington,		John Van Dyke.	5. Morris, Sussex, and Warren,		E. W. Whelpley.
3. Hunterdon, Mercer, and Somerset,		George H. Brown.	6. Passaic, Bergen, and Hudson,		E. B. D. Ogden.
			7. Essex and Union,		Daniel Haines.

FINANCES.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1858,	\$13,046.08		
Whole amount received in 1859,	207,737.87		
		\$220,783.75	
Ordinary expenditures,	\$135,496.86		
Extraordinary expenditures,	65,496.58		
Whole amount expended,		200,993.44	
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1860,		\$19,790.31	
<i>Principal Items of Ordinary Expenditure.</i>			
Salaries of Executive & Judiciary, \$22,655.00		Farnum Preparatory School, . . .	\$1,200.00
Legislature, 26,800.42		Lunatic Asylum, Managers, . . .	10,488.44
State Prison, — salaries, 13,601.95		State Prison repairs,	2,392.54
Transportation of prisoners, & costs, 16,111.76		Appropriation for Webster's Diction'y, 4,400.00	
Court of Errors and Appeals, 3,548.00		Advertising public laws in newspapers,	2,506.00
Printing, 13,511.79		Arresting fugitives from justice, . . .	1,476.68
Pensions, 680.00		Geological Survey,	540.26
Court of Pardons, 985.25			
Support of deaf, dumb, and blind, 5,618.14		<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	
Lunatic Asylum, salaries, 3,600.00		Transit duties on railroads and canals,	\$126,087.15
Interest, 6,315.02		Dividends on stock of railroads and canals,	24,000.00
Library, 1,352.62		Taxes on capital stock,	43,032.02
State and incidental account, 19,416.65		Interest on joint bonds,	2,778.00
<i>Extraordinary Expenditures.</i>		Peddlers' licenses,	1,756.00
Public Schools, \$30,921.54			
Normal School, 11,500.00			
<i>State Debt.</i> — The whole amount of the absolute debt of the State, January 1, 1860, was			\$95,000.00
Annual interest upon absolute debt,			5,700.00
There were at the same date unpaid appropriations to the amount of			45,098.78
The value of the productive property owned by the State in 1860 was			246,482.27
The value of the State property not now productive, consisting of the surplus revenue lent to the counties without interest,			764,670.00
Whole amount of productive School Fund owned by the State,			\$449,634.95
There is besides unavailable the sum of			11,169.85
Whole amount of School Fund, available and unavailable, Jan. 1, 1860,			460,804.80

Common Schools, Year ending December 15, 1859. — Number of cities and townships in the State, 201; number of townships making returns, 189; number of districts in those

townships, 1,460; returns received from 1,886; number of schools in the several townships, 1,690. Children reported between 5 and 18, 187,799; children attending school less than 3 months, 16,991; 3 months and less than 6, 30,596; 6 months and less than 9, 31,565; 9 months and less than 12, 24,277; 12 months, allowing for usual vacations, 27,028; number over 19 years of age who attended school, 1,291; colored children taught, 2,862; whole number of children taught, 131,748. Average length of schools in months, 9.25; average price of tuition per quarter to each pupil, \$1.26. Amount raised by tax to support schools, \$353,275.12; received from the State, \$87,230.57; from other sources, \$43,317.20; amount raised in addition for building, repairing, and furnishing school-rooms, \$55,659.56; total amount appropriated and raised for common school purposes, \$539,532.45. Whole number of teachers, 2,116, — 1,183 males and 933 females. Salary of males per annum, \$398; of females, \$234. Teachers' Institutes were held in all but two counties (Passaic and Monmouth), during the year.

School Fund. — For the amount, see above. The receipts of the fund during the year, including balance of cash, January 1, 1859, were \$82,330.90. By the School Act of 1851, \$40,000 are appropriated to the use of schools from the School Fund, and \$40,000 from the State treasury, which sum of \$80,000 is apportioned among the counties upon the basis of population. There is a Board of Trustees of the School Fund, and for the support of Free Schools consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The Secretary of State is the secretary of the Board. The State Treasurer is the treasurer of the School Fund.

A Normal School was established by the act of Feb. 9, 1855, for five years, and in 1859 the school was extended for a further term of five years. The school is at Trenton, and was opened in buildings temporarily occupied for the purpose, Oct. 1, 1855. The Principal is William F. Phelps. Since then up to February 9, 1860, there have been 356 pupils, (110 males and 246 females), 216 of whom had then left and were teachers in the public schools. Connected with the Normal School are, — 1st, the *Model School*, a representative of the district school, and furnishing a school of practice, in which all the pupils of the senior class in the Normal School are required to put in practice the principles they have been taught, and in which there were 321 pupils instructed during the year 1859; and 2d, the *Farnum Preparatory School*, (established by the liberality of Paul Farnum, of Beverley, N. J.), designed to prepare pupils for the Normal School. This school was opened September 14, 1857, with 135 pupils. There were 100 in January, 1860.

Banks, January 1, 1860. — Of the 49 banks, 10 are organized under the general banking law. For the detailed condition of the banks, see the table, *ante*, p. 231. A general banking law was passed in 1851. Under its provisions, up to January 1, 1860, 29 banking associations had been organized, but at that date only 10 were in operation. Of the other 19, 7 obtained special acts of incorporation, 7 had closed up their business, 2 were winding up, and 3 were closed by injunction. Of the 10 banks, the circulation at that date was \$801,197 and the city and State stocks deposited as securities to redeem the same amounted to \$869,833.

Blind, Deaf, and Dumb. — There were forty-two deaf and dumb and blind beneficiary pupils of the State in the respective institutions of Philadelphia and New York, during 1859.

State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton. — Horace A. Buttolph, M. D., Superintendent. The Asylum was opened for the admission of patients, May 15, 1848. Jan. 1, 1859, there were in the Asylum 293 patients (148 males and 145 females). Received during the year, 186 (88 males and 101 females); 173 were discharged; leaving, January 1, 1860, 306 (141 males and 165 females). Of this number 240 are county patients, and 66 private. There were under treatment during the year, 476. Of those discharged, 76 (44 males and 32 females) were recovered; 69 (29 males and 40 females) were improved; 2 were unimproved; and 26 (17 males and 9 females) died. Whole number received at the Asylum 1,563 (745 males and 818 females); discharged recovered, 605 (292 males and 313 females); improved, 403 (180 males and 223 females); unimproved, 37 (18 males and 19 females); escaped, 5 males; died, 206 (108 males and 98 females). The expenses of the Asylum for the year were \$51,522.87. The receipts, \$51,525.06. Excess of receipts, \$2.19. Of the receipts, \$8,965.69 were from the State.

Terms. — Board per week, for those supported at public charge, \$ 2; for those supported by friends, \$ 3.50 and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay. A bond is required, in the penal sum of \$ 500, to pay all charges for board, &c., and also to pay not exceeding \$ 50 for such damages to the property of the Asylum as may be done by the patient.

State Prison, Trenton. — Robert P. Stoll, Keeper. Number of prisoners, Dec. 31, 1858, 270; received during the year, 229; total, 499. Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 82; by pardon, 94; died, 6; in all, 182. Remaining in prison, Dec. 31, 1859, 317; white males, 226, and females, 8; colored males, 67, and females, 16. Of those in confinement, 5 were committed for manslaughter, 2 for murder, 9 for murder in the second degree, 13 for rape, 4 for forgery, 23 for burglary, 63 for larceny, 17 for violent or felonious assaults, and 6 for robbery. 129 were natives of New Jersey, 32 of New York, 38 of Pennsylvania, 17 of other States, and 101 were foreigners. The longest sentence is for 30 years, and 1 is under that sentence, the shortest sentence was for 6 months; 2 are fifth-comers, 4 are fourth-comers, 8 are third-comers, and 42 are second-comers. There are near 1,100 volumes in the library of the prison, which are distributed among the prisoners once in two weeks. The expenses of the prison for the year were \$ 16,853.25, and the receipts, mostly from the labor of the prisoners, were \$ 17,947.62.

Geological Survey of the State. — This was commenced in July, 1854, and was continued during 1855, 1856, and part of 1857. A partial report has been made. The work was suspended in 1857, and has not since been resumed.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths. — The Secretary of State transmitted to the Legislature, in 1859, the abstract of the last annual report upon this subject. Number of births reported, 14,012 (6,895 males and 6,862 females, 255 sex not reported); of marriages, 3,833; of deaths, 7,932, of which 3,208 were under 5 years of age, and 36 over 90 and under 100 years of age, and 2 over 100 years of age.

XXII. NEW YORK.

Capital, Albany. Area, 46,000 sq. m. Population, 1860, 3,851,563.

Government for the Year 1861. Term ends. Salary.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,	of New York,	<i>Governor,</i>	Dec. 31, 1862,	\$ 4,000
Robert Campbell,	of Bath,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	"	\$ 6 a day.
David R. Floyd Jones,	of South Oyster Bay,	<i>Sec. of State,</i>	Dec. 31, 1861,	2,500
Henry P. Willcox,	of Chautauqua Co.,	<i>Dep. Sec. of State & Clerk</i>		
		<i>of Comm'r's of the Land-Office,</i>		1,500
Robert Denniston,	of Salisbury Mills,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	Dec. 31, 1861,	2,500
Philip Phelps,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Comptroller,</i>		2,000
Philip Dorsheimer,	of Buffalo,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	"	2,500
Joseph Stringham,	of Buffalo,	<i>Deputy Treasurer,</i>		1,500
Charles G. Myers,	of Ogdensburg,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	"	2,000
Stephen H. Hammond,		<i>Deputy Attorney-General,</i>		
Van R. Richmond,	of Lyons,	<i>State Eng. and Surveyor,</i>	"	2,500
George R. Perkins,	of Utica,	<i>Deputy " "</i>		2,000
Henry H. Van Dyck,	of Albany,	<i>Sup't of Pub. Inst.,</i>		2,500
Emerson W. Keyes,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Superintendent,</i>		1,500
James M. Cook,	of Ballston,	<i>Sup't of Bank. Dep.,</i>	Jan. 30, 1862,	5,000
Edward Hand,	of Albany,	<i>Deputy Superintendent,</i>		1,500
John M. Jaycox,	of Syracuse,	<i>Canal Commissioner,</i>		1,700
Hiram Gardner,	of Lockport,	" "		1,700
William J. Skinner,	of Little Falls,	" "		1,700

		Term ends.	Salary.
Josiah K. Everest,	of Schuylcr Falls, <i>Inspector of State Prisons,</i>		\$ 1,600
David P. Forest,	of Schenectady, " "		1,600
James K. Bates,	of Watertown, " "		1,600
William Wasson,	of Pt. Byron, }	<i>Canal Appraisers,</i> { \$ 4 a day, and 5 cents a mile for travel, each.	
A. B. Parmelee,	of Malone, }		
Thomas B. Carroll,	of Troy, }		
Nathaniel S. Benton,	of Little Falls, <i>Aud. of Canal Dep.,</i>	Feb. 9, 1862,	2,500
Alfred B. Street,	of Albany, <i>State Librarian,</i>		1,000
Elisha W. Skinner,	of Albany, <i>Assist. " "</i>		1,000
Henry A. Homes,	of Albany, <i>Assist. " "</i>		1,000
Lockwood L. Doty,	of Albany, <i>Private Secretary of Governor,</i>		2,000
J. Meredith Read,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>		1,500
William A. Jackson,	<i>Inspector-General,</i>		\$ 5 a day.
Cuyler Van Vechten,	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>		"
Thos. B. Van Buren,	of New York, <i>Paymaster-General,</i>		1,500
William H. Anthon,	of New York, <i>Judge Advocate,</i>		750
DeWitt C. Littlejohn,	of Oswego Co., <i>Speaker of the House,</i>		\$ 6 a day.
James Terwilliger,	of Syracuse, <i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>		
Hanson A. Risley,	of Fredonia, <i>Clerk of the House.</i>		

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, and Surveyor are elected by the people by a plurality vote for two years; the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor on one year, and the other officers on alternate years. The Canal Commissioners and Inspectors of the State Prisons are elected for three years, one each year. The Canal Appraisers are appointed by the Governor for two years, and until their successors are qualified. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected by the Legislature for three years. The Superintendent of the Banking Department and the Auditor of the Canal Department are appointed by the Governor for three years, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The several officers appoint their own deputies and clerks. The State Librarian is appointed by the Regents of the University. The Adjutant-General and other officers of the Staff are appointed by the Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor constitute the *Commissioners of the Land-Office*. The same officers, except the Speaker and the Engineer and Surveyor, are the *Commissioners of the Canal Fund*. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Canal Commissioners compose the *Canal Board*.

Senators, 32 in number, are elected in single districts for two years. They are chosen the same year the Secretary of State is elected. Members of Assembly, 128 in number, are elected annually in single districts. The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$ 3 per day for not over 100 days, and \$ 1 for every 10 miles' travel. The Speaker of the Assembly has \$ 4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

1. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.*

This court is composed of the President of the Senate (who is president of the court, and when absent the chief judge of the Court of Appeals presides), the Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the greater part of them. It is a court of record, and, when summoned, meets at Albany, and has for its clerk and officers the clerk and officers of the Senate. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the court extends only to removals from or disqualifications for office, or both; the party being still liable to indictment.

2. *The Court of Appeals.*

This court has full power to correct and reverse all proceedings and decisions of the Supreme Court, or of the old Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. It is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected (one every second year) by the people at large, for eight years, and four selected each year from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. These selections are made alternately from the first, third, fifth, and seventh, and from the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth judicial districts. The judge (of the four chosen at large) whose term first expires presides as chief judge. Six judges constitute a quorum. Every cause must be decided within the year in which it is argued, and, unless re-argued, before the close of the term after the argument. Four terms must be held each year, and every two years there must be one term in each judicial district. Each judge has a salary of \$3,500 per annum. The court for 1860 is thus constituted:—

<i>Chosen by the People at Large.</i>			<i>Term expires.</i>
George F. Comstock,	of Syracuse,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	Dec. 31, 1861
Samuel L. Selden,	of Rochester,	<i>Judge,</i>	" 1863
Hiram Denio,	of Utica,	"	" 1865
Henry E. Davies,	of New York,	"	" 1867

Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court to serve until Dec. 31, 1861.

John A. Lott,	of Brooklyn,	Charles Mason,	of Hamilton.
Amaziah B. James,	of Ogdensburg,	James G. Hoyt,	of Buffalo.

E. Peshine Smith,	of Rochester,	<i>State Reporter,</i>	Salary, \$2,000
Charles Hughes,	of Sandy Hill,	<i>Clerk,</i>	" 2,000
David Wilson,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Clerk,</i>	" 1,500

3. *Supreme and Circuit Courts.*

The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts, and of the old Courts of Common Pleas. For the election of the justices, the State is divided into eight judicial districts, each of which elects four to serve eight years, with an annual salary of \$3,500. In each district one justice goes out of office

every two years. The justice in each district whose term first expires, and who is not a judge of the Court of Appeals, is a presiding justice of the court, and the clerks of the several counties serve as clerks. At least four general terms of the Supreme Court are held in each district every year. Every county has each year at least one special term, and two Circuit Courts. Any three or more of the justices (including one presiding justice) hold the general terms; and any one or more hold the special terms, at which are heard all equity cases, and Circuit Courts, which are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact.

Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.	Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.
<i>First District.</i>			<i>Fifth District.</i>		
Thomas W. Clerke,	New York,	Dec. 31, 1861.	William J. Bacon,	Utica,	Dec. 31, 1861.
Josiah Sutherland,	New York,	" 1863.	Wm. F. Allen,	Oswego,	" 1863.
Daniel P. Ingraham,	New York,	" 1865.	Joseph Mullin,	Watertown,	" 1865.
Wm. H. Leonard,	New York,	" 1867.	LeRoy Morgan,	Syracuse,	" 1867.
George G. Barnard,	New York,	" 1868.	<i>Sixth District.</i>		
<i>Second District.</i>			Charles Mason,	Hamilton,	" 1861.
John A. Lott,	Brooklyn,	" 1861.	Ransom Balcom,	Binghamton,	" 1863.
James Emott,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1863.	Wm. W. Campbell,	Cooperstown,	" 1865.
John W. Brown,	Newburg,	" 1865.	John M. Parker,	Owego,	" 1867.
Wm. W. Scrugham,	Yonkers,	" 1867.	<i>Seventh District.</i>		
<i>Third District.</i>			Henry Welles,	Pennyan,	" 1861.
Wm. B. Wright,	Kingston,	" 1861.	E. Darwin Smith,	Rochester,	" 1863.
George Gould,	Troy,	" 1863.	Thomas A. Johnson,	Corning,	" 1865.
Henry Hogeboom,	Hudson,	" 1865.	Addison T. Knox,	Waterloo,	" 1867.
Rufus W. Peckham,	Albany,	" 1867.	<i>Eighth District.</i>		
<i>Fourth District.</i>			James G. Hoyt,	Buffalo,	" 1861.
Amaziah B. James,	Ogdensburg,	" 1861.	Rich. P. Marvin,	Jamestown,	" 1863.
Enoch H. Rosekrans,	Glen's Falls,	" 1863.	Noah Davis, Jr.,	Albion,	" 1865.
Platt Potter,	Schenectady,	" 1865.	Martin Grover,	Angelica,	" 1867.
Augustus Bockes,	Saratoga Springs,	" 1867.			

4. County Courts.

When the real estate, or all the defendants, or all the parties interested, are in the county, the jurisdiction of the County Courts extends to actions of contract, tort, and replevin, when the debt or damages claimed are not above \$500. They have equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure and satisfaction of mortgages; for the sale of the real estate of infants; for partition of lands; for admeasurement of dower; to compel the specific performance of contracts in certain cases, and for the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards, and for various other matters. The Surrogates' Courts have the ordinary jurisdiction of courts of probate. The judges of the courts of New York City and County, named below, are elected for six years.

5. Criminal Courts.

These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, in each county, except in the city and county of New York, are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, the county judge, and the two justices of the peace chosen mem-

bers of the Court of Sessions. The presiding justice and any two of the others form a quorum. In the city and county of New York, they are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, and any two of the following officers: judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of said city. These courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Sessions are composed of the county judge and the two justices of the peace designated as members of the Court of Sessions, and are held at the same time and place as the County Courts.

6. Courts of New York City and County.

Superior Court.

Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.	*Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.
Murray Hoffman,	\$5,000,	Dec. 31, 1861.	James W. White,	\$5,000,	Dec. 31, 1863.
Lewis B. Woodruff,	"	" 1861.	James Moncrief,	"	" 1865.
Joseph S. Bosworth, C. J.,	"	" 1863.	Anthony L. Robertson,	"	" 1865.

Clerk.

Robert D. Livingston, \$2,500.

District Attorney.

Nelson J. Waterbury, \$5,000, Dec. 31, 1861.

Common Pleas.

John R. Brady,	\$5,000,	Dec. 31, 1861.	Charles P. Daly,	\$5,000,	Dec. 31, 1865.
Henry Hilton,	"	" 1863.	Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk,	Salary \$2,500.	

Marine Court.

Arba K. Maynard,	\$3,000,	Dec. 31, 1861.	Henry Alker,	\$3,000,	Dec. 31, 1865.
Florence McCarthy,	"	" 1863.	Moses D. Gale, Clerk,	Salary \$2,500.	

Recorder,

John T. Hoffman,	\$5,000,	Dec. 31, 1863.	Edward C. West,	\$5,000,	Dec. 31, 1863.
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City Judge.

John McCunn,	\$5,000,	Dec. 31, 1863.	John Keyser,	Fees,	Dec. 31, 1864.
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Surrogate.

Register.

Education.—The amount of capital and annual revenue of the several funds appropriated to the purposes of education, for the year ending September 30, 1859, was as follows:—

	Capital.	Revenue.
Common School Fund,	\$2,586,251.16	\$459,770.32
United States Deposit Fund,	4,014,520.71	253,472.87
Literature Fund,	269,952.12	58,975.91
	\$6,870,723.99	\$717,219.10

Common Schools.—Of the funds devoted to education, what was exclusively the Common School Fund in 1859 may be stated as follows:—

Productive capital of the Common School Fund,	\$2,586,251.16
Amount from United States Deposit Fund which will produce \$165,000, the sum annually appropriated therefrom, for the support of Common Schools, at six per cent interest,	2,750,000.00
Amount from same fund which will produce at six per cent \$25,000 annually, that being the sum reserved by the Constitution to be added annually to the capital of the School Fund,	416,666.67
Making a total of	\$5,752,917.83

The annual interest on this sum, at six per cent, is \$345,175. The balance of the income of the United States Deposit Fund is appropriated to the support of Colleges, Academies, the Normal School, Indian Schools, Teachers' Institutes, &c. The income of the Literature Fund must, by the Constitution, be applied to the support of Academies.

The whole amount of money received from all sources by the Commissioners of cities, and town Superintendents, during the year ending September 30, 1859, was \$4,156,744 08. Paid for teachers' wages, \$2,443,184.80; for libraries, \$38,361.58; for purchasing sites

for school-houses, for building and hiring school-houses and for repairs, school furniture, &c., \$724,292.47; for school apparatus, \$117,964.79; for colored schools, \$24,364; for all other incidental expenses \$316,449.93. The amount of public money apportioned was \$1,322,633.33; the amount raised by tax for teachers' wages, besides public money, was \$1,921,464.05. Aggregate expenditures for school purposes during the year, \$3,664,617.57. The amount apportioned for 1860 was \$1,315,814.85, of which \$845,173.66 was for teachers' wages, and \$54,937.06 for libraries.

Statistics of the Common Schools. — Whole number of districts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, the school-houses of which are situated within the town, 11,621. Returns were received from most of the districts. Average length of schools, exclusive of the cities, 7.6 months. Volumes in district libraries, 1,360,507. 851,593 children were taught during the year. 1,272,486 were returned between 4 and 21 years of age. 206,390 pupils attended school less than 2 months; 239,708 attended 2 months and less than 4; 178,069, 4 and less than 6; 115,832, 6 and less than 8; 58,539, 8 and less than 10; 52,995, 10 months and over. Number of school-houses, 11,576, of which 9,801 are framed buildings, 903 of brick, 591 of stone, and 281 of logs. Number of teachers employed at the same time for six months during the year, 14,660. There were employed in all, 26,411 teachers, — 8,515 males and 17,896 females. Of these teachers, 245 had the diploma of the State Normal School, 716 were licensed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the others, 25,450, by local officers. Number of private schools reported in the districts, 1,520; number of pupils therein, 44,395. Number of free schools, 827. There are also 23 Indian schools which it is estimated about 500 pupils attend annually, which is nearly one third of the Indian children in the State between 4 and 21. The "Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children" is located on the Cattaraugus Reservation, has about 60 Indian children, and is sustained partly by State appropriations, and partly by contributions from the benevolent. In 1860 Teachers' Classes were to be organized in 90 academies. Twenty free scholarships were, for a consideration, given to the State by the Genesee College, at Lima, — which has connected with it a Wesleyan Seminary; the scholarships to be conferred upon youths distinguished for ability and acquirements in branches taught in the common or union schools, and recommended by the trustees or board of education thereof. Nine appointments were made in 1859. In 1859 Teachers' Institutes were held in 50 counties; 6,766 teachers were in attendance; an average of 135 to each Institute. The average expense of the Institutes was \$98.63 per county. There is a Normal School at Albany. During the 15 years it has been in operation (Sept. 1859) 3,288 pupils have been instructed a longer or shorter time, of whom 1,120, 502 males and 618 females, have received diplomas. The average attendance is about 250. There is an Experimental School connected with the Normal School, taught entirely by members of the graduating class in the Normal School.

FINANCES.

Debt of the State, Sept. 30, 1859. — The general fund debt, at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1859, was \$6,505,654.37; annual interest, \$354,606.10; canal debt, \$24,307,844.48; annual interest, \$1,358,892.32; floating debt, \$2,500,000; interest, \$150,000; total, \$33,313,338.85. There was also a contingent debt, consisting of State stock, of \$570,000, upon which the State does not pay interest. This makes the total indebtedness of the State at that date \$33,883,338.85, on which the annual interest is \$1,863,498.42.

The property of the State, in addition to the educational funds mentioned above, consists of the works of internal improvement. The amount of tolls derived from the canals during the year 1859 was \$1,859,879.63; the expenses of collection, repairs, and superintendence, were \$897,378.96; making the net revenue \$962,000.67. The amount of debt incurred for their construction, and yet unpaid, is as stated above, \$24,307,844.48; add the floating debt of \$2,500,000, and it makes their whole cost \$26,807,844.48. The amount received from the canals during the year 1860 was \$2,416,588.39; payments, \$746,976.78; surplus revenues, \$1,669,611.61. The taxable property of New York in 1859 was \$1,416,298,837; being \$1,098,666,251, the assessed value of 27,560,583 acres of real estate, and \$315,108,117 of personal estate. The State tax was \$2,458,614; the county tax, \$10,479,211; the town taxes, \$2,361,603; school taxes, \$1,053,873. Total taxation, \$16,353,301, of which \$9,863,008

was in the County of New York, — making the rate of State, county, and town taxes, 11.54 mills on a \$1 valuation. The highest rate was 19 mills on \$1, in Hamilton County; the lowest, 4.8 mills, in Seneca County; the rate in New York County was 17.1 mills. The valuation and taxation of 1858, as compared with 1857, were as follows: — Valuation of real estate, \$16,148,495 less; personal estate, \$12,847,990 less; total diminution, \$28,996,485. The total taxation was increased \$260,283.

General Fund, on which are charged the ordinary Expenses of Government.

Receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1859,	\$4,782,144.68
Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1858,	308,539.35
Total means for the year,	5,090,684.03
Expenditures during same period, including transfers and unpaid warrants,	5,106,063.04
Deficiency of revenue, Sept. 30, 1859,	\$15,399.01

The amount received and expended at the Treasury during the year was as follows: —

Balance, October 1, 1858,	\$2,092,777.39
Receipts from all sources from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	10,835,962.69
Total available means,	12,928,740.08
Payments during same period,	11,018,798.04
Balance, September 30, 1859,	\$1,909,942.04

<i>Chief Sources of Income to General Fund.</i> State printing,	\$158,929.88
Auction duty,	\$119,998.68
Salt duty,	69,026.54
Fees of public offices,	4,787.08
Peddlers' licenses,	430.00
State tax,	2,761,441.40
Arrears of county taxes, & interest,	55,282.48
Banking Department,	31,367.40
State Prisons' earnings,	182,440.27
Railroad Commissioners,	3,280.68
Deaf and dumb,	34,562.07
Blind, N. Y. Institution,	21,431.36
Agricultural Societies,	8,008.00
Onondaga Salt Springs,	57,566.14
State Prisons, debt, &c.,	343,397.69
State Library,	12,302.38
Postage, official letters,	3,168.11
Hospitals, &c.,	58,500.00
House of Refuge for Western N. Y.,	25,000.00

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i> Executive,	\$82,424.38
Judiciary,	108,800.00
Legislature,	125,905.10
Banking Department expenses,	28,116.20
Commissary's Department,	25,618.75
Fugitives from justice,	3,647.00
Apprehension of criminals,	783.20
Reformation of juvenile delinquents,	23,600.00
Orphan Asylums,	30,966.29
State Lunatic Asylum,	12,067.87
Asylum for insane convicts,	46,343.11
Asylum for idiots, and building,	15,000.00
Geological survey,	7,869.77
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1,500.00
Dispensaries,	6,900.00
Removal of quarantine,	28,996.76
Expenses of military at quarantine,	67,362.21

Receipts from all sources, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1860,	\$15,538,263.09
Balance, Oct. 1, 1859,	1,909,942.04
Total means,	\$17,448,205.13
Total payments during the year,	14,148,667.64
Balance, Oct. 1, 1860,	\$3,299,537.49
Funded debt, Oct. 1, 1860,	\$6,505,654.37
Canal debt,	27,064,584.48
Total,	\$33,570,238.85

Banks. — There were in the State doing business, September 30, 1860, 27 incorporated banks, 240 banking associations, 39 individual bankers, and 37 closing and insolvent banks. 8 banking associations and 5 individual bankers have deposited securities and commenced the business of banking during the year. The amount of circulation issued to individual bankers and banking associations, September 30, 1860, was \$28,841,416; increase during the year, \$2,350,784.00; to redeem which the Superintendent of the Banking Department had securities amounting to \$30,195,462.12; made up of bonds and mortgages, \$5,851,463.79; New York State stocks, \$20,554,421.93; Illinois State stocks, \$410,250.00; Arkansas do. \$142,000; Michigan do. \$41,000; United States stocks, \$3,120,600; cash, \$75,726.40.

The circulation of the incorporated banks was \$9,193,394, making the total circulation \$38,034,800. The 64 Savings-Banks, January 1, 1860, had \$68,178,160 due 273,697 depositors; the assets exceeded the liabilities \$2,552,085; amount deposited during the year 1859, \$30,808,383; amount withdrawn, \$23,308,109; amount of interest placed to the credit of depositors during the year 1859, \$2,610,912. For the condition of the banks, Dec. 10, 1858, see *ante*, p. 231.

The New York city banks make their returns weekly. The American Almanac for 1856, p. 263, gives their monthly returns from December 1, 1854, to Nov. 13, 1855, inclusive. The Almanac for 1857, p. 264, gives the returns to November 1, 1856. The Almanac for 1858, p. 265, gives the returns to November, 1857, with the weekly returns during the financial crisis. The Almanac for 1859, p. 260, gives the returns to December, 1858, with the weekly returns during December, 1857, and January and February, 1858. The returns from December 4, 1858, to December 3, 1859, are given in the Almanac for 1860, p. 311. The following table shows their condition at the dates given:—

Date.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 7, 1860,	\$ 124,597,563	\$ 17,863,734	\$ 8,539,063	\$ 74,808,855
February 4, "	124,091,982	19,924,301	8,174,450	77,577,694
March 3, "	125,012,700	23,086,812	8,165,026	80,876,172
April 7, "	130,606,731	22,699,132	8,929,223	83,536,836
May 6, "	127,479,520	23,816,746	9,391,861	81,959,325
June 2, "	124,792,271	24,535,457	8,774,063	81,336,678
July 7, "	127,244,241	22,751,694	9,363,727	81,331,320
August 4, "	130,118,247	22,128,188	9,176,386	83,846,988
September 1, "	128,027,690	19,036,980	9,253,649	79,668,500
October 6, "	123,337,157	20,147,828	9,570,507	75,176,136
" 27, "	123,362,626	22,798,590	9,123,103	78,065,612
November 3, "	126,234,584	22,174,982	9,429,423	79,679,416
" 10, "	125,636,715	21,126,429	9,548,112	79,025,298
" 17, "	123,271,024	19,464,410	9,266,317	76,189,663
" 24, "	122,518,454	18,759,372	8,968,442	74,035,799
December 1, "	129,637,459	18,541,762	8,906,944	80,722,718
" 8, "	130,214,363	18,562,743	8,956,194	82,184,167
" 15, "	131,740,172	18,348,398	8,675,973	83,214,394
" 22, "	132,152,299	20,326,970	8,284,172	85,876,876
" 29, "	131,228,996	24,669,681	8,278,622	93,817,305

State Prisons.—There are three State Prisons, one at Auburn, one at Sing Sing, and one at Clinton. The whole number of convicts in these prisons, Oct. 1, 1858, was 2,126. Received during the year, 966. Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 418; by death, 29; by process of law, 4; by transfer, 56; by escape, 8; by pardon, 91; in all, 606. Remaining in prison, Sept. 30, 1859, 2,486,—at Auburn, 811; Sing Sing, male prison, 1,092, female prison, 136, in all, 1,228; Clinton, 447. The expenses and earnings of the several prisons were as follows:—Auburn, expenses, \$79,875.07; earnings, \$72,683.33; Sing Sing, male prison, expenses, \$119,416.07; earnings, \$93,997.49; female prison, expenses, \$9,023.87, earnings, \$2,651.64; Clinton, expenses, \$71,018.67; earnings, \$21,579.06. In all the prisons, expenses, \$279,333.68; earnings, \$190,911.52; excess of expenses, \$88,422.16. A part of the expenses is for buildings and repairs in addition to ordinary support.

State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Convicts.—An asylum for insane convicts has been established at Auburn, N. Y. Dr. Edward Hall is Superintendent. His first report is dated September 30, 1859. Up to that time, 55 convicts had been received from the prisons. Two had been discharged as recovered; one much improved, and one returned as not insane. Remaining at that date, 51.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.—Harvey P. Peet, President. Number of teachers, 16; number of pupils, Dec. 31, 1858, 305,—162 males and 143 females; left during the year, 59; admitted, 48; whole number during the year 1859, 357; number remaining December 31, 1859, 298 (162 males and 136 females). Of these 220 were supported by New York; 16 by the city of New York; 16 by New Jersey; 34 by their friends; and 12 by the Institution. The time of admission is the first Wednesday in September; terms,

\$150 *per annum* for each pupil, clothing and travelling expenses excepted, to be paid semi-annually in advance, and satisfactory security for punctual payment of bills and clothing, which, if desired, is furnished by the Institution at an additional charge of \$30 a year. Those educated at the public expense must be between 12 and 25 years of age. The receipts of the Institution from all sources for the year 1859 were \$70,397.75; expenditures, \$70,616.69; excess of expenditures, \$218.94. The Legislature at its session in 1854 authorized the admission, with the sanction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in each case, to whom application should be made, of all deaf-mute children residents of the State, whose circumstances entitle them to share in the legislative provisions for their education.

New York Institution for the Blind. — The number of pupils Dec. 31, 1858, was 200. Dec. 31, 1859, there were 205. Eleven blind persons are employed as teachers or assistants. The employments taught are the manufacture of brooms, mats, handboxes, and mattresses. Basket-making, being found unprofitable, is discontinued. The young women use the needle with facility. Receipts during the year, \$54,267.81; expenditures, \$54,251.84.

State Lunatic Asylum, Utica. — John P. Gray, M. D., Superintendent. The number of patients at the commencement of the year (Dec. 1, 1858) was 502; admitted during the year, 312, 170 males and 142 females; whole number treated during the year, 814, 430 males and 384 females. Discharged during the year, 295; remaining Nov. 30, 1859, 519, 274 males and 245 females. Of those discharged, 114 were recovered, 57 were improved, 86 unimproved, 3 were not insane, and 25 died. Total admissions since Asylum was opened, January 16, 1843, 5,828. Discharged, 5,195, of whom 2,340 were recovered, 859 improved, 1,280 unimproved, and 671 died, and 42 were not insane. The form of mental disease of those admitted during the year, was *mania*, 187, 94 males and 93 females; *melancholia*, 40, 13 males, 27 females; *dementia*, 76, 55 males, 21 females. Drunkenness, 2; paralysis, 6; not insane, 1. Of those admitted, 83 were housekeepers, 66 farmers and 18 farm laborers, 10 laborers, 41 employed in housework, 10 seamstresses, 9 carpenters, 5 merchants, 1 lawyer, and 8 teachers. 201 were natives of New York; 29 of other of the United States; 82 were of foreign birth, among whom were 36 natives of Ireland, 12 of England, and 14 of Germany. The receipts for the year were \$118,545.20; The payments \$109,465.46. There are accommodations at this Asylum, at the New York City Asylum, at the Asylum at Flatbush, and at Bloomingdale, for nearly 1,360 insane, which leaves nearly one half of the insane unprovided for.

Pauperism. — (Albany County is not included in the returns.) Paupers relieved or supported during the year ending Dec. 1, 1859, 228,517; of which there were county paupers, 192,830; town paupers, 25,021; temporarily relieved, 279,787; number received into poorhouses, 36,550. Of those supported or relieved, 45,485 were foreigners, 2,669 were lunatics, 336 idiots, and 48 mutes. 812 paupers were born in the poorhouses during the year, and 2,428 died. Number in poorhouses, Dec. 1, 1859, 13,431, of whom 7,042 were males and 6,389 females. 2,972 children under 16 years were taught in poorhouses about 7.6 months each. The total poorhouse expenses were \$774,106.89; do. of temporary relief, \$560,859.62; total expenses, \$1,334,966.51. Value of labor of paupers, \$30,836.66. Average expense of each pauper beyond earnings per week, 67.35 cents. Some of the assigned causes of pauperism were, — intemperance, 34,048; idleness, 8,483. The number of acres of land attached to poorhouses was 7,691.

The number of alien emigrants that arrived in New York in 1858, for whom commutation was paid, or special bonds required, was 78,589, — being 105,186 less than in 1857, — of whom 31,874 were from Germany, 25,075 from Ireland, and 12,324 from England.

Western House of Refuge, Rochester, New York, Samuel S. Wood, Superintendent. — This institution was opened August 11th, 1849, and the completed buildings accommodate 360 inmates, besides the officers, &c. From August, 1849, to January 1, 1859, there had been received 1,261 boys. Number remaining January 1, 1860, 426. 169 were received during the year; average age, 13 years and 7 months; 47 were Americans, 100 foreigners, and 17 colored. 98 were committed for petit larceny, 4 for grand larceny, 19 for burglary, 11 for vagrancy. Of those who left during the year, 68 were indentured, 55 discharged to parents and guar-

dians, and 3 died. The boys work seven hours a day, and are at school three and a half hours. The institution has a library of 1,657 volumes. The ordinary expenses for the year were \$39,879.63. There are 42½ acres of land connected with the institution. Of these, nearly 7 acres are surrounded with a stone wall 24 feet high, within which are the play-grounds and all the buildings except the barns. 20 acres designed for cultivation are enclosed by a stockade fence 10 feet high, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. The remainder is chiefly pasture land.

Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse, New York, Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur, Superintendent. — This institution was opened at Albany, in October, 1861, and was removed to Syracuse in August, 1865. There were in the institution, Oct. 1, 1868, 113 pupils. During the year, 37 were admitted, and 13 were discharged, leaving Oct. 1, 1869, 137. Of the 113, 93 were supported entirely from the State treasury; 8 paid one half, and 12 the whole expense of board and instruction. The expenses for the year were \$19,948. Children between the ages of 7 and 14, so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, and who are not *epileptic*, *insane*, or *greatly deformed*, may be admitted. Applications on behalf of others are acted on by the trustees. All pupils are received for a month on trial.

Statistics of Crime. — During the year 1859, according to the report of the Secretary of State, which is made up from the returns of the sheriffs and clerks of Courts, there were convicted in the State, of offences against the person, 386 males and 49 females; of offences against property with violence, 335 males and 6 females; of offences against property without violence, 584 males and 130 females; of offences against the currency, 81 males and 8 females; of selling liquor without license, 316 males and 45 females; of other offences not enumerated above, 132 males and 19 females; in all, 2,091, 1,834 males, 257 females. The returns are imperfect; a great number of the clerks and sheriffs not making the returns required by law.

State Inebriate Asylum. — This institution was definitely located May 19, 1857, in Binghamton, the citizens of which town had given 252 acres of land to the institution. The corner-stone of the building, which is to be of brick and stone, was laid Sept. 24, 1857. The Asylum will have capacity for 400 patients. It is divided into 8 wards, each ward containing 23 rooms, varying in size from 12 feet by 18 to 18 feet by 24, thus giving ample opportunity for the classification of patients. Three fourths of the mason-work was (Jan. 1, 1861) finished in a substantial manner. Already applications have been made for the reception, when the building is complete, of 4,281 patients.

XXIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

Capital, Raleigh. *Area*, 45,500 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 1,008,342.

Government for the Year 1861.

JOHN W. ELLIS, of Salisbury County,	<i>Governor</i> (term of office,	<i>Salary</i> .
from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1863),	A furnished house and	\$3,000
Rufus H. Page, of Wake Co.,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	\$800 and fees.
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham Co.,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
Wm. H. Richardson, of Raleigh,	<i>Clerk of the Treas. Dep.</i> ,	750
Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne Co.,	<i>Comptroller</i> ,	\$1,000 and fees.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford Co.,	<i>Supt. Common Schools</i> ,	1,500
Oliver H. Perry, of Raleigh,	<i>State Librarian</i> ,	300
William W. Holden, of Raleigh,	<i>Public Printer</i> .	.
Ebenezer Emmons,	<i>State Geologist</i> ,	2,500
Henry T. Clark, of Edgecombe Co.,	<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> ,	\$4 per diem.
William T. Dortch, of Wayne Co.,	<i>Speaker of House of Com.</i>	"
J. W. Alsbaugh, of Forsyth Co.,	<i>Clerk of the Senate</i> ,	\$6 per diem.
Edward Cantwell, of Raleigh,	<i>Clerk of the House</i> ,	"

The Governor is elected by the people by a plurality vote for two years. The General Assembly elect, on joint ballot, every two years, the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Superintendent of Common Schools, Public Printer, and Council of State. The term of the present incumbents expires in 1862. The State Librarian is appointed by the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court. The Literary Board are appointed by the Governor and Council of State for two years. The Board fill their own vacancies.

Literary Board.—The Governor is *ex officio* President. *Members*, Archibald Henderson of Rowan Co., J. B. Gordon of Wilkes Co., Wm. P. Ward of Jones Co. Pay, \$3 per diem and travelling expenses.

Council of State.—John A. Averett of Onslow Co., President; Josiah T. Granberry of Perquimons Co., John L. Bridgers of Edgecombe Co.; Jesse A. Waugh of Forsythe Co.; Columbus Mills of Polk Co.; William J. Yates of Mecklenburg Co.; P. M. Powell of Richmond Co. Pay, \$3 per diem while in service, and \$3 for every 30 miles' travel.

The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. The last session commenced on the third Monday (19th) of November, 1860.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Rich. M. Pearson, of Yadkin Co.,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,500
William H. Battle, of Chapel Hill,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Matthias E. Manly, of Craven Co.,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warrenton,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Hamilton C. Jones, of Rowan Co.,	<i>Reporter,</i>	\$600 and copyright.
Edm. B. Freeman, of Raleigh,	<i>Clerk at Raleigh,</i>	\$300 and fees.
James R. Dodge, of Morganton,	<i>Clerk at Morganton.</i>	"

Superior or Circuit Courts.

Cir. Judges.—Salary, \$1,950 each.* *Solicitors.*—\$20 each court & fees.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. R. R. Heath, of Edenton. | Elias C. Hines, of Edenton. |
| 2. George Howard, of Wilson Co. | W. J. Houston, of Kenansville. |
| 3. R. M. Saunders, of Raleigh. | Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warrenton. |
| 4. John M. Dick, of Greensboro'. | Thos. Settle, jr., of Rockingham Co. |
| 5. J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg. | Robert Strange, of N. Hanover Co. |
| 6. John L. Bailey, of Hillsborough. | William Lander, of Lincoln Co. |
| 7. Robert S. French, of Robeson Co. | David Coleman, of Buncombe Co. |

The Supreme Court holds three sessions in each year; two in the city of Raleigh,—to wit, on the second Monday in June and the last Monday in December,—and one at Morganton, on the first Monday of August, for the western part of the State; and continues to sit at each term until all the business on the docket is determined, or continued upon good cause shown. It has original and appellate jurisdiction in law and equity. The judges of the Supreme and the Superior Courts are elected by joint ballot of both

* \$90 additional for each court they hold on a circuit over twelve.

houses of the General Assembly, to hold office during good behavior. Their salaries cannot be diminished during continuance in office.

The Attorney-General is Solicitor for the Third Circuit, and receives, in addition to his pay as solicitor, \$100 for each term of the Supreme Court which he attends.

The Superior Courts of Law, and the Courts of Equity, are held twice each year in every county of the State. There are seven circuits, of about ten counties each, which the judges ride alternately, never visiting, however, the same circuit twice in succession. The judges of these courts have complete equity jurisdiction.

FINANCES,

For the two Years ending October 1, 1860.

Amount in hands of State Treasurer, October 1, 1858, \$184,457.84

Receipts into the Treasury from the several funds:—

	Public Fund.	Literary Fund.	Sinking Fund.	
1859.	\$2,295,721.54	\$158,442.04	\$93,030.00	
1860.	2,813,016.61	810,175.12	326,540.00	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	\$6,496,925.31
Total,				\$6,681,383.15

Disbursements from the several funds:—

	Public Fund.	Literary Fund.	Sinking Fund.	
1859.	\$1,900,083.24	\$209,155.08	\$92,665	
1860.	2,676,923.66	859,764.01	327,100	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	\$6,065,691.99
Leaving in the hands of the State Treasurer, October 1, 1860,				\$615,691.16

The receipts of the Literary Fund are from entries of vacant lands, bank and railroad dividends, and retail license and auction taxes. Some of the disbursements are for common schools, and the deaf, dumb, and blind. The sources of income of the Public Fund are, besides sales of bonds and loans, dividends and interest, public taxes, taxes on bank stocks, and attorney's licenses. The statement concerning the Sinking Fund is given below.

The principal items of expenditure annually are, for the Executive and Council of State, about \$10,000; for the Judiciary, about \$30,000; for the General Assembly once in two years, about \$60,000; for interest, about \$300,000; for printing and advertising, about \$5,000; for Agricultural Societies, about \$2,500.

State Debt.—On the 1st of October, 1860, the funded debt was \$9,129,505, upon which the annual interest is \$547,770. Of this, \$400,000 becomes due in 1861, and \$130,000, in 1862. The State had also indorsed bonds at the same date to the amount of \$150,000. In addition to the above actual indebtedness, the public faith is pledged to certain railroad companies, upon their compliance with certain conditions set forth in their charters, to the amount of \$4,699,000. The Governor states in his message of Nov. 20, 1860, that the whole of the above sum will be called for by them, except \$1,000,000. The State has property "stocks and effects" to the amount of \$7,663,140, and is secured for its loans to the roads by mortgages of the roads.

Sinking Fund.—By the act of February 2, 1857, a Sinking Fund was established, to be made up of all funds derived from the State stock in the various Railroads and Plank Roads, Turnpike and Navigation Companies, whether from dividends or the sale of stocks, and of such balances as may remain in the public Treasury from time to time, after paying all current demands upon it. Three commissioners were authorized, at first elected by the General Assembly, but vacancies to be filled by the Governor and Council. Their pay is \$3 a day for actual service. They elect a Secretary. The commissioners were Thomas Ruffin, Senior, of Alamance, Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, David L. Swain

of Orange. Secretary, Quentin Busbee. Oct. 1, 1860, the Sinking Fund amounted to \$419,570, which is included in the foregoing estimate of the property of the State.

Taxation and Valuation.—The American Almanac for 1860, page 316, gives the items and rate of taxation in detail for 1859. In 1860 the assessed value of the real estate in the State was \$126,000,000; in 1855, \$98,075,969; in 1850, \$55,600,000; in 1836, \$51,021,817; in 1815, \$53,521,513.

Banks.—For the number and condition of the banks in this State, January, 1860, see the table, *ante*, page 231.

Common Schools for the year ending September 30, 1859.—The present common-school system went into operation in 1840, and is now growing rapidly in usefulness and efficiency, and in few States have the schools a more energetic superintendence. The State is divided into school districts, with local committees, and the districts in each county are under the direction of a board of county superintendents, the chairman of which is the treasurer of the school fund for the county. This board appoints committees of examination, not more than three to a county, who examine applicants for the office of teacher, and give or refuse a license. In 1853, a General Superintendent, the present incumbent, was appointed, and re-appointed in 1855, and again in 1858, who is responsible to the Board of Literature and to the Legislature. There is also a committee of examination in each county, whose special duty is to examine teachers. The county board report the condition of the schools to the State Superintendent. There are 86 counties. Returns were received from 81. Number of districts in 78 counties, 3,373; districts in 79 counties in which schools were taught, 2,768; whole number of white children in 74 counties between 6 and 21 years of age, 186,174; number attending school in 77 counties, 108,938, being 61,496 males, and 47,442 females; number of teachers licensed in 71 counties, 2,066, — 1,843 males, and 156 female teachers, and the sex of 67 is not stated. Average length of schools, about 4 months. Average wages of teachers per month, \$23. The receipts for school purposes for the year are reported to have been \$379,842.64; the expenditures, \$235,410.57.

School Fund.—There was a fund invested in December, 1858, of the nominal value of \$2,181,850. Besides the income of this fund, the proceeds of sales of swamp lands, and of vacant lands other than swamp lands, and the taxes upon retail licenses and auctioneers are distributed. The amount apportioned for common schools for each of the years 1857, 1858, and 1859, was \$180,850.18, and \$10,000 each year was appropriated for the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind. The counties raise by taxation about \$60,000 more, making the amount devoted to schools annually about \$240,000.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.—The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is in Raleigh. It was established by the act of 1845, and its 13th session closed June 31, 1858. At that time there were in the Institution 57 pupils, 39 being deaf-mutes, and 18 in the department for the blind. The expenditures are about \$12,500 a year. In 1857, the manufacturing brooms was established for the blind. The expenses have exceeded the receipts \$548.44. The deaf mutes are taught printing. The charges for the session of ten months are, for deaf mutes, \$130; for the blind, \$175. This is only for board and tuition. Pupils should be present at the beginning of the session in September.

Insane Asylum.—The Insane Asylum of North Carolina is in Raleigh. October 31, 1857, there were in the asylum 138 patients; 80 males and 58 females. During the year 57 — 41 males and 16 females — have been admitted; whole number during the year, 185. During the year there have been discharged 48, of whom 24 — 14 males and 10 females — were restored; 4 — 2 males and 2 females — were much improved; 2 females were improved; 9 — 3 males and 6 females — were unimproved; and 9 died; leaving in the asylum, Nov. 1, 1858, 147, — 95 males and 52 females. The annual expenses of the institution, are about \$30,000, met by State appropriations.

The State has no State Prison.

XXIV. OHIO.

Capital, Columbus. Area, 39,964 sq. m. Population, 1860, 2,377,917.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term expires.	Salary.
WILLIAM DENISON, JR., of Columbus,	<i>Governor,</i>	Jan. 1862,	\$1,800
Robert C. Kirk, of Mt. Vernon,	<i>Lt.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.,</i>	1862,	\$5 a day
[during the session of the Legislature.]			
Addison P. Russell, of Wilmington,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	1862,	\$1,400
Robert W. Tayler, of Youngstown,	<i>Auditor of State,</i>	1862,	1,600
Alfred P. Stone, of Columbus,	<i>Treasurer of State,</i>	1862,	1,500
William B. Thrall, of Columbus,	<i>Comptroller of Treas.,</i>	1862,	1,200
Chris. P. Wolcott, of Akron,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1861,	1,400
Anson Smyth, of Toledo,	<i>Commissioner of Schools,</i>	1863,	1,500
Edw. D. Mansfield, of Cincinnati,	<i>Com. of Statistics,</i>	April, 1861,	1,500
H. B. Carrington, of Columbus,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>		300
David L. Wood, of Cleveland,	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>		200
Geo. W. Runyan, of Cincinnati,	<i>Commissary-General.</i>		
John N. Gibson, of Defiance,	<i>Paymaster-General.</i>		
E. P. Abbott, of Janesville,	<i>Engineer in Chief.</i>		
Wm. L. McMillen, of Columbus,	<i>Surgeon-General.</i>		
W. T. Coggeshall, of Cincinnati,	<i>Librarian of the State Library,</i>		600
L. G. Van Slyke, of Columbus,	<i>Warden of the State Penitentiary,</i>		1,200
Richard C. Parsons, of Cuyahoga,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>		
Dudley W. Rhoades, of Delaware,	<i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>		
Benjamin Rush Cowan, of Belmont,	<i>Clerk of the House.</i>		

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

		Term expires	Salary.
Abner L. Backus, of Lucas Co.,		Feb. 1861,	\$1,500
John L. Martin, of Middletown,		" 1862,	1,500
John B. Gregory, of Portsmouth,		" 1863,	1,500

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, a majority of whom form a quorum; they are chosen by the people for five years, and their terms are so arranged that one goes out of office, and a successor is elected, each year. The judge having the oldest commission is Chief Justice. This court has original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus*, and *procedendo*, and appellate jurisdiction in other matters. It holds at least one term in each year, at the seat of government, and such other terms as may be provided for by law.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Jacob Brinkerhoff,* of Mansfield,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Feb. 1861,	\$1,700
Josiah Scott, of Hamilton,	<i>Judge,</i>	" 1862,	1,700
Milton Sutliff, of Warren,	"	" 1863,	1,700

* Judge Brinkerhoff is Chief Justice until February, 1861, when Judge Scott becomes Chief Justice, and Judge Brinkerhoff commences his new term, which will expire in February, 1866, at a salary of \$3,000.

William V. Peck,	of Portsmouth, <i>Judge</i> ,	Feb. 1864, \$ 1,700
William Y. Gholson,	of Cincinnati, “	“ 1865, 3,000
James H. Smith,	of Columbus, <i>Clk. of Supreme Ct., and Sup. Ct. Franklin Co.</i>	
L. J. Critchfield,	of Delaware, <i>Reporter</i> ,	300

Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into ten Common Pleas districts, each of which is subdivided into three or more parts, from each of which parts one judge, to reside while in office in his district, is chosen by the electors of each subdivision for five years. In several districts some of the subdivisions each elect two or more judges. Courts of Common Pleas are held by one or more of the judges in every county, and more than one court may be held at the same time, in each district. District Courts composed of the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the respective districts, and of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, any three of whom form a quorum, are held in each county at least once in each year. The District Courts have the same original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and appellate jurisdiction. There is a Probate Court, with the usual probate jurisdiction, in each county, open at all times, holden by one judge, who is chosen by the voters of each county, for three years. Justices of the peace are elected in each township, for three years. Clerks of the Common Pleas are chosen in each county, by the people, for three years.

Dist.	Sub-Dist.	Judges.	Residence.	Dist.	Sub-Dist.	Judges.	Residence.
1.	{	1. A. G. W. Carter,	Cincinnati.	6.	{	1. S. Finch,	Mt. Vernon.
		2. Patrick Mallon,	Cincinnati.			2. G. W. Geddis,	Mansfield.
		3. Isaac C. Collins,	Cincinnati.			3. William Sample,	Coshocton.
						William Given,†	Wooster.
2.	{	1. William J. Gilmore,	Eaton.			1. Henry C. Whitman,	Lancaster.
		1. Alex. F. Hume,*	Troy.			2. John P. Plyley,	Vinton Co.
		2. E. Parsons,	Lebanon.			2. W. W. Johnson,*	Ironton.
		3. George J. Smith,*	Springfield.			3. Simeon Nash,	Gallipolis.
		3. William White,					
3.	{	1. William Lawrence,	Bellefontaine.			1. Lucius P. Marsh,	Zanesville.
		2. Benj. F. Metcalf,	Lima.			2. John W. Okey,	Woodsfield.
		3. A. Sanky Latty,	Paulding.			3. Saml. W. Bostwick,	Cadiz.
						Nathan Evans,†	Cambridge.
		1. S. F. Taylor,	Milan.			1. Jacob A. Ambler,	Salem.
		1. J. Fitch,*	Toledo.			1. John W. Church,*	Massillon.
4.	{	1. Saml. T. Worcester,*	Norwalk.			2. B. F. Hoffman,	Warren.
		2. James S. Carpenter,	Akron.			3. H. Wilder,	Conneaut.
		2. William H. Canfield,*	Medina.				
		3. Thomas Bolton,	Cleveland.			1. George E. Seney,	Tiffin.
		3. Jesse P. Bishop,*	Cleveland.			2. J. S. Plants,	Bucyrus.
		3. Horace Foot,*	Cleveland.			3. M. C. Whiteley,	Findlay.
5.	{	1. Sheperd F. Norris,	Batavia.				
		2. Alfred S. Dickey,	Greenfield.				
		2. Robert M. Briggs,*	Washington.				
		3. James L. Bates,	Columbus.				

The salaries of these judges are \$1,500 each. Their term of office commences on the 2d Tuesday of February after their election.

Superior Court of Cincinnati.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Bellamy Storer,	<i>Judge</i> ,	May 5, 1862,	\$ 3,500
Oliver M. Spencer,	“	“ 1863,	3,500
George T. Hoadley,	“	“ 1864,	3,500

Superior Court of Montgomery County.

Daniel A. Haynes,	of Dayton, <i>Judge</i> ,	July 1, 1861,	\$ 1,500
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* Additional judge for the subdivision.

† Additional judge for the whole district.

Superior Court of Franklin County.

Fitch J. Matthews, of Columbus, Judge, . May 1, 1862, \$1,500

FINANCES,

For the Fiscal Year ending November 15th, 1859.

The total receipts for the year ending Nov. 15th, 1859, were	\$ 3,520,153.28
Balance which should have been in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1858,	226,118.94
Total means,	\$ 3,746,272.22
Total disbursements for all purposes during the year,	3,552,995.35
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1859,	\$ 193,276.87

State Debt.—The Constitution provides that "the State shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement. It may contract debts to meet casual deficits in the revenue, or expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate of such debts shall never exceed \$750,000. It may further contract debts to repel invasion, &c., or redeem the present outstanding debt, but the money arising therefrom shall be applied to the purposes for which it was raised, and to none other. The credit of the State shall not be lent to any individual or corporation, nor shall the State become a stockholder in any association, or assume any debt, except such as may have been incurred in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war. The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Attorney-General shall be the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which shall consist of the net annual income of the public works and stocks, and of such funds raised by taxation or otherwise as may be provided by law, which shall be made sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the public debt, and annually not less than \$100,000. A Board of Public Works, to consist of three members, shall be elected, and so classified that one member shall be elected annually, and for three years."

State Debt, January 1, 1860.

Foreign debt payable in New York:—				Principal.	Interest.
5 per cent stocks, payable at will of State, after 1865,				\$ 1,025,000.00	\$ 51,250.00
6 " " " Jan. 1, 1860,				6,413,325.27	384,799.58
6 " " " Jan. 1, 1870,				2,183,531.93	131,011.92
6 " " " " 1875,				1,600,000.00	96,000.00
6 " " " " 1886,				2,400,000.00	144,000.00
Total foreign debt and interest, (int. payable in N. York,)				\$ 13,621,857.20	\$ 807,061.43
Temporary loan, 6 per cent, due one half July 1, 1860, and one half March 1, 1861,				\$ 700,000.00	\$ 42,000.00
Domestic State debt, payable at Columbus (6 per cent),				274,585.00	16,523.10
Total foreign and domestic debt, and temporary loan,				\$ 14,596,442.20	\$ 823,584.53
Irreducible State debt, being school and trust funds,				2,625,910.85	157,554.65
Total debt,				\$ 17,223,153.05	\$ 1,023,139.18

In addition to the public works, the State owns \$2,807,796.44 of turnpike, railway, and canal stock. These had paid to the State in dividends and interest from 1838 to November 15, 1859, \$731,955.32. The total value of taxable property, real and personal, in the State, for the year 1859 was \$845,899,951 (being \$594,114,004 real, and \$251,785,947 personal), upon which the State tax was \$2,997,918; county taxes, \$3,151,139.74; other local taxes, \$3,467,703.43; and the total taxes were \$10,045,338.22. The increase in the valuation of real estate in 1858 over that of 1857 was \$4,664,265. The decrease of personal property was \$13,279,813. Decrease in the total of property, \$8,614,548. The increase in the valuation of the real estate in 1859 over 1858 was \$3,829,057; of the personal estate, \$1,271,863. The increase in the aggregate of the State tax in 1859 was \$19,796; of the total taxes, \$238,633. In 1847 the valuation was, real estate, \$326,798,730; personal, \$83,964,430; total, \$410,763,160. Increase in 12 years, \$434,136,791.

Chief Sources of Income.

State taxes,	\$2,961,328.31	Ohio Penitentiary, convict labor, .	\$85,178.97
Canal tolls, water rents, &c.,	221,731.78	Auction duties, Licenses, &c.,	10,459.30
Dividends on stocks and sales of lands, &c.,	174,064.33	Bank taxes,	21,683.67

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Expenses of State government,	\$ 717,663.09	Interest on domestic bonds,	\$ 18,216.75
Common schools,	1,291,812.75	Superintendence and repairs on	
Interest on foreign debt,	893,070.57	public works, &c.,	336,982.31
Int. special school and trust funds,	153,809.53		

Banks. — For the condition of the banks in Ohio in November, 1859, see *ante*, page 231. Their condition on November 7, 1860, was as follows: —

Name.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Eastern Deposits.	Loans.
Independent Banks,	\$ 632,264	\$ 575,685	\$ 1,037,226	\$ 142,602	\$ 227,329	\$ 1,444,155
Free Banks, . . .	1,124,600	655,243	1,406,998	234,669	326,895	1,753,667
State Banks, . .	4,104,500	7,403,959	2,766,182	1,624,948	1,227,262	9,049,679

Common Schools. — The Constitution of Ohio makes ample provision for the education of all the youth in the State, and the Legislature has liberally carried into effect the injunctions of the Constitution. A general fund is raised by levying a tax of one and a half mills on the dollar on the duplicate, which on the duplicate of 1859 is \$1,267,433.44. A tax of one tenth of a mill for libraries was suspended in 1857, but it was renewed in 1858. In 1859 it amounted to \$84,494.99. There were also levied in 1859 local taxes for special school and school-house purposes to the amount of \$1,440,249.73. There was received in 1859 from the State tax, \$1,125,574.07; from irreducible school funds, \$166,857.40. Total, \$1,292,431.47. The receipts are applied exclusively to the payment of teachers. In addition to this, townships and districts may levy additional taxes to continue their schools, and are required to procure sites, erect school-houses, provide fuel, &c. The amount received for these purposes in 1859 was \$1,335,751.82. The whole amount of school money received from all sources during the year, including the balance of the previous year, was \$3,225,129.65. The total number of townships in the year 1857 was 1,357. Each township is a district divided into sub-districts; cities and towns form special districts. The whole number of sub-districts reported within the townships in 1859 was 8,586; parts of sub-districts, 1,727; total, 10,313; number of sub-districts with school-houses within the townships, 9,762. The number of youth in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 was 865,914; white males, 437,569; females, 414,858; colored males, 6,999; females, 6,588. The colored youth have separate schools. The whole number reported as enrolled in all the schools was 600,034; white males, 319,771, females, 275,443; colored males, 2,482, females, 2,338. The average daily attendance in all the schools was 350,399. 10,386 male, and 9,158 female teachers are reported as employed, and \$1,941,555.81 paid in wages. Amount paid for sites, buildings, and repairs, \$422,348.20; for fuel and all other contingent expenses, \$218,170.56; total expenditures, \$2,582,074.57. Whole number of common schools reported, 11,338. The average wages per month in common schools were, males, \$27.82; females, \$16.29. Average length of common schools, 6.2 months. Number of school-houses reported as built during the year 1859, 475; cost, \$282,443; number of school-houses heretofore erected in the State, 9,804; value, \$4,126,699. Number of school-libraries reported, 5,878; value, \$177,331; number of volumes in libraries, 275,115; value of school apparatus, \$35,075. 14 teachers' institutes were held in 1859, lasting in the aggregate 33 weeks, at which were present 71 instructors (all males) and 1,591 members.

High Schools. — Number, 151; number of teachers, male, 157, female, 106; average daily attendance, males, 3,052, females, 3,359; average length in months, 8.7. Teachers' wages per month, males, \$66.52; females, \$33.85.

Colored Schools. — Number, 131. Number of scholars enrolled during the year, males, 2,482; females, 2,338. Average attendance, males, 1,411; females, 1,321. Number of teachers, males, 103; females, 21. Monthly pay of teachers, males, \$26.90; females, \$18.77. Average length of school, 4.63 months.

German and English Schools. — Number reported, 53. Number of scholars during the year, males, 1,710; females, 1,555. Average daily attendance, males, 1,162; females, 957. Average length of school, 7.5 months. Number of teachers, 54 males, and 21 females. Average wages per month, males, \$32.20; females, \$22.68.

The school returns for this year are unusually imperfect. One whole county, and a large number of districts in the other counties, failed to make returns.

Lunatic Asylums. — There are three Lunatic Asylums. *The Central Ohio*, at Columbus, opened for patients November, 1838, R. Hills, M. D., Superintendent; *The Northern Ohio*, at Newburg, opened March 5, 1855, Oscar C. Kendrick, M. D., Superintendent; and *The Southern Ohio*, at Dayton, opened September 5, 1855, John McIlhenny, M. D., Superintendent. The number of patients in the three asylums, Nov. 1, 1858, was 570; 297 males, 273 females. Received to Nov. 1, 1859, 390; males, 188, females, 202. Discharged during the same period, 452; males, 225, females, 227. Remaining, Nov. 1, 1859, 508; 260 males, 248 females. Of those discharged, 230 were recovered, 49 were improved, 149 unimproved, and 34 died. Their current expenses for the year were \$93,423.42.

Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus. — Lewis G. Van Slyke, Warden. The number of prisoners, November 1, 1858, was 693; received during the year, 430; total, 1,123. Discharged, 270; by expiration of sentence, 210; by pardon, 49; process of law, 4; escaped, 4; removed to Reform Farm School, 6; died, 6. Remaining, Nov. 1, 1859, 853. Of those remaining, 747 were white males, 12 white females; 91 colored males, 3 colored females. Of those committed during the year, 12 were for arson; 25 for assault with felonious intent; 5 for bigamy; 150 for burglary; 11 for forgery; 67 for larceny; 36 for horse stealing; 31 for counterfeiting or passing counterfeit money; 19 for manslaughter; 11 for murder, 2d degree; 5 for perjury. 104 were foreigners; 143 were from Ohio. The expenses for the year to Nov. 1, 1859, were \$77,516.36; the cash earnings for the same period were \$83,456.28; balance in favor of the State, \$5,933.92. To this sum should be added the value of the labor of the convicts done for the State, the whole estimated by the warden at \$13,838, which would increase the balance in favor of the prison to \$19,777.92. The labor of the prisoners is let out on contracts at prices varying from 35 to 48 cents a day. The contractors employ the convicts in manufacturing different articles. By the act of 1855 it is provided that each prisoner under the age of 21, and without a common English education, shall have three hours' instruction per day; and all over 21, who cannot read and write, one hour's teaching. By the act of 1856 corporal punishment and the shower-bath, &c. give place to solitary imprisonment on bread and water. The change works well. Punishments have diminished one fifth. The convicts are paid for extra work. Regular good conduct shortens the term of imprisonment, and when continued during the whole term of imprisonment entitles the prisoner on his discharge to restoration to his civil rights forfeited by conviction.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Columbus. — Collins Stone, Superintendent. The Asylum was opened October 16, 1829, in a private house, and from that time to November 1, 1859, there have been 763 pupils. The number present, November 1, 1858, was 150; 30 were discharged during the year, and 38 were admitted, leaving in the institution, November 1, 1859, 158, — 90 males and 68 females. The current expenses for 1859 were \$25,143. Pupils are admitted between the ages of 12 and 20; terms, \$100 for session of ten months, payable quarterly in advance, which covers all expenses but clothing and travelling. Pupils from Ohio pay nothing except for travelling expenses and clothing. Session commences second Wednesday in September, and ends last Wednesday in June. Regular course of instruction 5 years. During vacation, board at the Asylum is \$1.50 per week.

Institution for the Blind, Columbus. — Asa D. Lord, M. D., Superintendent. Opened July 4th, 1837. Since its opening, 366 pupils have been admitted. The number of pupils in this institution, November 1, 1859, was 108. During the year there were 120 pupils instructed in the institution, 62 males and 58 females; 34 were admitted during the year. The current expenses for the year were near \$16,000. Applicants for admission must be between the ages of 6 and 21. If able to pay, the charges to those out of the State are \$100 for the 10 months' session, payable half yearly in advance, exclusive of clothing and travelling expenses. To residents of the State no charge is made for board or tuition. The session is from the second Wednesday of September to the first Wednesday of July. The regular course of instruction is 5 years.

Statistics of Crime. — From the report of the Commissioner of Statistics for 1859, it appears that, during the year ending July 1, 1859, 3,493 indictments were found; that 657 were for offences against the person; 966 for offences against property; and 1,615 for offences

against society. Number of convictions, 1,495. In the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus, there were during the year 8,567 of what are called *police offences*. From the same report it appears there were 45 murders committed; that 69 persons committed suicide; and 239 came to their death by casualty.

Asylum for the Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Youth.—This institution is established at Columbus. R. J. Patterson, M. D., is Superintendent. Children between 6 and 15 years of age, who are idiotic, or so peculiar or deficient in intellect that they cannot be educated at any ordinary school, and who are not epileptic, insane, or greatly deformed, may be admitted by the Superintendent, with the advice of the Executive Committee. A bond is in all cases required to insure the removal of the pupil free of expense to the asylum, when required by the Superintendent. The first pupil was admitted August 3, 1857, and 30 were under treatment to November 1, 1859. The expenses for the year were \$8,901.66.

Reform Schools.—A board of commissioners was appointed in April, 1857, under the Act "to provide for the establishment of Reform Schools." They purchased a farm in Lancaster, Fairfield County, of about 1,170 acres, and, January 30, 1858, one of their "Family Buildings" was opened for inmates, and 9 boys were received. Since then other of the Family Buildings have been completed. There were received to Nov. 30, 1859, 140. Nov. 1, 1858, there were in the institution 33; received during the year, 92; returned, 3; total, 123. Discharged, 26. Remaining, Nov. 1, 1859, 102. There are *Industrial Schools* at Cleveland and Cincinnati.

State Statistics. By the act of 15 April, 1857, the office of Commissioner of Statistics was created. Edward D. Mansfield is Commissioner, and January 20, 1860, he made his third report, which includes the time from November 1, 1858, to November 1, 1859. For an abstract of the first report, see the American Almanac for 1859, pp. 315, 316; of the second report, see American Almanac for 1860, pp. 322, 323. The third report gives the amount and details of all the crops raised in the State in 1859, with comparisons with former years; the origin, progress, and results, of the system of education in Ohio; the statistics of colleges, universities, academies, seminaries, and private and parochial schools; programmes of study, and a list of all incorporated institutions of education; tables of all the churches in the State, and the value of the buildings, and also of the county, city, and borough buildings and cemeteries. The number and value of domestic animals, &c., is thus given: horses, number, 692,503, value, \$38,698,178; cattle, number, 1,802,872, value, \$21,416,572; mules, number, 8,306, value, \$559,475; sheep, number, 3,366,073, value, \$5,442,984; hogs, number, 2,242,812, value, \$4,747,526. The quantity of land planted, and for the various crops, and the products thereof, are thus stated: *corn*, acres planted, 1,834,138, bushels produced, 50,863,582; *oats*, acres, 669,147, bushels, 8,026,251; *meadow*, acres, 1,357,874, tons of hay, 1,806,465; *wheat*, acres, 1,695,412, bushels, 17,655,483; *rye*, acres, 90,191, bushels, 874,553; *barley*, acres, 125,745, bushels, 2,103,199; *buckwheat*, acres, 71,282, bushels, 791,921. The crop of wheat and hay is stated to be not more than a two thirds crop. The number of new structures erected in 1859 is given at 9,200; in 1858, 10,400. Marriages in 1859, 20,505; in 1858, 22,428. Naturalizations in 1859, 8,993; in 1858, 4,601. Of those naturalized in the State Courts in 1859, there were born in England, Scotland, and Wales, 798; in Ireland, 1,881; in Germany, 4,720; all others, 637. The number of paupers, exclusive of those in charitable institutions of Cincinnati, and the out-door poor of Dayton, in 1859, is given at 18,183, being an increase of 3,025 over 1858. Of these, 8,265 were supported in infirmaries, and 9,118 were out-door poor.

XXV. OREGON.

Capital, Salem. *Area*, 185,030 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 52,566.

Government for the Year 1861. Term ends. Salary.

JOHN WHITEAKER, of Eugene City, Governor and *ex officio*

Supt. of Pub. Instruction, 1862, \$1,500

Lucien Heath, of Salem,

Sec'y of State and Auditor of Pub. Accounts,

" 1,500

			Term ends.	Salary.
John D. Boon,	of Salem,	<i>Treasurer of State,</i>	1862,	\$ 800
Asahel Bush,	of Salem,	<i>State Printer,</i>	"	
Chester N. Terrey,	of Salem,	<i>Private Sec'y to Gov., and</i> <i>Assist. Sec'y of State.</i>		

The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, and State Printer, are elected by a plurality of votes, and for four years. For the first five years under the Constitution (adopted and ratified in 1857) the Governor is to be *ex officio* Superintendent of Public Instruction, after which date a separate Superintendent may be elected. The Secretary of State is *ex officio* Auditor of Public Accounts. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer are not eligible more than eight years out of any twelve. The legislative assembly is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Senators, sixteen in number, are elected in single districts for four years, one half every two years, and Representatives, thirty-four in number, for two years. The number may be increased, but there shall never be more than thirty senators or sixty representatives. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. The pay of the members is \$3 a day, and \$3 for every twenty miles of travel, but the *per diem* of any member shall not exceed \$120. Extra sessions shall not last over twenty days. The Legislature shall not create an office, the tenure of which is for more than four years.

JUDICIARY.

			Term ends.	Salary.
		<i>Supreme Court.</i>		
Aaron E. Wait,	of Oregon City,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1862,	\$ 2,000
Riley E. Stratton,	of Eugene City,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1864,	2,000
Reuben P. Boise,	of Salem,	"	1864,	2,000
Paine P. Prim,	of Jacksonville,	"	1866,	2,000

The Judges of the Supreme Court are chosen in districts for six years; the one having the shortest time to serve, or the oldest, being Chief Justice. The number may be increased, but shall not exceed five until the white population of the State exceeds 100,000, and shall never exceed seven. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only. Circuit Courts are held twice a year in each county by a Justice of the Supreme Court. They have original jurisdiction, and appellate from the county courts and other inferior tribunals. When the white population of the State exceeds 200,000, the Legislature may provide for the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges in distinct classes. Each county elects a judge for four years, who has a limited criminal jurisdiction, civil jurisdiction to the amount of \$500, and who acts as Judge of Probate and County Commissioner. A sheriff and clerk of the court are elected for each county, and prosecuting attorneys in districts. Of the jurors in attendance on any court, seven shall be drawn by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment.

FINANCES.

For the fiscal year ending September 10, 1860.

Amount in State Treasury at the date of the late territorial auditor's report,	\$ 4,556.26
Received from all sources to September 10, 1860,	67,565.86
Total means,	\$ 72,122.12
Total expenditures during the same period,	71,062.16
Balance in the Treasury, September 10, 1860,	\$ 1,059.96

There is no public debt. The provisions of the Constitution upon matters of finance are in substance as follows: Neither the State nor any county or town shall in any way be interested in the stock of any company or corporation. The State shall not loan its credit, nor incur any debt of over \$50,000, except to repel invasion, &c., and any contract or assumption of indebtedness, when the existing debts and liabilities of the State amount to that sum, shall be void. Nor shall any county incur or assume any debt, except as aforesaid, of over \$5,000. No bank or moneyed institution shall be incorporated in the State, nor shall it exist with power to circulate paper as money. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, and the stockholders shall be individually liable to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

The amount of taxable property in the State in 1858 is given as \$22,824,118; in 1859, \$24,181,669; the amount of the State tax in 1858, \$22,754; in 1859, \$49,863. The estimate of the expenditures of the State for the next two years is \$61,700.

Education. — The provisions of the Constitution in regard to education are in substance as follows: The proceeds of lands granted to the State for educational purposes except those granted for a university, all escheats, forfeitures, moneys paid as exemption from military duty, all gifts or devises for common school purposes, all grants by the State when the purpose of the grant is not stated, the proceeds of the 500,000 acres grant, and the five per cent net proceeds of sales of public lands, if Congress consents, shall be set apart as a separate and irreducible fund, called the Common School Fund, the interest of which "shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor." The division shall be made among the counties in proportion to the number of children therein between the ages of four and twenty years. The Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of school and university lands. The Legislature not having passed any law on the subject, the Governor has thus far done nothing in his capacity as Superintendent of Public Schools. There was in the State Treasury, Sept. 10, 1860, to the credit of the common school fund, the sum of \$11,534, mostly in notes secured by mortgages. The University fund, at the same time, amounted to \$5,794.

State Prison. — The Penitentiary is at Portland, and is under a lease of five years, the lessees being at the whole expense of the support, &c., of the convicts, and having the benefit of their labor.

The American Almanac for 1860, pp. 323-326, gives a full abstract of the State Constitution, and the decision of the people upon the question of slavery in that State.

XXVI. PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital, Harrisburg. *Area*, 47,000 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 2,924,501.

Government for the Year 1861. Term expires. Salary.

ANDREW G. CURTIS,	of Centre Co.,	Governor,	Jan., 1864,	\$4,000
Eli Slifer,	of Union Co.,	Secretary of State,	" "	1,700
Samuel B. Thomas,	of Delaware Co.,	Dep. Sec. of State,	" "	1,700
Henry D. More,	of Philadelphia,	State Treasurer,	May, 1862,	1,700
Thos. E. Cochran,	of York Co.,	Auditor-Gen.,	" 1863,	1,700
Wm. H. Keim,	of Berks Co.,	Surveyor-General,	" "	1,600
B. R. Keim,	of Berks Co.,	Dep'y Surveyor-General,	" "	1,000
Thos. H. Burrowes,	of Lancaster Co.,	Supt. Com. Schools,		1,500
Samuel P. Bates,	of Crawford Co.,	Dep. Supt. Com. Schools,	" "	1,400
Wm. R. DeWitt,	of Harrisburg,	State Librarian,	Feb., 1861,	800
Edwin C. Wilson,	of Venango Co.,	Adj.-General,	April 21, 1861,	1,200
Rob't M. Palmer,	of Schuylkill Co.,	Speaker of the Senate.		
Elisha W. Davis,	of Venango Co.	Speaker of the House.		

The Governor is elected by the people for three years by a plurality vote. He appoints the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General, who hold office during his pleasure, and the Adjutant-General, who holds office for three years. The State Treasurer is elected each year by the Legislature in joint ballot. The Auditor-General and Surveyor-General are elected by the people, by plurality vote, for three years. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Superintendent of Common Schools and State Librarian for three years. Senators, 33 in number, are elected for three years, one third (11) each year. Representatives, 100 in number, are elected annually. The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$700 each per annum, and 15 cents per mile for necessary travel in going and returning.

JUDICIARY.

All judges are elected by the people. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen at large, and for a term of fifteen years. The one having the shortest term to serve is chief justice. The president judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and other courts of record, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, are elected by the electors of the districts over which they are to preside, and for a term of ten years. The associate justices of the Common Pleas hold their offices for five years. All judges hold office for their term during good behavior. For reasonable cause, though not sufficient grounds for impeachment, the Governor may remove them, upon the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Any vacancy among the judges arising from any cause is filled by appointment by the Governor, the incumbent holding office until the first Monday in December succeeding the next subsequent general election. During their continuance in office the judges of the Supreme Court must reside within the Commonwealth, and the other judges in the district or county for which they were elected.

The District Courts are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas in their respective districts, in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

	<i>Supreme Court.</i>	Term expires.	Salary.
Walter H. Lowrie, of Allegheny,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1st Mond. Dec. 1863,	\$3,000
G. W. Woodward, of Luzerne Co.,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	" " 1867,	2,800
William Strong, of Berks Co.,	" " "	" " 1872,	2,800
James Thompson, of Erie Co.,	" " "	" " 1872,	2,800
John M. Read, of Philadelphia,	" " "	" " 1873,	2,800
S. A. Purviance, of Allegheny Co.,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		3,000

[and \$500 for clerk hire.]

R. E. Wright,	of Lehigh Co.,	<i>Reporter of Supreme Court Decisions,</i>	July, 1860,	Fees.
Robert Tyler,	of Phila.,	<i>Prothonotary for the Eastern District,</i>	"	"
John Coyle,	of Pittsburg,	" " <i>Western</i>	"	"
William H. Miller, of Harrisburg,	"	" <i>Middle</i>	"	"
Chas. P. Pleasants, of Sunbury,	"	" <i>Northern</i>	"	"

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

George Sharswood,	<i>President,</i>	Dec., 1861,	\$2,800
George M. Stroud,	<i>Associate,</i>	"	2,800
J. J. Clark Hare,	"	"	2,800

District Court for the County of Allegheny.

Moses Hampton,	<i>President,</i>	Dec., 1861,	\$2,500
Henry W. Williams,	<i>Associate,</i>	"	2,500

Courts of Common Pleas.

For the sessions of this court, the State is divided into 26 districts. The following is a list of the judges:—

Districts.	President Judges.	Salary.	Term ends.
1. Philadelphia,	Oswald Thompson,	\$2,500	1861
<i>Associate Judges, Joseph Allison, Jas. R. Ludlow, each</i> 2,500			
2. Lancaster,	Henry G. Long,	2,000	1861
<i>Associate Law Judge, A. L. Hayes,</i> 1,600			
3. Northampton and Lehigh,	John K. Findlay,	2,000	1867
4. Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Elk,	Robert G. White,	2,000	1861
5. Allegheny,	Wm. B. McClure,	2,000	1861
<i>Associate Law Judge, Thomas Mellon,</i> 2,000			
6. Erie, Crawford, and Warren,	S. P. Johnson,	2,000	1861
<i>Associate Judge, David Derrickson,</i> 1,600			
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	Daniel M. Smyser,	2,000	1861
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, and Montour,	Alexander Jordan,	2,000	1861
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	James H. Graham,	2,000	1861
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong,	Joseph Buffington,	2,000	1866
11. Luzerne,	John N. Conyngham,	2,000	1861
12. Dauphin and Lebanon,	John J. Pearson,	2,200	1861
13. Bradford and Susquehanna,	David Wilmot,	2,000	1868
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Samuel A. Gilmore,	2,000	1861
15. Chester and Delaware,	Townsend Haines,	2,000	1861
16. Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton,	F. M. Kimmell,	2,000	1861
17. Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence,	Daniel Agnew,	2,000	1861
18. Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, and Mercer,	John S. McCalmont,	2,000	1861
19. York and Adams,	Robert J. Fisher,	2,000	1861
20. Mifflin, Union, and Snyder,	Abraham S. Wilson,	2,000	1861
21. Schuylkill,	Charles W. Hegins,	2,000	1861
22. Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Carbon,	George R. Barrett,	2,000	1865
23. Berks,	J. Pringle Jones,	2,000	1861
24. Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria,	George Taylor,	2,000	1861
25. Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton,	Samuel Linn,	2,000	1869
26. Columbia, Sullivan, and Wyoming,	Warren J. Woodward,	2,000	1866

FINANCES.

The debt of the State was, December 1, 1859, as follows:—

<i>Funded.</i>		<i>Unfunded.</i>			
Six per cent loans,	\$400,630.00	Relief notes in circulation, . . .	\$101,213.00		
Five per cent loans,	37,625,153.37	Interest certificates outstanding, .	18,513.62		
Four and a half per cent loans, .	388,200.00	“ “ unclaimed,	4,448.38		
Four per cent loans,	100,000.00	Domestic creditors,	802.50		
Total funded debt,	\$38,513,983.37	Total unfunded debt,	\$124,977.70		
Total public debt, December 1, 1859, .			\$38,638,961.07		
Regular annual interest on loans, nearly			1,928,750.00		
Add guaranteed interest on internal improvement companies,			18,500.00		
Total interest each year, nearly			\$1,945,250.00		
The loans, January 1, 1860, were payable as follows:—					
Am't over due, \$18,166,103.80	Due in 1864,	2,981,450.43	Due in 1877,	\$4,969,000.00	
Due in 1860,	2,372,601.87	“ 1865,	1,611,068.55	“ 1878,	425,000.00
“ 1861,	79,900.00	“ 1866,	2,367,725.29	“ 1879,	400,000.00
“ 1862,	1,945,773.78	“ 1870,	1,786,342.87	“ 1882,	850,000.00
“ 1863,	188,200.00				

The productive property owned by the State at the same date was:—

Stock in incorporated companies,	\$1,746,546.62
Proceeds of sale of main line public works, being the bonds of the companies making the purchases,	11,081,000.00
Total productive property,	\$12,827,546.62
The State has depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable, to the amount of	41,032.00
Total receipts during the year ending November 30, 1859,	\$3,826,350.14
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1858,	892,027.76
Total available means,	\$4,718,377.90
Total expenditures during the same period,	3,879,064.81
Available balance in treasury, November 30, 1859,	\$839,323.09

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Expenses of government,	\$408,097.40	Collateral inheritance tax,	\$124,946.32
Militia expenses,	3,000.99	Tax on bank dividends,	202,017.34
Pensions and gratuities,	7,755.62	Tax on corporation stocks,	464,784.59
Charitable institutions,	126,201.68	Retailers' licenses,	213,187.69
Common Schools,	287,790.37	Tavern licenses,	185,304.62
Farmer's High School (Phil.),	9,300.00	Other licenses,	39,389.61
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	853,654.62	Tax on loans,	175,784.46
Interest on loans,	1,986,147.35	Premiums on charters,	42,647.69
Guaranteed interest,	18,517.50	Auction duties,	41,981.28
Old claims and damages on pub. wks.,	10,649.54	Auction commissions,	18,075.00
Penitentiaries,	38,194.70	Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.,	63,514.12
Houses of Refuge,	38,500.00	Tax on certain offices,	14,036.68
Abatement of State tax,	52,006.55	Militia tax,	9,593.31
Counsel fees and commissions,	4,988.80	Lands,	13,559.22
State Library,	4,511.80	Tax on enrolment of laws,	7,090.00
Public buildings and grounds,	7,734.90	Tax on tonnage,	47,562.68
State Agricultural Society,	2,000.00	Escheats,	3,375.32
State Colonization Society,	1,075.00	Foreign insurance agencies,	15,136.23
Geological Survey,	5,880.00	Interest on loans,	567,799.46
		Sales of public property,	2,286.12
		Fees of the public offices,	3,938.37
		Millers' tax,	4,639.02
		Premiums on loans,	41,573.87
		Pa. R. R. Co., bond No. 2, redeemed, 100,000 00	

Chief Sources of Income.

Tax on real and personal estate, \$1,388,502.18	
Canal tolls,	4,411.78

December 1st, 1860, the funded debt of the State was \$37,849,125.72; the unfunded debt, \$120,721.78; total, \$37,969,847.50.

Total receipts during the year ending Nov. 30, 1860,	\$3,479,257.31
Balance, Nov. 30, 1859,	839,323.09

Total means for the year,	\$4,318,580.40
Total expenditures for the year,	3,637,147.39
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1860,	\$681,433.06

The total valuation of the real and personal estate of Pennsylvania taxable for State purposes for the year 1851 was \$492,898,829; tax assessed in 1853, \$1,685,691.76. The valua-

tion in 1854 was \$531,731,304, and the tax assessed thereon for that year was \$1,849,967.76, and in 1855 and 1856 the valuation and assessment were the same. In 1857 the valuation was \$563,770,234; and the assessment \$1,762,839.13. In 1858 the valuation was \$563,770,234, and the assessment \$1,484,816.23. In 1859, the valuation was the same, and the tax was, \$1,482,643.06. Number of taxable inhabitants in the State in 1853, 547,191; in 1854, 558,236; in 1855, 565,156; in 1856, 582,185; in 1857, 597,652; in 1858, 613,509; in 1859, 623,814. The whole main line of the public works of the State between Philadelphia and Pittsburg was transferred and delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, July 31 and August 1, 1857, for \$7,500,000 of the 5 per cent bonds of the company, which bonds are in the State Treasury, and pledged to the payment of the funded debt, except the first and second, each for \$100,000 which have been paid. The several divisions of the canals belonging to the State have been sold to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company for \$3,500,000, and their bonds to that amount were deposited in the Treasury. Portions of these have been sold by the railroad company, and from such sale there has been realized to the State, \$231,000.00, which amount has been paid into the Treasury in bonds of the purchasing corporations, and bonds of the same corporations have been substituted for portions of the Sunbury and Erie bonds.

Banks.—There are no returns of the banks in the State, later than those in the table on page 231 of this volume. The newspapers give the condition of the Philadelphia Banks in the following items, at the dates named:—

1860.	Capital Stock.	Loans.	Specie.	Due from other Banks.	Due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan. 9,	11,648,720	25,248,051	4,453,252	1,426,691	2,596,212	15,035,828	2,675,623
Feb. 4,	11,649,630	25,493,975	4,669,929	1,574,176	2,574,015	15,409,241	2,656,310
Mar. 5,	11,669,255	25,742,447	4,816,032	1,567,656	3,133,312	15,192,971	2,697,108
April 2,	11,678,685	26,906,310	5,132,630	1,824,791	3,803,275	15,748,610	3,133,040
May 7,	11,708,225	27,690,212	5,477,019	1,605,425	3,731,957	16,763,609	2,968,484
June 4,	11,756,350	27,171,002	4,582,610	1,560,456	3,744,431	15,620,293	2,824,471
July 2,	11,769,465	26,801,396	4,374,549	1,508,273	2,941,441	15,994,915	2,696,788
Aug. 6,	11,779,500	26,936,227	4,800,443	1,801,965	3,097,889	16,369,525	2,892,207
Sept. 3,	11,786,720	27,095,028	4,757,917	1,606,124	3,185,826	15,923,769	2,835,524
Oct. 1,	11,787,870	27,933,753	4,676,099	1,725,769	3,300,354	16,832,538	2,832,280
" 29,	11,802,155	28,305,277	4,417,421	1,712,788	3,143,517	16,815,563	2,849,768
Nov. 5,	11,863,420	27,980,837	4,187,967	1,863,960	2,659,627	16,739,326	2,887,613
" 12,	11,805,035	27,364,659	4,011,943	1,625,229	2,427,153	16,254,245	2,892,212
" 19,	11,806,160	26,775,878	4,115,932	1,629,272	2,424,057	15,833,121	2,791,752
" 26,	11,806,160	26,576,322	3,344,542	1,643,421	2,720,574	14,699,679	2,640,912
Dec. 3,	11,806,160	26,973,207	3,333,827	1,954,641	3,237,424	15,051,130	2,537,903
" 10,	11,806,400	27,087,537	3,557,067	1,949,597	2,986,360	15,173,347	2,661,196
" 17,	11,806,370	27,084,858	3,711,297	1,824,831	3,045,982	15,370,664	2,926,983
" 24,	11,807,545	27,072,905	3,838,080	1,826,483	3,281,098	15,216,612	2,629,430
" 31,	11,807,545	26,927,097	3,884,464	1,880,557	3,482,991	15,133,744	2,610,716

Common Schools in 1859.—A system of popular education was attempted in Pennsylvania, and a common school fund established, in 1831. The State was not divided into districts for school purposes until 1834, and the act of April 1st of that year is generally considered the first common school law. The act of May 8, 1854, revised the school laws of the State. There is a County Superintendent elected by the school directors of the several districts in the county for three years, who attends specially to the schools in the county, and examines and gives certificates to teachers. The school districts are under the immediate care of the school directors, who report to the county superintendent. Teachers are required to report monthly to the directors, and can have no pay until such report is made. The directors are required to establish in their districts separate schools for mulatto and negro children, when they can be located so as to accommodate twenty pupils; and when so established, and kept open four months in any year, the directors shall not be compelled to admit such pupils into other schools of the district. No district can receive its share of the State appropriation for any year, until its schools have been kept four months in such year. The directors and teachers in each district meet annually before the schools are opened, and determine the school-books to be used during the year, and no others than

those thus selected can be used. The county superintendents report to the State Superintendent in June of each year. The effect of this law is visible in the improved condition of the teachers and schools, and in the increased attendance of pupils. By the act of April 18, 1857, the State and school departments were separated, and the appointment by the Governor of a Superintendent of Common Schools to hold office for three years, at a salary of \$1,400, was authorized. By the act of May 20, 1857, the State was divided into twelve Normal School Districts of about 200,000 population each, and provision was made for establishing, by private subscription, a Normal School in each district. Several (8 or 10) Normal Schools have been established, and one, the Lancaster County Normal School at Millersville, has become a State institution. The legislature appropriates annually \$280,000 for the Common Schools. Of this, \$43,285 is the pro rata share of Philadelphia; \$38,870 is the amount of the salaries of the 64 County Superintendents, and the residue goes to the schools of the rest of the State. The whole number of school districts reported, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 6th, 1859, was 1,784. The whole number of schools was 11,485. The average number of months that schools were taught was 5.3. Number of male teachers, 8,362; number of female teachers, 4,706. Average wages per month of male teachers, \$24.36; of female teachers, \$17.79. Number of male scholars, 314,959; number of female scholars, 260,292; number learning German, 7,124. The average number of scholars attending school was 375,687; and the cost of teaching each scholar per month, 53 cents. The amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$1,667,520.62; for building purposes, \$371,991.45; total amount levied, \$2,039,548.06. Received from the State appropriation, \$186,841.12; from the collector of school tax, \$1,621,379.00. The cost of instruction was \$1,404,159.35; fuel and contingencies, \$167,721.08; of school-houses, repairs, &c., \$531,413.85. The number of taxables was 603,407. Teachers' Institutes, District Institutes, and Teachers' Libraries are established in the various counties or districts.

Common Schools in Philadelphia in 1859. — Robert J. Hemphill, Secretary of Board of Controllers of Public Schools. The city and county of Philadelphia constitute the first school district, but are not subject to the general school law. The grades of schools are high schools, grammar schools, secondary schools, and primary schools. The whole number of schools in operation for the year ending December 31, 1859, was 323, — 2 high, 54 grammar, 55 secondary, 165 primary, and 47 unclassified. Number of teachers, 1,062, 81 males and 981 females. Number of male scholars, 31,974; number of females, 29,771; in all, 61,745. \$518,802.67 was expended during the year for the purpose of education, of which \$322,644.19 was paid to teachers. \$14,304.43 was expended for night schools. Average annual cost per pupil in the grammar, secondary, and primary schools, \$6.33; in central high school, \$36.42; girls' high school, \$19.60. There were 346 girls' high and normal school pupils, average attendance, 328, and 549 central high-school pupils, average attendance, 502.

The normal school was superseded in July, 1859, after an existence of eleven and a half years, by the Girls' High School. During its existence, 1,127 names were registered, and 477 received diplomas.

Farmer's High School. — A school with this title has been established in Centre County. There are 400 acres of land connected with the institution, and during the years 1857 and 1858 buildings to accommodate 300 students were constructed. The school was opened for pupils February 16, 1859. The school opens on the 3d Wednesday of February and closes the 3d Wednesday in December in each year. Students must be not under 16 years of age, must have good knowledge of reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and grammar, and an acquaintance with the elements of natural philosophy, algebra, and geometry, and be of good moral character and of industrious habits. They will be required to work 3 hours each day in every description of labor necessary at the institution. The charge for tuition is \$100, to be paid in advance.

State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg. — John Curwen, M. D., Superintendent. On the 31st of December, 1858, there were 267 patients, — 150 males and 117 females. Admitted during the year, 143, — males, 83, females, 60; discharged, 136, — males, 84, females, 52; leaving in the Hospital, December 31, 1859, 274, — 149 males and 125 females. Of those discharged, 31 were restored, 39 were improved, 43 stationary, and 23 died. Of 1,192 admissions since

the opening, 705 were males and 487 females; 503 were married, 86 widowed, 604 single. The forms of insanity were, acute mania 329, chronic do. 300, epileptic do. 48, puerperal do. 20, monomania 27, melancholy 335, dementia 116, imbecility 13, idiocy 3, delirium 8. 641 had been insane one year and less before admission; 173, 2 years; 87, 3 years; 90, 5 years; 54, 10 years; 18, 20 years; 3, 35 years; and 1, 50 years. 226 were farmers, and 30 daughters of farmers; 180 laborers, 212 females were housewives, 54 males and 206 females were of no occupation. The disbursements during the year were \$58,996.69; receipts, \$59,079.20. The State appropriates about \$20,000 per annum to the Hospital. There are apartments for 300 patients, a farm of 130 acres, and a garden.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg.—This institution has medical and surgical wards and an insane department. Nearly two thirds of the admissions are free patients. 141 persons have been admitted since April 6, 1856, the date of the first admission under the act of 1855. December 31, 1857, there were 74, — 48 males, 26 females; admitted during the year, 83, — 48 males and 35 females; discharged, 67; remaining in the hospital December 31, 1858, 90, — 62 males and 28 females. Of the 67 discharged, 34 were restored, 13 much improved, 8 not improved, and 12 died. Of the 224 patients admitted since the opening of the Hospital, the forms of insanity were, mania, 101; melancholy, 66; monomania, 34; dementia, 15; general paralysis, 1; imbecility, 7. Of those remaining, 37 are supported by their friends, 29 by the authorities having charge of the poor, and 23 were committed by the court. The expenses of the institution for the year were \$23,733.73. The greater part of the cost of establishing this institution was contributed by private individuals. A farm of about 100 acres has been purchased on the Ohio River about 7 miles from Pittsburg, and preparations have been made for the erection of hospital buildings on these grounds.

Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia.—Wm. Chapin, Principal. 2 principal teachers, 3 assistants, 4 teachers of music, 1 prefect, 4 teachers of handicraft, 2 matrons, 1 salesman. The school was opened in March, 1833. Number of pupils, January 1, 1858, 150; discharged or left during the year, 17; received, 19; remaining, January 1, 1859, 152. Of this number there are from Pennsylvania 122, Maryland 5, New Jersey 14, Delaware 5, all other places 6. Value of goods manufactured during the year 1858, \$10,565.89. Expenses of the Institution, about \$40,000. No sectarian faith is inculcated. School, music, and work alternately occupy 8½ hours daily. The terms for pay pupils are \$200 a year, including board, instruction, and medical attendance. Blind children in indigent circumstances from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware are provided for by those States for from 5 to 8 years. Pupils are not usually received under 10, nor over 17, except for a shorter time than the regular course of 8 years, except for a more limited period to learn some useful handicraft. Pupils should commence in September. The institution has had in operation for several years a department called the "Home," which is intended to shelter and give occupation to those adults who have graduated with honor. Jan. 1, 1859, there were 6 graduates in the home, who are employed part of their time as teachers in the institution.

House of Refuge, Philadelphia.—This institution has been in existence thirty-one years. Number of inmates, Jan. 1, 1859, 493. Admissions during 1859, 269 boys and 103 girls in the white, and 49 boys and 50 girls in the colored department; total, 534. Discharges, 306 boys and 110 girls in the white department, and 68 boys and 60 girls in the colored; total, 534. Remaining, Jan. 1, 1860, 232 boys and 67 girls in the white, and 92 boys and 39 girls in the colored department; total, 430. Average number during the year, 460. The institution is a school designed for the reform of juvenile delinquents. They are kept at work at various manufacturing operations a portion of the time, and are instructed in the elementary branches of a good English education. Most of the inmates are committed by magistrates, and a few by the county courts. Of the whites, 158, 108 boys and 50 girls, were committed on complaint of their parents or nearest friends, and of the colored, 36 were committed at the request of their parents or nearest friends, and 17 for want of friends. The work done by white boys amounted to \$5,024.02. The ordinary expenses of the year are about \$40,000, which are met by appropriations from the city and State. During the year, 80 of the children were indentured in Illinois, making 157 so indentured during the last two years. Formerly, those bound out were sent mainly to Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.

State Prisons. Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia. — John S. Halloway, Warden; Thomas Newbold, Physician; Thomas Larcombe, Moral Instructor. January 1, 1869, there were in the prison 378 convicts; received during the year, 206; in all, 583. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 166; by pardon, 22; by death, 6; in all, 196; leaving in prison, January 1, 1860, 388. Of these 274 were natives of the United States, and 114 were foreigners. 316 were white males, 18 white females; 52 colored males and 2 colored females. Of the 205 admitted during the year, 103 were natives of Pennsylvania, and 39 of other States, and 63 were foreigners; 188 were whites, 172 males and 16 females; 17 colored, 16 males and 1 female. Of the 206, 35 were abstainers, 84 were moderate drinkers, 56 sometimes intoxicated, 30 often intoxicated; 33 were illiterate, 34 could read only, 137 could read and write. 91 were convicted of larceny, 23 of burglary, 7 of passing counterfeit money, 11 of forgery, 8 of felonious assaults, 6 of arson, 8 of manslaughter, 9 of murder in second degree, and 6 of rape. 1 was sentenced for 20 years, 19 for 5 and not over 9 years, 18 for 3 and not over 5 years, 92 for 2 years and under. The shortest sentence was for three months. Since the opening of the prison, Oct. 25, 1829, there have been admitted 4,154 convicts, and discharged 3,766, of whom 2,891 were by expiration of sentence, 563 by pardons, 251 by death, 9 by suicide, 14 by writ of error, 9 by removal to lunatic hospital. Of the 4,154 convicts, 3,741 were first convictions in any prison, 597 had served a term elsewhere, but were first convictions here, 333 were second-comers here, 55 third-comers, 10 fourth-comers, and 2 came for the fifth time. Up to 1868, of the 541 pardoned, 31 have been again returned to the prison for crime. The library of the prison now numbers over 1,700 volumes. Religious, moral, and literary instruction was given to the prisoners during the year; many were taught to read and write, and some arithmetic.

Western Penitentiary, Pittsburg. — John Birmingham, Warden. January 1, 1869, there were in the prison 218 convicts; received during the year, 127; in all, 345. Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 64; by pardon, 10; by death, 2; by removal to hospital, 4. In prison January 1, 1860, 265, — 264 males and 1 female. Whole number received since the opening of the prison, July 1, 1826, 2,282; being white males, 1,930, females, 36; colored males, 276, females, 40. 2,017 were discharged; 1,513 by expiration of sentence, 332 by pardon, 100 by death, 20 by escape, 4 by process of law. Of the 265 remaining in prison, 16 were convicted of arson, 16 of murder in the second degree, 19 of manslaughter, 93 of larceny, 24 of burglary, 1 of robbery, 16 of counterfeiting, 20 of horse-stealing, 18 of felonious assaults, and 3 of perjury. 31 were received for second offence, 7 for third, 2 for fourth, and 1 for fifth.

House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg. — The charter of this institution was granted in April, 1850. The site was purchased and the buildings erected partly from appropriations from the State, partly by contributions from the five western counties of the State, and partly by individual subscriptions. The site (eleven acres) and the buildings have cost \$100,000. The institution was opened for the admission of inmates Dec. 13, 1854, and up to Dec. 31, 1858, 583 were received, of whom 409 were boys and 174 girls; and 94 were of foreign birth. During the year ending Dec. 28, 1858, 139 boys and 59 girls were received, and 119 boys and 55 girls were discharged, and there remained on that date 163 boys and 62 girls, in all 225. The average age of those admitted was, boys 14.26 years, girls 15 years. The inmates are taught daily for four hours. The expenses for the year were about \$63,000. The Refuge is intended, not only for those youth of the western counties of Pennsylvania who have been convicted of crime or misdemeanor, but for those who, from their incorrigible or vicious conduct, are beyond the control of their parents or guardians.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia. — January 1, 1869, there were in the institution 178 pupils; 95 boys and 83 girls. Admitted during the year, 60; 35 boys and 25 girls. Discharged, 37; 18 boys and 19 girls. Remaining January 1, 1860, 201; 112 boys and 89 girls. Of these, 156 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 20 by Maryland, 8 by New Jersey, 4 by Delaware, and 13 by the institution or friends. Children are not admitted under 10 years of age. The annual charge is \$160, or \$140 if pupils find their own clothing. The best time for admission is the 1st of October. The term for State pupils is 6 years; those from Maryland are allowed to remain 7 years. The

building will conveniently contain about 200 pupils. About 6 hours each day are spent by the pupils in the schools, and 3 hours by the males in the tailor's or shoemaker's shop. The females are instructed in sewing, and other branches of domestic economy. The expenses for the year were about \$45,000.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia.—Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Physician. Number of patients, Dec. 31, 1858, 230,—115 males and 115 females. Admitted during the year, 171,—94 males and 77 females; discharged, 147, leaving in the hospital Dec. 31, 1859, 254,—132 males and 122 females. Of those discharged, 94 were cured, 12 much improved, 19 improved, 8 stationary, and 14 died. Expenses for the year, \$71,282.10; receipts, \$72,049.86. The average cost per week of each patient, was \$5.30; amount expended on free patients, \$10,748.40. Since the opening of the hospital, Jan. 1, 1841, there have been admitted 1,765 males and 1,595 females, in all, 3,360. 1,562 have been discharged cured, 286 much improved, 480 improved, 321 stationary, and 363 died. Some of the supposed causes of insanity were as follows: ill-health, 517; intemperance, 210; mental anxiety, 211; grief—loss of friends, 178; religious excitement, 127; political excitement, 8; use of opium, 10; of tobacco, 6; masturbation, 38; puerperal, 138.

Pennsylvania Training-School for Feeble-Minded Children, Germantown.—Joseph Parrish, M. D., Superintendent. Originally, it was a school for the training of idiots simply; it now proposes to provide a department for epileptics and such children as are not yet qualified for school training. There were, January, 1858, 35 pupils in the institution, 22 males and 13 females. Admitted during the year, 21; removed, 5; died, 4; leaving Jan. 1, 1859, 47,—32 males, 15 females. 35 are from Pennsylvania, 3 from New Jersey, 3 from Virginia, 2 from Maryland, and 1 each from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. Of those remaining, 4 are mutes, 15 semi-mutes, 15 with defective articulation, and 13 with correct articulation, 9 are epileptics, and 33 are scrofulous. The current expenses of the institution for the year were near \$10,000. Of those removed, 9 were improved. A farm of 60 acres has been purchased in Media, the county seat of Delaware County, and the corner-stone of a building for the use of the institution was laid Dec. 8, 1857.

XXVII. RHODE ISLAND.

Capitals, Providence and Newport. Area, 1,200 sq. m. Population, 1860, 174,621.

Government for the Year ending last Tuesday in May, 1861.

			Salary.
WILLIAM SPRAGUE,	of Providence,	Governor,	\$1,000
J. Russell Bullock,	of Bristol,	Lieutenant-Governor,	250
John R. Bartlett,	of Providence,	Sec. of State,	Fees & 1,000
Samuel A. Parker,	of Newport,	General Treasurer,	800
William R. Watson,	of Providence,	Auditor,	1,000
Walter S. Burges,	of Providence,	Attorney-General,	1,200
J. B. Chapin,	of Providence,	Comm'r of Public Schools,	1,200
E. C. Mauran,	of Providence,	Adjutant-General.	
C. Aug. Updike,	of Providence,	Speaker of the House.	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are elected annually on the 1st Wednesday of April, for the year commencing the last Tuesday of May. The Auditor is elected by the Assembly. The Commissioner of Schools is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Senate consists of the Governor, who presides, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one Senator from each of the thirty-two towns in the State. The House of Representatives consists of 72 members. The Legislature holds its regular session at New-

port on the last Tuesday of May, and a session, by adjournment, at Providence in January following. The pardoning power, except in cases of impeachment, is taken from the Legislature, and vested exclusively in the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Elected.	Salary.
Samuel Ames,	of Providence,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1856	\$2,500
George A. Brayton,	of Warwick,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1843	1,800
Alfred Bosworth,	of Warren,	"	1854	1,800
Sylvester G. Sherman,	of North Kingston,	"	1854	1,800
Samuel Ames,	of Providence,	<i>Reporter,</i>		500

The judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they are removed by a resolution passed by both houses of the Assembly, and voted for by a majority of the members elected to each house. The Court of Common Pleas in each of the five counties is held by a single judge of the Supreme Court. The associate judges of the Supreme Court divide this duty among themselves.

Clerks of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts.

County.	Post-Office.	Clerk of Supreme Court.	Clerk of Common Pleas.
Newport,	Newport,	John W. Davis,	John W. Davis.
Providence,	Providence,	John A. Gardner,	Amasa S. Westcott.
Washington,	Kingston,	Powell Helme,	Elisha C. Clarke.
Bristol,	Bristol,	Robert S. Andrews,	Robert S. Andrews.
Kent,	E. Greenwich,	Charles W. Smith,	Charles W. Smith.

Sheriffs.

Newport County, David M. Coggeshall, Newport; Providence County, Elias Nickerson, Providence; Washington County, Thomas S. Wightman; Bristol County, Hiram D. Maxfield, Bristol; Kent County, Thomas Bateman.

FINANCES.

For the Year ending April 30, 1860.

<i>Chief Receipts.</i>		<i>Principal Expenses.</i>	
State direct tax,	\$ 55,559.95	Salaries,	\$ 19,544.63
Banks, tax, &c.,	82,399.70	General Assembly,	11,802.15
Peddlers and Auctioneers,	5,361.09	Courts,	32,564.97
Insurance Companies,	7,084.30	Jails,	8,817.34
From Courts,	14,979.76	Printing,	4,623.12
Interest on School Fund,	14,557.09	Public Schools,	49,996.85
Jailers,	3,763.14	Permanent School Fund,	48,767.07
Town Councils,	1,115.42	Militia,	10,765.03
Permanent School Fund,	33,102.60	Normal School,	2,984.99
Money hired,	40,000.00	Providence Reform School,	10,118.78
		Butler Hospital for the Insane,	5,933.68
		Deaf, dumb, blind, and idiotic,	4,160.87
The total receipts during this period were,			\$ 264,777.09
Total payments,			269,095.87
Excess of payments, being over drafts on bank,			\$ 4,318.78

The repairs of State Prison, Court-Houses, and various other expenses, are included in ac-

counts allowed by Legislature. The State has no debt. There are about \$40,000 of disputed Revolutionary claims, which are sometimes called the old State debt. The Public Deposit Fund amounts to \$386,611.26, the Permanent School Fund to \$245,100.12, and the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund to \$17,488.91. The total valuation of the State in May, 1855, was \$111,175,174.

Banks.—For the condition of the banks of the State in January, 1860, see *ante*, p. 231. The following table shows the condition of the banks in Providence at the dates named.

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 2, 1860,	\$ 19,144,354	\$ 315,917	\$ 2,011,336	\$ 2,635,486
February 6, "	19,144,846	326,297	1,958,540	2,566,168
March 5, "	19,009,255	345,019	1,917,592	2,593,168
April 2, "	18,636,210	343,992	1,955,022	2,640,174
May 7, "	18,893,658	448,413	2,045,590	2,773,248
June 4, "	18,891,907	422,926	1,938,254	2,844,012
July 2, "	19,243,061	430,128	2,158,904	2,790,587
August 6, "	19,530,293	397,286	2,218,347	2,784,678
September 3, "	19,566,718	357,133	2,128,957	2,526,943
October 1, "	19,834,317	337,851	2,183,347	2,590,103
November 5, "	19,901,823	368,551	2,092,267	2,723,904
December 3, "	19,748,430	343,153	1,992,963	2,648,232

Public Schools.—The State has a permanent School Fund, actually invested, of \$245,100.12. The interest of the State's part of the United States surplus revenue (commonly called the Deposit Fund), and the proceeds of the militia commutation tax in each town, are appropriated to the public schools. \$50,000 are annually paid from the State treasury for schools. Number of school districts in the State, April 30, 1859, the date of the last published report, 336; number of school-houses, 400; number of scholars attending summer schools, 25,576; average attendance, 18,856; number attending winter schools, 26,876; average attendance, 20,197. Number of male teachers in summer schools, 100; of female, 462; in winter schools, — males, 242; females, 344. Amount apportioned from the State to towns, \$49,996.82; amount raised by towns, \$91,294.40; whole amount from all sources, \$162,687.18. Expended, exclusive of school-houses, \$151,695.52; expended on school-houses, \$12,456.73. A State Normal School was established at Providence in May, 1854. A Teachers' Institute was held at Providence in October, 1859. More than 300 teachers were present.

State Prison, Providence.—S. L. Blaisdell, Warden; salary, \$1,050. The number of prisoners, January 1, 1859, was 70; committed to December 31, 1859, 23; whole number during the year, 93; average, 60. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 18; by pardon, 3; died, 5; leaving in prison, December 31, 1859, 67. The whole number of convicts since the establishment of the institution, in 1838, to January 1, 1860, was 348. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 184; by pardon, 72; 22 died, and 7 escaped. Of this whole number 150 were natives of Rhode Island, and 98 of foreign places. 338 were males, 10 females; 309 whites, 39 blacks. The State prison now more than supports itself. The jail is an expense to the State of about \$2,000 yearly. The convicts in the State prison are principally employed at cabinet-work; those in the Providence County jail in shoemaking. The average number of persons in Providence jail at the suit of the State is 63; at the suit of the city, 26; debtors, 3; U. S. witness, 2. During the year, 197 were committed on sentence by the State, of whom 88 (74 male and 14 females) were for assault and 60 for theft. 489 were committed to jail for debt during the year.

Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I.—Dr. Isaac Ray, Superintendent. On the 31st of December, 1853, there were in the Hospital 135 patients, — 67 males and 68 females. Admitted during the year, 42, — 30 males, 12 females; whole number during the year, 177. Discharged, 42, — 29 males, 13 females; leaving in the Hospital, December 31, 1859, 135 patients, — 63 males, 67 females. Of those discharged, 14 had recovered, 16 were improved, 2 were unimproved, and 10 died. The disbursements during the year were \$31,089.62; the receipts were \$30,695.72. The amount charged for board of the patients was \$27,978.15. The other receipts are from the permanent funds of the Hospital. The min-

imum price of board for patients is \$3 per week. An obligation, signed by two responsible persons, must be given the Treasurer of the Hospital to pay the board and other expenses quarterly, to furnish suitable clothing, &c. The Hospital can accommodate about 146 patients. The State now makes an appropriation of \$1,500 per annum to enable the Governor to aid the poor insane persons at the Butler Hospital, and it also pays a portion of the expenses of such poor insane as the towns may choose to send there. Since the opening of the institution in 1848, 904 have been admitted and 768 discharged, of whom 296 were recovered, 234 improved, 61 unimproved, and 180 died.

Deaf, Dumb, &c. — The sum of \$2,500 is appropriated annually to the deaf, dumb, and blind, and idiots are included in its benefits. The State beneficiaries among the deaf and dumb, 12 in number, are sent to the American Asylum at Hartford; those of the blind, 8 in number, are sent to the Perkins Institution at South Boston; 5 indigent idiots, at other places out of the State; indigent insane (exclusive of those at the Butler Hospital) at Brattleboro', Vt., 29.

Providence Reform School. — Eleazer M. Cushman, Superintendent. This School was established in 1850, and was opened to receive inmates, Nov. 1, 1850. From that date to Nov. 30, 1859, there were committed, 831, — 659 boys, 172 girls. Number in the school Dec. 1, 1859, 187, — 139 boys and 48 girls. 7½ hours in each day, except Sundays, are devoted to labor, 5 to school exercises, 2½ to meals and recreation, 1 to religious exercises, and 8 to sleep. Their labor has been employed in making such articles as are needed in the institution, and in housework. An arrangement is made by the State by which all juvenile delinquents may be sent to this school.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths. — According to the Seventh Registration Report for the year ending December 31, 1859, which has been carefully prepared by Dr. Edward A. Crane of Providence, under the direction of the Secretary of State, the number of *births* was 4,323 (males 2,209, females 2,097, 17 sex unknown). 2,020 were of American parentage, 1,990 of foreign, and 286 of mixed. Number of *marriages* 1,572, of which 1,017 were between Americans, 508 between foreigners, and 136 between Americans and foreigners. Whole number of *deaths* 2,270 (1,148 males and 1,121 females). Of these 1,378 were Americans, and 892 were foreigners. The average age of all the deaths was 31.39 years, — of the males 30.45 years, of the females 32.34 years.

XXVIII. SOUTH CAROLINA.*

Capital, Columbia. *Area*, 34,000 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 715,371.

Government for the Year 1861.

FRANCIS W. PICKENS, of Charleston;		Governor (term ends December, 1862),	De-Salary.
Wm. W. Harlee, of Marion,		Lieutenant-Governor.	
Isaac H. Means,	of Fairfield Dist.,	Secretary of State,	Fees.
Thos. J. Pickens,	of Pickens Dist.,	Comptroller-General,	2,000
William J. Laval,	of Charleston,	Treasurer, Lower Division,	2,000
H. G. Charles,	of Darlington,	Treasurer, Upper Division,	1,600

* The Legislature of South Carolina, which met November 27, 1860, provided at once for the election of delegates for a State Convention, to meet December 17, 1860. The Convention met at Columbia, December 17, 1860, but adjourned, in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox, to meet in Charleston, December 18. December 20th, at Charleston, the Convention unanimously passed the following Ordinance:—

“An Ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled ‘The Constitution of the United States of America.’

“We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and

W. M. Hunt,	of Columbia,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	<i>Fees.</i>
R. G. M. Dunovant,	of Chester Dist.,	<i>Adjutant and Inspector-General.</i>	
C. M. Furman,	of Charleston,	<i>Pres. Bank of the State of S.C.,</i>	\$3,000
John G. Bowman,	of Columbia,	<i>State Librarian.</i>	
Wm. D. Porter,	of Charleston,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
Wm. E. Martin,	of Charleston,	<i>Clerk.</i>	
James Simons,	of Charleston,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
J. T. Sloan,	of Anderson Dist.,	<i>Clerk.</i>	
Theodore Starke,	of Columbia,	<i>Keeper of the State-House and State-House Grounds.</i>	

The Governor is elected by the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, to serve for two years, and is not re-eligible until after the expiration of four years. In case of his death, or removal from office, the Lieutenant-Governor acts as Governor.

Legislature.—Assembles at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November, annually. Representatives (124 in number) are chosen for two years, on a mixed basis of population and taxation. Pay, \$3 a day, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. The Senate consists of 46 members, who are elected for four years; one half chosen every second year. Pay of Senators the same as that of Representatives.

Provision was made by the Legislature of 1859, to codify the laws of the State, and John L. Petigru was elected a commissioner for this purpose, at an annual salary of \$5,000, with authority to appoint two assistants, at an expense of not over \$4,000.

JUDICIARY.

The judges and chancellors are elected by joint ballot of both houses, hold their commissions during good behavior, and receive a compensation which can neither be increased nor diminished during their continuance in office.

Court of Appeals.—By the Act of December 19, 1859, a Court of Appeals for the Courts of Law and Equity was established, consisting of a chief justice, and two associate justices, chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature from among the existing chancellors and judges. The court holds two sessions a year at Charleston, and two at Columbia, with appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts in all cases in Law and Equity.

	Elected.	Salary.
John Belton O'Neill, of Newberry, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	1859,	\$3,500
Job Johnston, of Newberry, <i>1st Associate Judge,</i>	1859,	3,000
F. H. Wardlaw, of Edgefield, <i>2d Associate Judge,</i>	1859,	3,000

ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of 'The United States of America,' is hereby dissolved."

The Convention, December 24, adopted a "Declaration of Independence of South Carolina."

By the same statute, provision was made to establish a *Court of Errors*. When, in any case before the Court of Appeals, it appears to the judges of that court, or to any two of them, that there is any question of constitutional law, or of conflict between the constitution and laws of the State and of the United States, or the duties and obligations of the citizens under the same, or in any other case, upon the request of any two of the judges of the Court of Appeals, it is the duty of the presiding appeal judge to convene a Court of Errors for the determination of the same, to consist of all the judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the judges of Law and Equity, and the decision of these judges, or of a majority of them sitting in a case, is final and conclusive.

<i>Chancellors in Equity.</i>		Elected.	Salary.
Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin,	of Charleston,	1837,	\$ 3,000
James P. Carroll,	of Columbia,	1859,	3,000
John A. Inglis,	of Chesterfield,	1859,	3,000

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

		Elected.	Salary.
D. L. Wardlaw,	of Abbeville,	1841,	\$ 3,000
T. J. Withers,	of Camden,	1847,	3,000
J. N. Whitner,	of Anderson,	1851,	3,000
T. W. Glover,	of Orangeburg,	1853,	3,000
Robert Munro,	of Charleston,	1853,	3,000
Isaac W. Hayne, of Charleston,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		\$ 1,100 and fees.
Henry McIver,	<i>Solicitor for Eastern Circuit,</i>		900 and fees.
J. P. Reid, of Anderson Dist.,	" <i>Western</i> "		900 and fees.
Simeon Fair, of Newberry Dist.,	" <i>Middle</i> "		900 and fees.
C. D. Melton, of Chester,	" <i>Northern Circuit,</i>		900 and fees.
W. A. Owens, of Barnwell,	" <i>Southern</i> "		900 and fees.
J. S. G. Richardson, of Sumter,	<i>State Reporter,</i>	1854,	1,500

Courts of Equity take cognizance of all matters belonging to a court of equity, as contradistinguished from a court of law. A term is held by one chancellor, annually, in each district, except Charleston District, where two terms are held.

Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions. — These courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where *legal* rights are involved (except in matters of contract where the amount is \$20 or under), and in all criminal cases affecting free white men; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals from Magistrates' Courts, and in appeals from the Court of Ordinary in all cases except in matters of account. They are held in each and every district of the State twice in each year. The times of holding the court for Charleston District are the first Monday in May, to sit six weeks, and the fourth Monday in October, to sit four weeks.

City Court of Charleston. — An inferior court of limited jurisdiction both in civil and criminal causes. Alston Pringle, *Recorder*.

Ordinary's Court. — Each district has its own Ordinary. The principal

duties of the Ordinary are to grant letters of administration; probate of wills; examine executors and administrators' accounts, &c. His office is the proper depository of wills and other papers relative to the administration of estates. An appeal lies from his determination, in matters of account, to the Court of Equity, and, in all other cases, to the Court of Common Pleas. — *Magistrates' Courts* have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of contract of and under twenty dollars. — *Court of Magistrates and Freeholders*, for the trial of slaves and free persons of color for criminal offences.

FINANCES.

Total receipts during the year ending September 30th, 1859,	\$958,307.86
Balance, October 1, 1858,	100,972.52
Total means,	\$1,059,280.38
Total expenditures for same period,	908,698.02
Balance, October 1st, 1859,	\$150,582.36

Chief Sources of Income.

General Taxes,	\$600,444.29	Indemnity for slaves executed,	\$625.00
Dividends on railroad shares,	5,060.50	Jurors and constables,	36,735.84
New State Capitol, bonds and stock, 349,601.07		Legislature certificates,	19,342.70
		Libraries,	4,219.80
		Paupers at Lunatic Asylum,	1,126.22

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Artillery expenses,	\$1,637.50	Public printing,	11,166.97
Military Academies,	30,000.00	Quarantine Regulations,	1,000.00
New State Capitol,	355,000.00	Salaries of public officers,	92,246.01
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	6,825.38	Transient poor,	7,900.00
Free schools,	74,486.31	Deepening Sullivan's Island channel,	41,960.05
		State Agricultural Society,	5,000.00

State Debt. — The debt of the State, October 1, 1859, was as follows: —

Three, five, and six per cent State stocks and bonds,	\$3,691,574.10
Annual interest thereon,	214,473.87

The State is liable for its subscription to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, yet to be called for, which will increase its indebtedness. The State has also agreed to indorse its 7 per cent bonds for \$1,000,000, and has guaranteed the bonds of the South Carolina Railroad Company for \$2,000,000, making a contingent liability of the State of \$3,000,000, in addition to the \$1,051,422.09 of surplus revenue. To meet this indebtedness, the State has the surplus assets of the State Bank, and stock in various railroads, amounting to nearly \$6,000,000.

State Bank. — From the annual income of the bank for the year ending September 30, 1859, there was paid \$27,155.73, for interest on the debt in Europe; also the interest on the 6 per cents (fire loan), amounting to \$45,125.54; and the sum of \$202,394.63 was applied to the payment of advances made to the State. It also paid \$70,188.86 of the public debt during the year.

For the condition of the banks in this State in December, 1859, see the table, *ante*, page 231. Their condition in November, 1860, was, capital, \$14,952,487; circulation, \$7,310,647; profits, \$2,013,109; due banks, \$3,110,807; due the State, \$2,994,041; deposits, \$3,454,048; other items, \$216,864, — total liabilities, \$34,052,003. Specie, \$1,227,481; real estate, \$684,482; bank notes, \$504,415; bonds and stocks, \$2,993,777; due from banks, \$1,243,549; discounts, \$12,487,140; domestic exchange, \$10,558,230; foreign exchange, \$309,173; suspended debts, \$1,606,634; branches, \$1,721,250; State, \$165,382; other items, \$640,488, — total resources, \$34,052,003.

The taxes for the year 1859 were as follows: — Upon 383,305 slaves, \$373,639; on 3,225 free negroes, \$8,868; on sales of merchandise, \$50,291; on faculties, professions, &c., \$13,930; on bank, &c. stocks, \$44,301; on premiums received by agents of insurance companies, \$5,809; on town lots, \$52,126.21; on 17,603,583 acres of land, valued at \$10,227,241, \$82,840. Total, \$635,625.

Free Schools.—The Legislature appropriates \$74,400 annually to free schools, and applies it at the rate of \$600 to each representative in the popular branch of the Legislature. The Legislature of 1855 provided for the making of annual returns of the condition of the free schools, and for a compilation of the acts and resolutions in relation to free schools. Academies are established, called the Arsenal and Citadel Academies, in which the youth are practically educated in military tactics, and in engineering and surveying. The State provides annually for the education at the South Carolina College of one youth from the Charleston Orphan House, to be selected as a reward of merit by the Commissioners. The returns of the Commissioners of free schools, made to the Legislature of 1859, showed the following. Number of teachers, 1,404; of schools, 1,414; of scholars, 16,841. In the military academies, Jan. 1, 1860, there were 250 cadets.

State Lunatic Asylum, Columbia.—J. W. Parker, Superintendent. The number of patients, Nov. 5, 1858, was 184. Received during the year, 63; whole number, 247. Discharged during the year, cured, 25; improved, 6; not improved, 3; and 19 died; leaving in the Asylum Nov. 5, 1859, 194, of whom 99 were males and 95 were females. 106 were paupers and 83 pay patients. The receipts during the year were \$47,142.10; the expenditures, \$45,087.26.

South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, at Cedar Spring. Newton Pinckney Walker, Principal. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, there were 34 pupils. The expenditures for the support of the institution for the year were \$7,108.67. New buildings were (October, 1859) being erected.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The fifth annual report, being for the year 1858, was made to the Legislature in November, 1859. Number of births among the whites and free colored, 4,816; marriages, 1,687; deaths, 2,423. Among the slaves, births, 14,226 (7,110 males, and 7,116 females); deaths, 7,276 (3,607 males, and 3,669 females).

XXIX. TENNESSEE.

Capital, Nashville. Area, 44,000 sq. m. Population, 1860, 1,146,640.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term ends.	Salary.
ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Memphis,	Governor,	Oct. 1861,	\$3,000
John E. R. Ray, of "	Sec'y of State,	March, 1864,	800 & f.
Wm. F. McGregor, of McMinnville,	Treasurer,	March, 1862,	1,500 & f.
James T. Dunlap, of Paris,	Compt. of Treas.,	"	2,750 & f.
John W. Head, of Gallatin,	Att'y-Gen. & Rep.,	Aug. 1865,	1,500 & f.
T. W. Newman, of Winchester,	Speaker of the Senate,	}	\$6 per diem and travel.
W. C. Whitthorne, of Columbia,	Speaker of the House,		
John McClarin, of Carthage,	1st Clerk of the Senate,		\$6 per diem.
T. E. S. Russwurm, of Murfreesboro',	1st Clerk of the House,	"	"

The Governor is elected by the people, by a plurality vote, for two years. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Attorney-General are chosen by the Legislature on joint ballot, the Secretary of State for four years, the others for two years. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. The next session will commence on the first Monday in October (October 7), 1861.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Archibald Wright, of Memphis,	Judge, Western Division,	\$2,500
Robert J. McKinney, of Greenville,	" Eastern "	2,500
R. L. Caruthers, of Lebanon,	" Middle "	2,500

			Salary.
M. D. Welch,	of Memphis,	<i>Clerk, Western Division,</i>	Fees.
Carrick W. Nelson,	of Knoxville,	" <i>Eastern</i> "	"
James P. Clark,	of Nashville,	" <i>Middle</i> "	"

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the people, for the term of 8 years. The judges of the inferior courts are elected in the same manner, for 8 years. There are 15 Circuit Courts. Salary of each judge, \$2,000. Each circuit has an attorney, paid by fees, who is also elected by the people for 6 years.

Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Isaac B. Williams,	of Paris,	<i>Chancellor, Western Division,</i>	\$2,000
S. J. W. Luckey,	of Jonesborough,	" <i>Eastern</i> "	2,000
S. D. Frierson,	of Columbia,	" <i>Middle</i> "	2,000
Bromfield L. Ridley,	of Jefferson,	" <i>Fourth</i> "	2,000
T. Nixon Vandyke,	of Athens,	" <i>Fifth</i> "	2,000
Stephen C. Pavatt,	of Camden,	" <i>Sixth</i> "	2,000

Circuit Courts.

Judge.	Residence.	Attorney-General.	Residence.
1. David T. Patterson,	Greenville.	Samuel Powell,	Rogersville.
2. George Brown,	Madisonville.	W. G. McAdoo,	Knoxville.
3. J. C. Gaut,	Cleveland.	George W. Bridges,	Athens.
4. Samuel L. Fite,	Carthage.	T. H. Williams,	Carthage.
5. E. L. Gardenhire,	Shelbyville.	W. C. Payne,	Sparta.
6. Nathaniel Baxter,	Nashville.	W. B. Bate,	Gallatin.
7. W. W. Pepper,	Springfield.	W. E. Lowe,	Dover.
8. W. P. Martin,	Pulaski.	Nathan Adams,	Pulaski.
9. Wm. Fitzgerald,	Paris.	John A. Rogers,	Dresden.
10. John Read,	Jackson.	T. P. Scurlock,	Jackson.
11. J. C. Humphreys,	Somerville.	W. P. Finnie,	Somerville.
12. Thos. J. Turly,	Rutledge.	M. Thornburg,	New Market.
13. A. J. Marchbanks,	M'Minnville.	G. J. Stubblefield,	M'Minnville.
14. Elijah Walker,	Waynesboro'.	L. M. Bentley,	Lawrenceburg.
15. Samuel Williams,	Trenton.	Robert P. Caldwell,	Trenton.

Criminal Court of Davidson County.

		Salary.
William K. Turner,	of Nashville, Judge,	\$1,500

Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis.

John P. Caruthers,	of Memphis, Judge,	\$1,800
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Criminal Court of the City of Memphis.

Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorney-General.	Residence.	Salary.
B. F. McKiernan,	Memphis,	\$2,000	John F. Sale,	Memphis,	\$2,000

FINANCES

For the Two Years ending October 1, 1859.

Total amount received,	\$1,848,094.88
Whole amount expended,	1,704,287.61
Excess of receipts,	\$143,807.27
Balance in the treasury, Oct. 1st, 1857,	36,496.63
Balance in the treasury, Oct. 1st, 1859,	\$180,303.30

Chief Sources of Income.

Taxes on property and polls,	\$ 878,037.50
Taxes on registration of deeds and law suits,	375,509.09
Bank of Tennessee, dividends,	420,403.32
Turnpike-roads, dividends,	34,083.04
Banks and Insurance Companies bonus,	29,417.96
Railroads, sinking fund,	83,358.45
Uncurrent money sold,	6,261.75
Escheated lands,	1,369.98

Judicial expenses,	\$ 106,752.94
Costs of prosecutions,	119,377.65
Public Printing,	11,331.02
State Library,	5,429.16
Interest,	457,257.93
Sinking fund, invested,	83,092.60
School fund,	432,325.85
Academy fund,	39,624.95
Penitentiary,	43,683.71
Deaf and dumb asylum,	23,612.88
Insane Hospital,	66,500.00
Blind School,	16,950.00
Agricultural societies,	13,400.00
Agricultural Bureau,	11,941.87
Code of Tennessee,	29,660.64

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Executive, salaries and expenses,	\$ 20,521.57
Legislature,	113,574.05

The assessed value in 1856 of 25,362,726 acres of land was \$ 139,378,342; of town lots, \$ 27,039,565; of 119,288 slaves, \$ 82,319,723; other taxables, \$ 11,581,981. Total taxable property, \$ 260,319,611. Total tax, \$ 405,025.40. Average value of land per acre, \$ 5.49; average value of slaves, \$ 689. The number of polls was 104,727. The State tax was 10 cents on \$100. Poll tax 25 cents. The aggregate taxable property of the State in 1859 was \$ 377,208,641, an increase in two years of \$ 76,849,830. The average value of land per acre was \$ 8.19; average value of slaves, \$ 854.65. State tax, 13 1-16 cents on each \$100 of property. Poll tax 50 cents. During the fiscal year 1858 a beginning was made in establishing a Sinking Fund for the payment of the State bonds loaned to, or indorsed for, railroad companies. The fund, Oct., 1859, was \$ 109,750.

State Debt. — The total absolute liabilities of the State, October 1, 1859, were \$ 3,844,606.66, on which accrue annually \$ 209,388.25 of interest. The average rate of interest is between 5 and 5½ per cent. Of this liability \$ 2,063,606.66 are internal improvement bonds, \$ 1,125,000 are bank bonds, \$ 608,000 are bonds for building the State Capitol, and \$ 48,000 for bonds for the purchase of the Hermitage. The State has, in addition, indorsed the bonds of, or lent its own bonds to, certain rail and plank roads, to the amount of \$ 12,799,000, thus creating a contingent liability of the State for this amount. Total absolute and contingent debt, \$ 16,643,666.66.

The State, in 1857, owned stocks, chiefly productive, which cost \$ 3,292,717; and their estimated value was \$ 2,244,827.

Common Schools. — In 1859 the Common School Fund consisted of \$ 1,500,000 deposited in the Bank of Tennessee; of property given by deed, will, or otherwise for the use of the common schools; proceeds of escheated lands, and the personal effects of intestates having no kindred entitled thereto by the laws of distribution. The annual fund for distribution consists of \$ 100,000 dividends of the Bank of Tennessee; bonuses of banks except the Union Bank; bonus of other incorporated companies; 25 cents on each \$100 capital of banks organized under the banking-law of Tennessee; taxes on capital employed in mineral lands; one fourth of the annual state tax on privileges; 25 cents on each poll; and 2½ cents on each \$100 of all the taxable property in the State. The amount for distribution in 1858 was \$ 294,893.25; in 1859, \$ 230,430.27. The scholastic population, among which distribution is made at 75 cents per scholar, was, in 1858, \$ 291,257; in 1859, \$ 294,497.

Banks. — For the condition of the banks in January, 1860, see *ante*, page 231.

Hospital for the Insane, near Nashville, William A. Cheatham, M. D., *Superintendent*. — The building has accommodations for 250 patients. There are 455 acres of land connected with the hospital. The buildings are warmed by steam and ventilated with the "fan." The whole number of patients from March 1, 1852 (the date of the opening of the hospital) to October 1, 1859, was 577, 376 males and 201 females; discharged, 366, 251 males and 115 females. Remaining, 211, 125 males and 86 females. Of those discharged, 176 were restored, 61 much improved, 23 improved, 32 unimproved, 3 eloped, and 81 died.

Of the males admitted, 130 were farmers or farm laborers, 50 laborers, 34 students, 20 school-teachers, 14 lawyers, 12 physicians, 6 clergymen, 13 merchants, and 13 carpenters. Of the females admitted, 77 were farmers' wives, 22 farmers' daughters, 24 seamstresses, 13 merchants' wives. The receipts for the two years were \$104,850.81, of which \$37,847.38 were from pay patients. The total disbursements were \$96,001.00. Indigent patients are boarded, clothed, &c. at the institution at the expense of the State.

School for the Deaf and Dumb, Knoxville. — It is estimated that there are from 300 to 500 deaf mutes in the State, proper subjects for instruction in this institution. The State allows \$200 a year for each pauper pupil, certified by the clerk of the county court to be a pauper. Regular time of admission, October 1st. For the two years ending October, 1859, the number of pupils under instruction was 80; 47 males and 33 females. Receipts for the same period, \$26,851.83. Expenditures, \$26,630.28.

Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Nashville. — The eighth biennial report of this institution was made to the General Assembly at its last session in 1859. During the two years ending October 1, 1859, 36 pupils were taught therein. The State allows \$200 a year for each poor pupil admitted. The receipts for the two years were \$15,241.60; the expenditures, \$15,286.52.

Tennessee Penitentiary, Nashville. — There were in the prison Sept. 30, 1857, 286 prisoners; received during the two years, ending Sept. 30, 1859, 293; total, 579. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 9; under the statute, 131; by pardon, 32; by death, 27; by escape, 1; in all 201. In prison, Sept. 30, 1859, 378. Of these, 366 were white males, and 3 white females; 8 black males, and 1 black female; 156 were natives of Tennessee, and 60 were foreigners; 10 were sentenced for life, and 73 for 10 years and upwards. Since the prison went into operation, in 1831, there have been (1859) 2,054 convicts. Of these 253 were for murder in the 1st or 2d degree, or manslaughter, 58 for assault with intent to kill, 47 for stabbing, 22 for shooting, 6 for maiming, 30 for burglary, 27 for rape, 28 for arson, 50 for negro-stealing, 215 for horse-stealing, 25 for receiving stolen goods, 53 for forgery, 84 for counterfeiting, 14 for robbing mail, 36 for bigamy, 969 for grand and petit larceny, 20 for perjury.

Agriculture. — In 1854 a State Agricultural Bureau was established by law, and County and District Societies were authorized to receive annually from the State a bounty on certain conditions. The first meeting of the Bureau was held in April, 1854. The Governor is, *ex officio*, President, and a Secretary is elected. State and County Fairs are held each year, and premiums are given and awards made. The establishment of the Bureau has done much to promote the intelligent culture of the soil. In 1859 thirty-seven county societies had been chartered in the State.

Geological Survey. — In February, 1854, the office of "Geologist and Mineralogist of the State" was created, and J. M. Safford was elected to fill it. In November, 1859, he made his third biennial report, in which he states that the fundamental portions of the survey will be completed by March, 1860, and that the final report, of 500 or 600 pages, will be finished in ten months from that date.

XXX. TEXAS.

Capital, Austin. *Area*, 274,356 sq. m. *Population*, 1860, 600,955.

Government for the Year 1861.

	Term ends.	Salary.
SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Bowie Co., <i>Governor</i> ,	Dec. 21, 1861,	\$3,000*
Edward Clark, of Marshall, <i>Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. of Sen.</i> ,	"	\$5 a day
[during session of Legislature, and \$5 for every 25 miles' travel.]		
E. W. Cave, of Austin, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,		1,800
G. M. Flournoy, of ———, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,		1,800

* And a furnished house.

	Salary.
Cyrus H. Randolph, of Austin, <i>Treasurer & ex offic. Supt. Schools,</i>	\$1,800
Clement R. Johns, of San Marcos, <i>Comptroller,</i>	1,800
Francis M. White, of Texana, <i>Comm. of Land-Office,</i>	2,000
E. Fairfax Gray, of Houston, <i>State Engineer,</i>	3,000
W. S. Hotchkiss, of ———, <i>Comm. of Claims,</i>	2,000

The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor for two years. The Attorney-General, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Commissioners of Land-Office and Claims are elected by the people biennially. The State Engineer is elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the legislature.

The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and are held at Austin, beginning on the first Monday in November. Members receive \$5 a day, and \$5 for every twenty-five miles' travel. The eighth biennial session met at Austin, in November, 1859.

JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associates, who are chosen by the people for six years. Sessions are held once a year, at Austin, on the 3d Monday of October; at Galveston, on the last Monday of January; and at Tyler, on the 4th Monday in April. The court has appellate jurisdiction only coextensive with the limits of the State; but in criminal cases, and appeals from interlocutory judgments, it is under legislative regulations. The judges of the District Court are elected for six years, and hold a court twice a year in each county. The District Courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in all suits, both in law and equity, in which \$100, exclusive of interest, is at stake. In criminal cases, if the punishment be not specifically determined by law, the jury shall determine it. In equity causes, either party may demand a jury. The judges of both courts may be removed by the Governor on the address of two thirds of each house; or upon impeachment, to be tried by the Senate. There is also in each county a County Court, sitting once a month as a Court of Ordinary, and once in three months for the transaction of county business. Justices of the Peace, with jurisdiction to the amount of \$100, are elected in precincts for two years.

<i>Supreme Court.</i>			Term ends.	Salary.
Royall T. Wheeler, of Independence,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>		1864,	\$3,000
Orin M. Roberts, of Tyler Co.,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>		1863,	3,000
James H. Bell, of Columbia,	"		1864,	3,000
Thomas Green, of Austin,	<i>Clerk,</i>			Fees.
George F. Moore,	} of Nacogdoches, <i>Reporters,</i>			Sale of Reports.
Richard S. Walker,				

<i>District Courts.</i>					
Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorney.	Residence.	Salary.
1. George W. Smith,	Columbia,	\$2,250	Edward Collier,	Wharton,	\$500 & fees.
2. Alex. W. Terrell,	Austin,	2,250	George W. Jones,	Bastrop,	500 "
3. B. E. B. Baylor,	Independence,	2,250	C. B. Jarver,		500 "
4. T. J. Devine,	San Antonio,	2,250	M. C. Anderson,	San Antonio,	500 "
5. A. W. O. Hicks,	Shelbyville,	2,250	L. F. Casey,	Shelbyville,	500 "

Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorney.	Residence.	Salary.
6. C. A. Frazer,	Marshall,	\$2,250	J. M. Clough,	Marshall,	\$500 & fees.
7. E. A. Palmer,	Houston,	2,250	Jas. G. McDonald,	Anderson,	500 "
8. W. S. Todd,	Clarksville,	2,250	S. R. G. Mills,	Paris,	500 "
9. R. A. Reeves,	Palestine,	2,250	Geo. Rosenbaum,	Van Zandt Co.,	500 "
10. Fielding Jones,	Victoria,	2,250	William Tate,	Lavaca Co.,	500 "
11. Josiah F. Crosby,	El Paso,	2,250	Vacant.		500 "
12. Edmund J. Davis,	Loredo,	2,250	Edw. Dougherty,	Brownsville,	500 "
13. John Gregg,	Fairfield,	2,250	Charles Stewart,	Marlin,	500 "
14. J. F. McKinney,	Corpus Christi,	2,250	J. B. Murphy,		500 "
15. James M. Maxey,	Livingston,	2,250	Saml. A. Willson,		500 "
16. N. M. Burford,	Dallas,	2,250	James S. Robinson,	McKinney,	500 "
17. E. H. Vontress,	Georgetown,	2,250	R. T. Posey,	Burnett,	500 "
18. E. F. Buckner,	Castroville,	2,250	James Paul,	Castroville,	500 "
19. N. W. Battle,		2,250	J. L. L. McCall,		500 "
20.		2,250			500 "

FINANCES.

The State is entirely free from debt. The expenses of the State have been paid, since the year 1851, from the general fund in the treasury, consisting of United States five per cent bonds, which were obtained in the settlement of the northwestern boundary of the State. The State taxes are now (with the exception of one tenth thereof, which is appropriated by the Constitution to the School Fund) paid into the State Treasury to meet the expenses of the State Government.

The State taxes upon property are 12½ cents on each \$100.00. For 1858 they amounted to \$268,883.05. They were derived from the following sources, viz. :—

47,937,537 acres of land, value \$73,677,316; 43,690 town lots, value \$12,861,990; 134,201 slaves, value \$71,912,496; 238,203 horses, value \$11,583,947; 2,290,433 cattle, value \$13,259,537; miscellaneous property, \$6,347,298. There were 2,638 money-lenders, with property valued at \$2,745,493, on which the tax was at the rate of 20 cents the \$100. The above includes returns from 88 counties. Those not returned are estimated.

From November 1, 1857, to August 31, 1858, the receipts were \$424,770.83, and the disbursements, \$1,005,888.26.

For the condition of the debt of the late Republic of Texas, and the legislation of the United States concerning it, see the volumes of the American Almanac for 1854, p. 287; for 1855, p. 284; and for 1856, pp. 145 and 306.

Education.—The State has a permanent School Fund, amounting in 1858 to \$2,192,000, \$150,000 of which is invested in 6 per cent bonds of railroad companies of this State, and the residue in United States 5 per cent bonds. This fund is increased each year by the addition of one tenth of the annual revenue of the State derived from taxation. The income of this fund is annually disbursed for the support of schools. The number of scholars between the ages of 6 and 18 years returned for the year 1857 was 86,782. Besides this fund, each of the 116 counties in the State has four leagues, or 17,712 acres, of land set apart for the support of schools. These lands amount altogether to 2,054,592 acres; but no provision has been made for their sale, and they are not available at present.

State University.—221,400 acres of land were set apart some years since for a State University.

Lunatic Asylum.—The Legislature, at its session in 1855, appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a lunatic asylum, and \$10,000 a year for its support. 100,000 acres of land were also appropriated for this object. It is established at Austin.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—This institution is under the control of five trustees, appointed by the Governor. It was opened in September, 1856. Buildings are rented at Austin for its use. The State pays \$5,000 a year for its support, and has endowed it with 100,000 acres of land.

Blind Asylum.—This institution is under the control of five trustees, appointed by the Governor. It was opened in November, 1856. Buildings are rented at Austin for its use. The State has endowed it with 100,000 acres of land.

Orphan Asylum. — 100,000 acres of land have been appropriated by the State for an Orphan Asylum, but no provision has yet been made for its erection.

State Penitentiary. — The Penitentiary is at Huntsville.

Public Lands. — The estimated quantity of vacant public lands of the State in 1858, after satisfying all claims upon it, was about one hundred millions of acres.

XXXI. VERMONT.

Capital, Montpelier. Area, 8,000 sq. m. Population, 1860, 315,327.

Government for the Year ending October, 1861.

		Salary.
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$1,000
Levi Underwood, of Burlington,	<i>Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.,</i>	\$4 a day.
John B. Page, of Rutland,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	500
Benj. W. Dean, of Grafton,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	400
George A. Merrill, of St. Johnsbury,	<i>Sec. Civil and Military Affairs,</i>	225
Jeptha Bradley, of St. Albans,	<i>Auditor of Accounts,</i>	500
John S. Adams, of Burlington,	<i>Sec. of Board of Education,</i>	1,000
Carlisle J. Gleason, of Montpelier,	<i>Secretary of the Senate,</i>	250
Augustus P. Hunton, of Bethel,	<i>Speaker of the House,</i>	\$4 a day.
Charles Cummings, of Brattleboro',	<i>Clerk of the House,</i>	700
Charles Reed, of Montpelier,	<i>State Librarian,</i>	125
Erastus S. Camp, of Montpelier,	<i>Sergeant at Arms.</i>	
Hiram Harlow, of Windsor,	<i>Superintendent of State Prison,</i>	500
H. Henry Baxter, of Rutland,	<i>Adjutant and Insp.-General,</i>	150
George F. Davis, of Cavendish,	<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>	
George A. Hinman, of W. Charleston,	<i>Commissioner of the Insane.</i>	
A. Judson Rowell, of North Troy,	<i>Bank Commissioner.</i>	
Ambrose L. Brown, of Rutland,	<i>Railroad Commissioner.</i>	

The Senate was established in 1836. It now consists of thirty members. The House of Representatives is composed of about 230 members, one member from each town. Pay of the members of each house, \$2.00 a day during the session of the Legislature.

JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court consists of six judges, elected annually by the Legislature. The County Court is held by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and two county judges, who are elected annually as assistant judges of the county courts by the people of their respective counties. One term of the Supreme Court and two terms of the County Court are held annually in each county, and a *General Term* is held, at such place and time as the Court shall designate, on the east side of the mountain, for the eastern counties; and on the west side of the mountain for the western counties. The General Terms are held annually. Questions of law may be carried from the County Court to the Supreme Court for revision. No judge can sit in the Supreme Court in the trial of any cause tried before him in the County Court.

The Court of Chancery has two stated sessions annually, in each county, and is always in session, except for the final hearing of a cause. Each judge of the Supreme Court is a Chancellor, and an appeal from his decree lies to the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court.

		Elected.	Salary.
Luke P. Poland,	of St. Johnsbury, <i>Chief Judge</i> ,	Nov. 1860,	\$ 1,500
Asa Owen Aldis,	of St. Albans, <i>Assistant Judge</i> ,	"	1,500
John Pierpoint,	of Vergennes,	"	1,500
James Barrett,	of Woodstock,	"	1,500
Loyal C. Kellogg,	of Benson,	"	1,500
Asahel Peck,	of Burlington,	"	1,500
William G. Shaw,	of Burlington, <i>Reporter</i> ,	"	450

Assistant Judges of the County Courts. — Term of Office expires Nov. 1861.
Salary a per diem allowance.

County.	Assistant Judges.	County.	Assistant Judges.
Addison,	{ Samuel E. Cook, William W. Pope.	Lamoille,	{ Sam'l M. Pennock, Norman Atwood.
Bennington,	{ Amori Benson, Martin Mattison.	Orange,	{ Lyman Hinckley, Elisha L. Tracy.
Caledonia,	{ Sereno Montgomery, Ezra A. Parks.	Orleans,	{ J. D. Harding, E. G. Babbitt.
Chittenden,	{ L. N. Williams, E. H. Wheeler.	Rutland,	{ Alanson Allen, Eben Fisher.
Essex,	{ Nathaniel W. French, Horace B. Root.	Washington,	{ Don P. Carpenter, Samuel S. Kelton.
Franklin,	{ Samuel Kendall, Horatio N. Barber.	Windham,	{ Marshall Newton, Ira Goodhue.
Grand Isle,	{ Buel Landon, Harry Hill.	Windsor,	{ John S. Marcy, Joseph W. Colburn.

Clerks of the Supreme and County Courts.

Counties.	Clerks.	Residence.	Counties.	Clerks.	Residence.
Addison,	Dugald Stewart,	Middlebury.	Lamoille,	Edward B. Sawyer,	Hydepark.
Bennington,	Sam. H. Blackmer,	Bennington.	Orange,	L. G. Hinckley,	Chelsea.
Caledonia,	Charles S. Dana,	Danville.	Orleans,	Norman W. Bingham,	Irassburg.
Chittenden,	John S. Adams,	Burlington.	Rutland,	Fred. W. Hopkins,	Rutland.
Essex,	Wm. H. Hartshorn,	Guildhall.	Washington,	Luther Newcomb,	Montpelier.
Franklin,	Jos. H. Brainerd,	St. Albans.	Windham,	Royall Tyler,	Brattleboro'.
Grand Isle,	Jed. P. Ladd,	North Hero.	Windsor,	Norman Williams,	Woodstock.

Common Schools. — The school fund was abolished in 1845, to pay the State debt. There was no State Superintendent of Schools from 1851 to 1856. In 1856 a Board of Education was established, consisting of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, *ex officio*, and three members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board appoint a Secretary for a year, to whom the town superintendents report on or before the 1st of September in each year. The salary of the Secretary is \$ 1,000 and expenses of postage and stationery. The pay of the members is \$ 3 a day and mileage. The appointed members are Calvin Pease of Burlington, J. D. Bradley of Brattleboro', and Timothy P. Redfield of Montpelier. The Secretary is John S. Adams, of Burlington.

State Prison, Windsor. — Year ending September 1, 1860. — Hiram Harlow, Superintendent, salary \$ 500. Number of convicts, September 1, 1859, 82; committed during the year,

40; total, 122. 24 were discharged during the year; 13 by expiration of sentence; 9 by pardon; 2 died; leaving in confinement, Sept. 1, 1860, 98; 86 white males, 6 black males, and 6 white females. The services of the convicts are let out to contractors. The contract per diem charge per convict is two shillings. There is a library of 575 volumes for the use of the prisoners. Since 1809 there have been 1,666 committed, 635 pardoned, 6 sent to Insane Hospital, 23 escaped, 63 died. The income for the year was \$7,990.22, the expenditures \$8,996.32. Excess of expenditures, \$1,006.10.

Vermont Asylum for the Insane, Brattleboro'. — William H. Rockwell, M. D., Superintendent. Since the opening of the Asylum, December 12, 1836, there have been admitted, to August 13, 1860, 3,168 patients; 2,732 have been discharged, and 436 remain in the institution. Of the 2,732 patients discharged, 1,491 have recovered. Of those placed at the Asylum within six months from the attack, nearly nine tenths have recovered. During the year ending August 1, 1860, the whole number of patients was 574 (290 males and 284 females). Admitted, 143 (78 males and 65 females); discharged, 138 (73 males and 65 females); remaining in the institution, 436. Of those discharged, 58 were recovered; 37 died; improved, 22; not improved, 21. There have been 169 State beneficiaries in the Asylum during the year, and 128 remained, August 1, 1860. Income during the year, \$59,270.28; expenditures, \$57,809.68; balance in favor of the Asylum, \$1,460.60. There is connected with the Asylum a library of over 1,200 volumes, and a large number of newspapers and periodicals are taken.

Terms of admission, \$2 per week. No charge is made for damages. When the insanity is connected with epilepsy or paralysis, \$3.00 per week. No patient received for less than three months. Extra accommodations can be had by paying for them.

Banks. — From Bank Commissioner's Report, dated September 14, 1860. — Number of banks in the State, July 1, 1860, 42; capital paid in, \$4,004,000; circulation, \$3,390,874; due depositors, \$834,616. Total liabilities, \$8,205,013. Notes and bills discounted, \$6,340,047; deposits in city banks, \$891,005; specie, \$170,572; total resources, \$8,488,350. The average dividend has been nearly 7 per cent upon the capital. The net decrease of bank capital during the year was \$125,000; of circulation, \$157,800.

Savings Banks. — September 14, 1860, there were 14 savings banks; 2 were in the hands of receivers in chancery, 2 were winding up their affairs, and 10 were doing business. Deposits in the 12 banks, \$1,145,263.18; increase during the year, \$174,103.27.

FINANCES

For Fiscal Year ending August 31, 1860.

Amount received into the Treasury,	\$941,089.16
" expended, including \$3,310.26 due the Treasurer, Aug. 31, 1859,	230,489.42

Balance in the Treasury, Aug. 31, 1860,	\$10,599.74
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<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>			
Expenses of the Legislature,	\$31,183.15	Infirm poor, insane, deaf and dumb,	\$12,474.17
Stationery,	912.09	Agricultural Societies, &c.,	2,407.45
Newspapers,	1,007.24	Financial disbursements,	40,192.20
Legislative Printing,	652.63	State Geologist,	500.00
New State-House,	23,531.91	Regist. births, marriages, &c.,	1,652.57
Executive expenses, — salaries, &c.,	2,756.60	Ethan Allen monument,	800.00
Special grants by Assembly,	5,591.06	<i>Principal Sources of Revenue.</i>	
Salaries of Judges,	20,129.96	From taxes,	\$146,903.79
Vermont Reports,	1,197.16	State Attorneys,	2,551.27
Other Court expenses, including prosecution of crime,	55,842.66	Court fees by Clerks,	5,064.05
State Prison,	4,025.00	Peddlers' license-money,	562.50
Military expenses,	2,781.00	Loan,	75,000.00
		Premium on Loan,	994.25

State Liabilities, Sept. 1, 1860.

Indebted to Safety Fund, . . .	\$13,125.00	To meet which, it has, —	
Due towns for U. S. surplus revenue,		Taxes not collected, . . .	\$ 73,689.56
over notes on hand, . . .	4,313.04	Balance in Treasury, . . .	10,599.74
Add orders unrepresented, . . .	7,198.16		
Loan of 1857, . . .	100,000.00	Total, . . .	\$ 84,289.30
Loan of 1859, . . .	75,000.00	Liabilities, . . .	199,636.20
Total, . . .	\$ 199,636.20	Balance against the State, . .	\$ 115,346.90

Taxable Property and Taxation. — Aggregate of Grand List of 1860.

56,523 polls at \$2, . . .	\$ 113,046.00	Polls and one per cent are, . .	\$ 981,764.51
Real estate (4,995,624 acres),	70,341,721.18	Deduct for Fire Companies, . .	2,160.00
Personal estate, over debts owed,	16,530,130.47	Balance list for State taxes, . .	\$ 979,604.51
Total real and personal, . . .	\$ 86,871,861.65		

XXXII. VIRGINIA.

Capital, Richmond. Area, 61,352 sq. m. Population, 1860, 1,593,199.

Government for the Year 1861.

	Term ends.	Salary.
JOHN LETCHER, of Rockbridge Co., <i>Governor</i> ,	Jan. 1, 1864,	\$ 5,000
R. L. Montague, of Essex Co., <i>Lt.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.</i> ,	"	\$ 8 per day
[during the session of the Legislature.]		
J. Randolph Tucker, of Frederick Co., <i>Att'y-General</i> ,	Jan. 1, 1864, *	\$ 1,500
Geo. W. Munford, of Richmond, <i>Sec. State & Libr.</i> ,		*1,620
John S. Calvert, of Shenandoah Co., <i>Treasurer</i> ,		2,000
Jonath. M. Bennett, of Lewis Co., <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,		2,000
Wm. A. Moncure, of Caroline Co., <i>2d Aud. & Sup. Lit. Fund</i> ,		2,000
Stafford H. Parker, of Richmond, <i>Register of Land-Office</i> ,		2,000
William Munford, of Richmond, <i>Sup't of Weights and Measures</i> ,		300
James F. Pendleton, of Smyth Co., <i>Sup't of Penitentiary</i> ,		2,000
Robert M. Nimms, of Richmond, <i>Gen'l Ag't & Storekeeper of do.</i>		

Board of Public Works.

	Term ends.	Salary.
Alex. R. Holladay, of Henrico Co.,		
<i>President,</i>	July 1, 1861,	\$1,500 per annum, and travelling expenses, not to exceed \$250 per annum.
Zedekiah Kidwell, of Marion Co.,	" 1863,	
Oden G. Clay, of Campbell Co.,	" 1865,	
Thos. H. DeWitt, of Richmond, <i>Secretary</i> ,		\$ 1,300 per annum.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and Register of the Land-Office are, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Thos. H. DeWitt of Richmond, Va., Secretary of the Board.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney-General are elected by the people for four years. The Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Second Auditor, Register of the Land-Office, and Superintendent of the Penitentiary, are elected by joint vote of the General Assembly for two years, and

* And fees.

until their successors are elected and qualified. They are all obliged to reside at Richmond during their term of service. The members of the Board of Public Works are elected by the people for six years, one every two years. The House of Delegates consists of 152 members, elected biennially from single districts, apportioned upon the basis of the white population. The Senate, apportioned upon the basis of population and taxation combined, consists of 50 members elected for four years, one half every two years, from single districts. The sessions of the Legislature are *biennial*; no session can last more than 90 days, except by a vote of three fifths of all the members; and then it shall not be extended more than 30 days. The last session commenced the 1st Monday in December, 1859. The pay of senators and members is \$4 a day and mileage.

JUDICIARY.

For the administration of justice there are established County Courts, Circuit Courts, District Courts, and a Supreme Court of Appeals. The County Courts are held monthly in each county, by not less than three nor more than five justices. These justices are thus chosen by the people. Each county is divided into districts, and each district elects four justices for the term of four years. These justices elect one of their own number to attend each term of the court.

The State is divided into 21 circuits. The voters in each circuit elect a judge for eight years, who must be 30 years old and reside in the circuit. Two Circuit Courts are held annually in each county by each judge. These 21 circuits form 10 districts, and these 10 districts form 5 sections. The voters of each section elect a judge of the Court of Appeals, who must be 35 years old and reside in his section. The judges of these five sections constitute the Court of Appeals; any three of whom may hold the court, which has jurisdiction, except in certain specified cases, where the matter in controversy is not less than \$500 in value. This court sits at *Richmond* from January 5th to March 5th, from April 1st to May 14th, from October 15th to December 15th, and at *Lewisburg* on the 2d Monday in July, the term to last ninety days if necessary.

District Courts are held once every year in each district, by the judges of the circuits constituting the section and the judge of the Supreme Court for the section, any three of whom may hold the court.

The Court of Appeals and the District Courts appoint their officers, but in the Circuit and County Courts the officers of the court are elected by the people. For the prevention of crime, each county in the several circuits elects a prosecuting attorney.

Court of Appeals.

Section.	Name.	Residence.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
1.	William Daniel,	of Lynchburg,	July 1, 1852,	July 1, 1864,	\$ 3,000
2.	R. C. L. Moncure,	of Fredericksburg,	"	"	3,000
3.	Wm. J. Robertson,	of Charlottesville,	" 1859,	"	3,000
4.	John J. Allen,	of Pattonsburg,	" 1852,	"	3,000
5.	George Hay Lee,	of Clarksburg,	"	"	3,000

Circuit Courts.

Cir.	Name of Judge.	Post-office.	Salary.	Cir.	Name of Judge.	Post-office.	Salary.
1.	Richard H. Baker,	Norfolk,	\$ 2,000	12.	John Kenney,	Harrisonburg,	\$ 2,000
2.	Thomas S. Gholson,	Petersburg,	2,000	13.	Richard Parker,	Winchester,	2,000
3.	H. H. Marshall,	Halifax C. H.,	2,000	14.	Robert M. Hudson,	Fincastle,	2,000
4.	George H. Gilmer,	Pittsylvania C. H.,	2,000	15.	Edward B. Bailey,	Fayette C. H.,	2,000
5.	Edward P. Pitts,	Accomac C. H.,	1,500	16.	Andrew S. Fulton,	Wytheville,	2,000
6.	John B. Clopton,	Richmond,	2,000	17.	Saml. V. Fulkerson,	Abingdon,	2,000
7.	John A. Meredith,	"	2,300	18.	David McComas,	Kanawha C. H.	2,000
8.	Rich. H. Coleman,	Bowling-Green,	2,000	19.	Matthew Edmiston,	Wiston,	2,000
9.	John W. Tyler,	Warrenton,	2,000	20.	Geo. W. Thompson,	Wheeling,	2,000
10.	Richard H. Field,	Culpeper C. H.,	2,000	21.	Gideon D. Camden,	Clarksburg,	2,000
11.	Lucas P. Thompson,	Staunton,	2,000				

FINANCES.*Public Debt, October 1, 1859, and October 1, 1860.*

By the last Constitution, and by the Act creating the Sinking Fund, it becomes necessary to divide the debt of the State into two parts, that created previously to January 1, 1852, which is called the old debt, and that created since that time to the present as new debt. There is an annual charge upon the Treasury of the State of the sum of \$ 838,028.68 to pay the interest due to holders of the same, and for the purposes of redemption, until the debt due January 1, 1852, is paid. Upon the debt created since Jan. 1, 1852, there is an annual charge of 7 per cent, or 1 per cent over the interest due, for the purpose of investment, to redeem the debt after 34 years from the time of its issue.

Old debt, outstanding Jan. 1, 1852,	\$ 10,709,995.30
New debt, created since Jan. 1, 1852,	19,480,321.33
	<u>\$ 30,190,316.63</u>

Of which the State has for investment,	1,083,657.20
Actual outstanding debt, October 1, 1859,	<u>\$ 29,106,659.43</u>
Add former and subsequent appropriations,	8,520,000.00
Guaranteed bonds of James River and Kanawha Canal,	2,260,000.00
Guaranteed bonds of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,	500,000.00
Total of all debts and liabilities,	<u>\$ 40,386,659.43</u>

The condition of the public debt, Oct. 1, 1860, was as follows:—

Amount of 5 and 6 per cent registered debt,	\$ 18,758,641.63
Coupon bonds payable in New York,	12,624,500.00
Sterling coupon bonds (5 per cent), payable in London,	1,865,000.00
Total,	<u>\$ 33,248,141.63</u>

Operation of the Sinking Fund for 1860.

Annual appropriation for debt, January 1, 1852,	\$ 838,028.68
6 and 7 per cent on new debt (part being 5's),	1,344,972.48
	<u>\$ 2,183,001.16</u>
Deduct the interest to be paid to holders,	1,782,164.66
Applicable for redemption and investment,	<u>\$ 400,836.40</u>
Which will give \$ 206,033.29 for redemption, and \$ 194,803.21 for investment.	

Funds and Resources of the Commonwealth, Sept. 30, 1859.

Amount held by the Commonwealth proper,	\$ 2,511,745.33
Amount held by the Internal Improvement Fund,	32,945,724.49
Total productive and unproductive,	<u>\$ 35,357,469.82</u>

The productive funds amounted to \$ 10,057,540.06. The funds which were unproductive, but were more or less available, and secured by mortgages, &c., and stocks in improvements not completed, and in improvements completed but not productive, amounted to \$ 25,299,929.76.

These investments are here stated at their par value. It is impossible to ascertain the intrinsic, or even the true market value. Many could not be sold at all. Others, which are quoted in the market at various rates, could be sold only in small quantities, and would command very little if offered for sale at once. There are yet others, which might be sold at fair rates, if the sales were gradually and judiciously made.

Receipts and Expenditures on Account of the Commonwealth for the Year ending September 30, 1859.

Total receipts for the year on account of this fund from all sources,	\$ 4,326,549.67
Total disbursements,	4,222,536.81
Excess of receipts,	\$ 104,012.86

The entire movements of the treasury in 1857 were, receipts, \$5,114,089.52; disbursements, \$4,734,117.60. Balance, \$379,971.92.

In regard to taxation and the contracting of debts and the payment of the State debt, the Constitution provides as follows:—

"The yeas and nays shall be taken on all tax and appropriation bills. No incorporated company shall be released from its liability to the State, nor shall the faith of the State be pledged for the debts of any company. Seven per cent of the State debt existing January 1, 1852, shall be annually set apart as a sinking fund to redeem said debt. No loans shall be contracted irredeemable for a period of over 34 years. Whenever a debt is contracted, there shall be set apart, annually, for 34 years, a sum exceeding by one per cent the aggregate amount of the annual interest agreed to be paid thereon at the time of its contraction, which sum shall be a part of the sinking fund. Stocks held by the Commonwealth may be sold, but the proceeds must be applied to the payment of the public debt."

Banks.—For the number and condition of the banks in Virginia, in January, 1860, see the table, *ante*, page 231.

Schools.—The returns are imperfect. Those for the year ending September 30, 1858, give the number of School Commissioners in 131 counties and 1 town, 1,522; schools in 101 counties, 3,847; poor children in 74 counties and 1 town, 56,743; poor children sent to school in 125 counties and 3 towns, 54,232. Expended for tuition of poor children at the common schools, including all their school expenses, in 131 counties and 3 towns, \$160,530.42; average attendance of each poor child at school, nearly 59 days, 12 scholastic weeks; average cost per annum of each poor child sent to school, \$2.96. The Governor, Treasurer, Auditors, and Registers are, *ex officio*, the Board of the Literary Fund.

The available capital of the literary fund, October 1, 1859, was \$1,833,420.17.

Taxation in 1859.—The items of taxation and amount of taxes thereon were lots, improved and unimproved, \$238,255; lands, do., \$1,262,436; other property, exclusive of slaves, \$493,239. The rate of taxation on the foregoing was 40 cents on each \$100. 207,195 white males, at 80 cents, \$165,756; 9,334 free negroes, between 21 and 55 years, at \$1 each, \$9,334; 273,170 slaves, of and over 12 years of age, at \$1.20 each, \$327,804; fees of office, \$5,594; income, \$31,028; interest or profits, \$56,430; dividends, \$10,454; toll-bridges and ferries, \$3,515; collateral inheritance tax, \$3,224; licenses, \$509,647; total taxation, \$3,120,922. Of which it is estimated that \$2,778,332 were applicable to the ordinary expenses of government. In 1858 the amount so applicable was \$2,740,970; in 1857, \$2,790,613.

Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Williamsburg.—The number of patients in the asylum, October 1, 1857, was 257, 147 males and 110 females; admitted during the two years ending September 30, 1859, 167, 26 males and 71 females. Discharged, 62, 39 males and 23 females. Died, 59, 31 males and 28 females. Escaped 2. Leaving in the Asylum, October 1, 1859, 300, 174 males and 126 females. Receipts for the two years, \$133,037. Expenses, \$110,916.

Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton.—Patients in the Asylum, October 1, 1857, 389, 226 males and 161 females; admitted during the two years ending September 30, 1859, 102. 52 males and 50 females; discharged, 119, 61 males and 58 females; leaving, October 1, 1859, 372, 219 males and 153 females. Of the 119 discharged, 62 were recovered, 6 much improved, 3 improved, 6 unimproved, 2 eloped, and 40 died.

Another Asylum has been established west of the Alleghany Mountains. It is opposite the town of Weston, on the west side of the west fork of the Monongahela River. 269 acres of land have been purchased for \$9,809.12, and buildings for the Asylum are in the process of erection, after approved plans.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Staunton. — The number of pupils in the institution, September 30, 1859, was 125, being 83 deaf mutes, 47 boys and 36 girls; and 42 blind pupils, 29 boys and 13 girls. The expenses for the "support account" for 1859, were \$28,032.05.

Penitentiary, Richmond. — October 1, 1858, there were in the prison, 351, 250 white males, 4 white females, 90 colored males, and 7 colored females. Admitted during the year, 121; 91 white men and 4 white women, 22 colored men and 4 colored women. Discharged, 131; by expiration of sentence, 80; by pardon, 61; and 6 died. Remaining September 30, 1859, 349; 243 white males and 6 white females; 84 colored males and 8 colored females. Of these, 241, 153 white and 88 colored, were natives of Virginia, and 31 were foreigners. Since the year 1800, there have been received 3,578 prisoners; 2,657 white males, 48 white females; 775 colored males, 98 colored females. 562 were pardoned; 17 escaped; and 596 died.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths. — In 1858 there were reported 6,359 marriages; 37,249 births, 18,741 males and 18,508 females; 24,097 whites, 500 free colored, 12,652 slaves; and deaths, 14,792, 7,172 males and 7,620 females; 8,252 whites, 313 free colored, 6,227 slaves. The report is prepared by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

XXXIII. WISCONSIN.

Capital, Madison. Area, 53,924 sq. m. Population, 1860, 768,485.

Government for the Year 1861.

		Term expires.	Salary.
ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Milwaukee,	Governor,	Dec. 31, 1861,	\$1,250
Butler G. Noble, of Whitewater,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.	"	\$5 per
	[diem while Legislature is in session.		
Louis P. Harvey, of Shopiere,	Sec. of State & Auditor,	1861,	\$1,200
Samuel D. Hastings, of Trempeleau,	Treasurer,	"	800
James H. Howe, of Green Bay,	Attorney-General,	"	800
J. L. Pickard, of Plattville,	Sup't of Public Instruc.,	"	1,000
G. Van Steenwyk, of Kilbourn City,	Bank Comptroller,	Dec. 31, 1861,	2,000
Hans C. Heg, of Racine,	State Prison Commiss.	"	
Horace Rublee, of Madison,	Librarian,	"	1,000
Wm. H. Watson, of Milwaukee,	Private Secretary to Governor,		1,200
Amasa Cobb, of Iowa Co.,	Speaker of the House.		
L. H. D. Crane, of Madison,	Chief Clerk of the House.		
J. H. Warren, of Madison,	Chief Clerk of the Senate.		

All the above named officers, except the Librarian and Governor's private secretary, are elected by the people by a plurality vote for two years. Senators, 30 in number are elected for two years. Members of Assembly, 97 in number, are elected annually. The Legislature meets each year on the second Wednesday in January. A new apportionment of members of the Legislature will be made at the session of 1861.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Luther S. Dixon,	of Madison,	Chief Justice,	1863, \$2,500

		Term expires.	Salary.
Orsamus Cole,	of Madison, <i>Assistant Justice</i> ,	1861,	\$ 2,000
Byron Paine,	of Madison, "	1865,	2,500
Lafayette Kellogg,	of Madison, <i>Clerk</i> ,		Fees.
Abram D. Smith,	of Milwaukee, <i>Reporter</i> ,	Sale of Reports, &	1,000

Circuit Courts.			
Circuit.	Judge.	Residence.	Term expires. Salary.
1.	David Noggle,	of Janesville,	1865, \$ 2,500
2.	Arthur McArthur,	of Milwaukee,	1863, 2,500
3.	John M. Mann,	of West Bend,	1866, 2,500
4.	David Taylor,	of Sheboygan,	1865, 2,500
5.	Montgomery M. Cothren,	of Mineral Point,	1864, 2,500
6.	George Gale,	of Galesville,	1862, 1,500
7.	George W. Cate,	of Plover,	1866, 2,500
8.	J. P. Wetherby,	of St. Croix,	1867, 2,500
9.	Harlow S. Orton,	of Madison,	1866, 2,500
10.	S. R. Cotton,	of Green Bay,	1861, 1,500

The judicial power of the State, as to matters both of law and equity, is vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, in County Courts with probate powers and jurisdiction, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court, except the power of issuing writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and the like, has appellate jurisdiction only, and in no case holds jury trials. It consists of one chief justice and two associate justices, who are elected by the people, and whose term of office is six years. At present, two terms of the court are held annually, at the seat of government. The State is divided into ten judicial circuits. The judges are elected by the voters of each circuit respectively, and hold their office for six years. The salary of the judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts was raised to \$2,500, in March, 1857, to apply to all judges elected after that date. The Circuit Courts have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within the State (except in a few specified cases), and an appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. They have also power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *quo warranto*, and the like. Terms of the Circuit Courts are held at least twice in each year in every county. A clerk of the Circuit Court is elected by the people in each county. The District Attorneys, elected by the people in each county, are the prosecuting officers in the Circuit Courts held in their respective counties.

The County Court, except as a Probate Court, is abolished in all the counties but Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Croix, Douglass, and La Pointe, where it has concurrent civil jurisdiction in law-cases with the Circuit Court, to the amount of \$5,000.

Justices of the peace are elected in the several towns, hold office for two years, and have jurisdiction throughout their counties in civil matters when the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$100.

FINANCES.

Total receipts into the Treasury for the year ending October, 1860,	\$ 979,464.25
The disbursements during the same period were,	713,853.44
Balance in the Treasury, October, 1860,	\$ 187,300.97

The aggregate receipts into the General Fund during the year 1860, were \$416,286.12, consisting of the following items: State tax, \$263,593.72; Bank tax, \$88,488.94; Railroad tax, \$23,555.96; Insurance tax, \$9,606.18; Miscellaneous, \$14,130.85; Balance from 1859, \$16,910.47. The aggregate disbursements from the General Fund for the calendar year, were \$359,580.29, leaving a balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1861, of \$56,705.83. Of the expenditures from this fund, the sum of \$169,809.23 was for the State Prison, the various benevolent institutions, payment of interest on State loan, &c., leaving the sum of \$189,771.06 as properly the cost of carrying on the State government.

Taxable Property for 1860. — Acres of improved land, 17,616,174; average equalized value per acre, \$6.78; aggregate assessed value of lands, \$115,377,397; ditto. of city and village lots, \$41,178,377; ditto. of personal property, \$27,506,761; total valuation of property, \$184,062,536. The State taxes for 1860 were, — State tax of .061+ of a mill, amounting to \$150,000; .4 of a mill for interest on State debt, \$73,625.00; .1 of a mill for town libraries, \$18,406; total tax, \$242,031.25. The balance of the .4 mill tax, beyond paying the interest on the State debt, goes into the general fund.

State Debt. — The constitution provides that the State debt in the aggregate shall never exceed \$100,000. The permanent debt of the State is \$100,000, on which the annual interest is \$6,000.

Banks. — For the condition of the banks in Wisconsin, January, 1860, see *ante*, page 231. The condition of the banks January 1, 1861, was as follows: —

Total number of banks in operation, 110, with capital amounting to	\$7,237,000
Decrease of banking capital for past year,	523,000
Whole amount of countersigned notes issued to banks and outstanding, is	4,580,832
Namely, to banks doing business,	\$4,537,683
To banks winding up,	43,149
Total outstanding circulation,	\$4,580,832
These notes are secured by the deposit of specie and public stocks to the amount of	\$5,120,080.00
Specie of organized banks,	\$45,573.50
Specie of banks winding up,	43,152.00
	88,725.50
Total securities on deposit,	\$5,208,805.60
The amount of the bank tax due for the past year was	103,807.86
The amount of securities over circulation, January 1, 1860, was	158,445.00
Amount of same, January 1, 1861,	627,973.00
Excess of margin, January 1, 1861,	\$469,528.00

Common Schools. — The capital of the School Fund, Oct. 1, 1859, was \$3,001,297.30, which bears interest at 7 per cent, which is \$210,090.83. Deducting the amount set apart for Normal School purposes, the School Fund proper is \$2,786,767.03, on which the interest is \$192,788.34. From this fund there was disbursed during the year for schools near \$191,500. The capital is constantly increased by the sale of school lands, of 25 per cent net of sales of swamp lands, and from other sources. There was, besides, the University Fund, of \$303,923.60, the income of which, at 7 per cent, is applied for the benefit of the State University. For the year ending August 31, 1859, returns were received from all the counties. In the State there were 3,656 districts and 1,611 parts of districts. Average length of schools, 5.5 months. Number of children in the State between 4 and 20 years, 278,871, of whom only 39,034 are reported as having attended school. Average monthly wages of male teachers, \$22.93; of female, \$14.29. \$227,672.61 were raised by tax and expended for teachers' wages. Number of volumes reported in libraries, 41,997. The circulation during the year was 51,062. There were, in 1859, 210 select and private schools, with an average attendance of 7,772 pupils. The total valuation of school-houses in 1859 was \$1,185,191.73. The highest valuation of any school-house is \$20,000, and the lowest \$0.25. A Board of Regents of Normal Schools has been established by law, who are authorized to distribute one fourth of the net income of the Swamp Land Fund among such institutions as maintain under certain regulations a Department of Normal Instruction. In 1859 there were 6 colleges, 5 academies, and 3 high schools reported as having maintained

such a department. There were 564 pupils, and for them the institutions were allowed in the aggregate, \$10,152.

Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.—The Hospital, by the act of 1859, is placed in charge of seven trustees, appointed for three years, three of whom must reside in Dane County.

Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, Janesville.—W. H. Churchman, Superintendent. This institution is now supported by legislative appropriations. It was opened August 1, 1850. The number of pupils received, to Oct. 1, 1859, was about 75, of whom 27 remained at that date. To pupils from Wisconsin board and tuition are free, but they must supply themselves with good comfortable clothing. The session of the Institute is from the first Monday in September to the last Wednesday in June. The females are employed in sewing, knitting, braiding, and fancy bead-work; the males in broom-making.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Delavan, Walworth Co.—J. S. Officer, Principal. The institution was established in 1852. There were during the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, 87 pupils in attendance, 55 males and 32 females. The largest number at any one time was 74. To pupils from Wisconsin board and tuition are free. The charge to pupils from other States is \$100 per annum for tuition and board. The sessions commence on the first Wednesday in September, and last ten months. The care of the Institute is put into the charge of nine trustees, who are divided into three classes of three each. They hold office for three years, and their terms are so arranged that those of one class go out of office each year. It is made the duty of the Governor to visit annually and inspect the State prisons and the charitable institutions of the State, and public institutions in other States, and he is required to report annually to the Legislature, in writing, the condition of all the State institutions.

State Prison, at Waupun, Fond du Lac Co.—Number of convicts, January 1, 1859, 202; received to Jan. 1, 1860, 95; in all, 297. Discharged, 115. In prison, Jan. 1, 1860, 182. Of those discharged, 84 were by expiration of sentence, 29 by pardon, and 2 died. Of the 297 in prison, 24 were convicted of murder, 21 being convicted of murder in the first degree; 18 of manslaughter; 4 of rape; 25 of burglary; 156 of larceny; 10 of arson; 2 of perjury; 10 of counterfeiting. 144 were natives of the United States, and 153 were foreign-born. The labor of the convicts is let out by contract. Since the opening of the prison there have been admitted 567 prisoners, and 385 discharged, 236 by expiration of sentence, 137 by pardon, 4 by order of court, 1 escaped, and 7 died. Of the 567, 29 were convicted of murder, 29 of manslaughter, 30 of assaults with felonious intent, 8 of rape, 4 of perjury, 21 of counterfeiting, 50 of burglary, 315 of larceny. 319 were natives of other countries, and 248 of the United States.

State Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents.—The Commissioners appointed to locate and erect the House of Refuge purchased a site of nearly eleven acres, in Waukesha, about twenty miles west of Milwaukee. The citizens of Waukesha gave, in addition, sixty acres of contiguous land. The plan consists of three independent buildings, fifty feet apart, parallel to each other, all united by a corridor nine feet wide, passing through and between the buildings, dividing each in the centre. The front of each building is designed for the officers and their families, and the rear for the inmates. Portions of the building are under contract. A portion of one wing is completed. The name of the institution was changed in 1859 from House of Refuge to its present name. The Governor, July 25, 1860, proclaims that the institution is ready for the reception of persons that may be committed thereto.

Geological Survey.—A survey of the State has been in progress for the past 18 months, under the law of 1857, which provided for \$6,000 per annum to be expended for 6 years, if necessary, and created a commission for the work, consisting of Professors James Hall, Ezra S. Carr, and Edward Daniels. Professor Hall is the Superintendent of the survey. Special contracts were made with Professors J. D. Whitney and Charles T. Whittlesey in 1860; with Professor Whitney for the completion of sectional maps of the lead bearing region of the State; with Professor Whittlesey for the completion and report of his work which was chiefly in the extreme northeastern and northwestern portions of the State. The reports will be presented to the Legislature of 1861.

XXXIV. UTAH TERRITORY.*

Area, 187,923 sq. m. Population, 1860, 50,000.

			Term ends.	Salary.
ALFRED CUMMINGS, of Salt Lake City,	Governor,		1861,	\$ 2,500
Almon W. Babbitt,	Secretary,			2,000

JUDICIARY.

J. F. Kinney,	of Salt Lake City,	Chief Justice,	1866,	2,500
H. R. Crosbie,	"	Associate Justice,	"	2,500
R. P. Flenniken,	"	"	"	2,500
Thomas J. Kenney,	"	Attorney,		Fees and 250
Henry Grice,	"	Marshal,		Fees and 200

XXXV. NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

Area, 210,774 sq. m. Population, 1860, 82,060.

			Term ends.	Salary.
ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Santa Fe,	Governor,		1861,	\$ 3,000
William W. H. Davis,	Secretary of State,			2,000

JUDICIARY.

Kirby Benedict,	of Albuquerque,	Chief Justice,	1862,	2,500
W. F. Boone,	of Santa Fe,	Associate Justice,	"	2,500
W. A. Davidson,	"	"	1863,	2,500
T. D. Wheaton,	"	Attorney,		Fees and 250
C. P. Clever,	"	Marshal,		Fees and 200

XXXVI. WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Area, 123,022 sq. m. Population, 1860, 11,624

			Term ends.	Salary.
RICHARD D. GHOLSON, of Olympia,	Governor,		1861,	\$ 3,000
Charles H. Mason,	Secretary,			2,000

JUDICIARY.

Obadiah B. McFadden,	of Vancouver,	Chief Justice,	1862,	2,500
William Strong,	of Cathlamet,	Associate Justice,	"	2,500
E. C. Fitzhugh,	of Whatcomy,	"	"	2,500
	of Olympia,	Attorney,		Fees and 250
Charles S. Weed,	"	Marshal,		Fees and 200

XXXVII. KANSAS TERRITORY.

Area, 114,798 sq. m. Population, 1860, 143,642.

			Term ends.	Salary.
SAMUEL MEDARY, of Leavenworth,	Governor,		1862,	\$ 2,500
Hugh S. Walsh,	Secretary,			2,000

JUDICIARY.

John Pettit,	of Leavenworth,	Chief Justice,	1863,	2,000
Joseph Williams,	of Fort Scott,	Associate Justice,	1862,	2,000
Rush Elmore,	of Lecompton,	"	1862,	2,000
A. C. Davis,	of Wyandotte,	Attorney,		Fees and 250
P. T. Colby,	of Leavenworth,	Marshal,		Fees and 200

* For something relative to the proposed new Territories, see the Additions and Corrections, at the end of the volume.

XXXVIII. NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Area, 335,866 sq. m. Population, 1860, 28,893.

		Term ends.	Salary.
SAMUEL W. BLACK,	of Omaha City,	Governor,	1863, \$ 2,500
Thomas B. Cuming,	"	Secretary,	1861, 2,000

JUDICIARY.

Augustus Hall,	of Omaha City,	Chief Justice,	1861, 2,000
Joseph Miller,	"	Associate Justice,	1863, 2,000
Eleazer Wakeley,	"	"	1861, 2,000
R. A. Howard,	"	Attorney,	Fees and 250
William E. Moore,	"	Marshal,	Fees and 200

XXXIX. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, 60 sq. m. Population, 1860, 75,321.

THE District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Court of the District.

			Salary.
James Dunlop,	of Georgetown,	Chief Justice,	\$ 2,700
James S. Morsell,	of Georgetown,	Associate Justice,	2,500
William M. Merrick,	of Washington,	"	2,500
Robert Ould,	"	Attorney,	Fees and 200
William Selden,	"	Marshal,	Fees.
John A. Smith,	"	Clerk,	Fees.*

Criminal Court for the District.

Thomas H. Crawford,	of Washington,	Judge,	\$ 2,000
John A. Smith,	"	Clerk,	Fees.*

Orphans' Court.

W. F. Purcell,	of Washington,	Judge,	\$ 1,500
Edward N. Roach,	"	Register,	Fees.

AMERICAN STATES.

1. Governments of North America.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Governors, &c.
Danish America (Greenland),	380,000	9,400	Lichtenfels,	C. S. M. Olrik, <i>Insp.†</i>
French Possess'ns (St. Pierre, &c.)	118	200	St. Pierre,	E. de la Ronciere, <i>Com't.</i>
Russian America,	394,000	66,000	N. Archangel,	Gov.
New Britain,	1,800,000	180,000	York Factory,	Sir Geo. Simpson, <i>Man'd.</i>
Canada West,	147,832	999,847	Toronto,	Sir E. W. Head, <i>Bl., Gov.</i>
Canada East,	201,989	890,261	Quebec,	<i>Gen. of Brit. N. Amer.</i>
New Brunswick,	27,700	200,000	Frederickton,	J. H. T. M. Sutton, <i>Lt.-G.</i>
Nova Scotia, &c.,	18,746	300,000	Halifax,	Earl of Mulgrave, <i>do.</i>
Prince Edward's Island,	2,134	62,348	Charlotte T'n,	George Dundas, <i>do.</i>
Newfoundland,	57,000	120,000	St. John's,	Sir A. Bannerman, <i>Gov.</i>
British Columbia,	213,500	7,500	Ft. Langley,	Sir James Douglas, <i>do.</i>
United States of America,	3,306,834	31,676,217	Washington,	JAMES BUCHANAN, <i>Pr.</i>
United States of Mexico,	1,038,865	7,200,000	Mexico,	Benito Juarez, <i>†</i> <i>do.</i>
San Salvador,	9,500	450,000	Cajutepeque,	Gen. G. Barrios, <i>do.</i>
Nicaragua,	144,000	400,000	Granada,	Gen. T. Martinez, <i>do.</i>
Honduras,	153,000	280,000	Comagua,	Don Santos Guardiola, <i>do.</i>
Guatemala,	59,000	1,100,000	N. Guatemala,	Don Rafael Carrera, <i>do.</i>
Costa Rica,	\$25,000	200,000	San José,	J. M. Montalgre, <i>do.</i>
Mosquitia, ||		6,000	Blewfields,	Jamaso (Indian), <i>King.</i>
Honduras (British Colony),		11,066	Balize,	Fred. Seymour, <i>Supt.</i>
Total,	7,779,218	44,258,839		

* Fees limited to \$3,500.

† These two include the area of Mosquitia.

|| Annexed in 1846 to Nicaragua.

† Dr. H. Rink is Inspector of South Greenland.

‡ Including area of Guanacaste.

† Gen. M. Miramon also claims to be President.

2. West Indian Governments.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Governors, &c.
Hayti, { San Domingo, { <i>Em.</i>	11,000	800,000	Cape Hayt'n,	Fabre Geffrard, <i>Pres't.</i>
Dominica, { <i>Rep.</i>	18,000	200,000	San Domingo,	J. D. Valverde, <i>Pres't.</i>
Cuba, { Spanish, {	42,383	1,007,624	Havana,	F. Serrano y Dom. <i>Ct.G.</i>
Porto Rico, {	3,865	500,000	San Juan,	R. Echaque, <i>do.</i>
Jamaica, { British, {	5,468	379,690	Spanish Town,	C. H. Darling, <i>Gov. Gen.</i>
Trinidad, {	2,000	60,319	Puerta d'Esp.	Robt. W. Keate, <i>Gov.</i>
<i>Windward Islands,</i>			Bridgetown,	Francis Hincks, <i>Gov of</i>
Barbadoes,	166	135,939	"	[<i>Barbadoes & W. Isl.</i>
Grenada, &c.,	155	28,923	St. George,	Cornel Kortright, <i>Lt.-G.</i>
St. Vincent,	131	27,248	Kingston,	Edward J. Eyre, <i>do.</i>
Tobago,	187	13,208	Scarboro',	Jas. V. Drysdale, <i>do.</i>
St. Lucia,	225	24,500	Castries,	Henry H. Breen, <i>Sec.</i>
<i>Leeward Islands,</i>			St. John's,	Kerr B. Hamilton, <i>Gov.</i>
Antigua,	168	36,178	"	[<i>of Antigua & L. Isl.</i>
Montserrat,	49	7,365	Plymouth,	Sam. Cockburn, <i>Pres't.</i>
St. Christopher and Anguilla,	103	24,508	Basseterre,	Sir B. C. C. Pine, <i>Lt.-G.</i>
Nevis,	30	10,200	Charlestown,	A. C. Rumbold, <i>Pres't.</i>
Virgin Islands,	137	4,027	Road Town,	I. P. L. Dyett, <i>do.</i>
Dominica,	291	22,469	Roseau,	H. St. G. Ord, <i>Lt.-Gov.</i>
Bahama Islands,	5,422	27,519	Nassau,	Chas J. Bayley, <i>Gov.</i>
Turk's Island,	400	3,400	Grand Turk,	W. R. Inglis, <i>Pres't.</i>
Bermuda Islands,	47	14,000	Hamilton,	Col. F. Murray, <i>Gov.</i>
Guadaloupe, &c.,	534	134,544	Basseterre,	Col. Frébault, <i>do.</i>
Martinique, { French, {	322	121,145	Port Royal,	M. de Candé, <i>do.</i>
St. Martin's, N. Side, {	21	2,200	"	"
St. Martin's, S. Side, — Dutch,	11	3,500	"	"
Curaçoe, &c., — Dutch,	580	26,311	Wilhemstadt,	J. D. Crol, <i>do.</i>
Santa Cruz, &c., {	81	35,000	Christ'nstadt,	Le cons. Birsch, <i>Gov.</i>
St. Thomas, { Danish, {	37	8,000	"	[<i>of the Danish W.</i>
St. John's,	72	3,000	"	<i>India Islands.</i>
St. Bartholomew's, — Swedish,	25	9,000	La Carenage,	J. H. Haasum, <i>Gov.</i>
Total,	91,910	3,669,817		

3. Governments of South America.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Governors, &c.
Venezuela, <i>Republic,</i>	416,600	1,356,000	Caraccas,	M. F. Tovar, <i>Pres.</i>
Ecuador, <i>do.</i>	325,000	665,000	Quito,	G. Franco, <i>do.</i>
Bolivia, <i>do.</i>	374,480	1,650,000	Chquisaca,	J. M. Linares, <i>Dictator.</i>
Peru, <i>do.</i>	530,000	2,400,000	Lima,	Ramon Castilla, <i>Pres.</i>
Chili, <i>do.</i>	170,000	1,439,120	Santiago,	Manuel Montt, <i>do.</i>
Granadian Confederation,	380,000	2,363,000	StaFé de Bog.	M. Ospina, <i>do.</i>
Argentine Confederation,	927,000	874,000	Parana,	S. Derqui, <i>do.</i>
Buenos Ayres, <i>Republic,</i>	60,000	350,000	Buenos Ayres,	B. Mitre, <i>Gov.</i>
Uruguay, The Oriental Repub. of,	120,000	250,000	Montevideo,	B. P. Berro, <i>Pres.</i>
Paraguay, <i>Republic,</i>	74,000	600,000	Asuncion,	Carlos Ant. Lopez, <i>do.</i>
Brazil, <i>Empire of,</i>	2,300,000	7,677,800	Rio de Janeiro	Pedro II., <i>Emperor.*</i>
Guiana (<i>British</i>),	76,000	127,695	Georgetown,	P. E. Woodhouse, <i>Lt. G.</i>
Guiana (<i>Dutch</i>),	33,500	64,270	Paramaribo,	R. E. VanLansberge, <i>Gr.</i>
Guiana (<i>French</i>),	21,600	30,000	Cayenne,	Tardy de Montravel, <i>do.</i>
Patagonia,	330,000	120,000	"	(Native Chiefs.)
Falkland Islands,	16,000	500	Port Luis,	T. E. L. Moore,
Total,	6,259,030	19,967,385		
Grand Total of America,	14,130,208	63,896,041		

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

Africa, variously estimated from 60,000,000 to	200,000,000
America (as above),	67,896,041
Asia, including Islands,	755,000,000
Australia and Australian group of Islands,	1,415,000
Europe (as on p. 330),	275,806,741
Polynesia (a mere estimate, as there are few or no data),	1,500,000
Total population of the Globe,	1,301,647,782

* Born Dec. 2, 1825; ascended the throne April 7, 1831.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

January 1, 1861.

State.	Name.	Title.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Anhalt-Bernburg	Alexander	Duke	Mar. 2, 1806	Mar. 24, 1834	29	Evangelical
Anhalt-Dessau	Leopold	"	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	"
Austria	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848	18	Catholic
Baden	Frederic	Grand Duke	Sept. 9, 1826	Apr. 24, 1852	26	Evangelical
Bavaria	Maximilian II.	King	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 21, 1848	36	Catholic
Belgium	Leopold	"	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran*
Brunswick	William	Duke	Apr. 25, 1806	Apr. 25, 1831	25	"
Denmark	Frederic VII.	King	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan. 20, 1848	39	"
France	Napoleon III.	Emperor	Apr. 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1852	44	Catholic
Great Britain	Victoria	Queen	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Prot. Episc.
Greece	Otho	King	June 1, 1815	May 7, 1832	17	Catholic*
Hanover	George V.	"	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851	33	Evangelical
Hesse-Cassel	Frederic Wm.	Elector	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847	45	Reformed
Hesse-Darmstadt	Louis III.	Grand Duke	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848	42	Lutheran
Hesse-Homburg	Ferdinand	Landgrave	Apr. 26, 1793	Sept. 8, 1848	55	Reformed
Holland or Netherlands	William III.	King	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849	32	"
Liechtenstein	John	Prince	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1859	18	Catholic
Lippe	Leopold	"	Sept. 1, 1821	Jan. 1, 1851	30	Reformed
Lippe-Schaumburg	George	"	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	"
Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Feb. 28, 1823	Mar. 7, 1842	19	Lutheran
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederic	"	Oct. 17, 1819	Sept. 6, 1860	41	"
Monaco	Chas. Honoré	Prince	Dec. 8, 1818	June 20, 1856	37	Catholic
Nassau	Adolphus	Duke	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839	22	Evangelical
Oldenburg	Peter	Grand Duke	July 8, 1827	Feb. 27, 1853	26	Lutheran
Portugal	Pedro V.†	King	Sept. 16, 1837	Nov. 15, 1853	16	Catholic
Prussia	William I.	"	Mar. 22, 1797	Jan. 2, 1861	63	Evangelical
Reuss, Elder Line,	Henry XXII.	Prince	Mar. 28, 1846	Nov. 8, 1859	13	Lutheran
Reuss, Younger Line,	Henry LXVII.	"	Oct. 20, 1789	June 19, 1854	64	"
Russia	Alexander II.	Emperor	Apr. 29, 1818	Mar. 2, 1855	37	Greek Church
Sardinia	Vict. Eman. II.	King	Mar. 14, 1820	Mar. 23, 1849	29	Catholic
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest	Duke	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853	26	Lutheran
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Ernest II.	"	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844	52	"
Saxe-Meiningen	Bernard	"	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	"
Saxe-Weim.-Eisenach	Chs. Alexander	Grand Duke	June 24, 1818	July 8, 1853	35	"
Saxony	John	King	Dec. 12, 1801	Aug. 9, 1854	52	Catholic*
Schwarzburg-Rudolst.	Gunther	Prince	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Schwarz'g-Sonder'n,	Gunther	"	Sept. 24, 1801	Aug. 19, 1835	35	"
Spain	Isabella II.	Queen	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	Catholic
States of the Church	Pius IX.	Pope	May 13, 1792	June 16, 1846	54	"
Sweden and Norway	Charles XV.	King	May 3, 1826	July 8, 1859	33	Lutheran
Turkey	Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Apr. 20, 1823	July 1, 1839	16	Mahometan*
Two Sicilies	Francis II.	King	Jan. 16, 1836	May 22, 1859	23	Catholic
Waldeck	George Victor	Prince	Jan. 14, 1831	May 15, 1845	14	Evangelical
Wurtemberg	William I.	King	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran

* The King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are chiefly *Catholics*; the King of Saxony is a *Catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *Protestants*; and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*. Of the 16,440,000 European subjects of the Sultan of Turkey, 10,435,079 are Christians, and 6,004,921 are Mahometans.

† His father, Ferdinand, husband of the late queen, was regent until Sept. 16, 1855.

‡ At the peace of Villafranca (July 11th, 1859), Austria ceded Lombardy to France, (with certain reservations which appear in the American Almanac for 1860, pp. 363 and 364), to be ceded by France to Sardinia. By the Treaty of Zurich (November 10th, 1859), France ceded this territory to Sardinia. Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, and Tuscany, by popular vote, on March 11th, 1860, accepted and carried into effect by decrees of Sardinia, on the 18th and 22d of that month, were annexed to the latter kingdom. March 24th, 1860, a treaty for the transfer of Savoy and the *arrondissement* of Nice from Sardinia to France was signed by those powers, and the cession was made on June 14th, 1860.

STATES OF EUROPE, §

With the Form of Government, and Square Miles, according to McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, with Corrections; and the Population (chiefly) from the Almanach de Gotha for 1861.

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Date of Enum'n.
Andorra, Pyrenees, <i>Repub</i>	With two syndics and a council,	190	7,000	
*Anhalt-Bernburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	States having limited powers,	339	56,031	1859
*Anhalt-Dessau-Cöthen,	" "	678	119,615	1859
†*Austria, <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	248,551	35,040,810	1857
*Baden, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	5,712	1,335,952	1858
*Bavaria, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy;	28,435	4,615,748	1858
Belgium,	" "	11,313	4,671,183	1860
*Bremen, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and assembly,	112	88,856	1855
*Brunswick, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	1,525	274,069	1858
†Church, States of, <i>Popedom</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	12,082	2,110,066	1853
Denmark, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with prov. states,	21,856	2,468,713	^a 1855
France, <i>Empire</i> ,	Const. mon.; senate and legislat. body,	212,341	36,746,432	^b 1856
*Frankfort, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and assembly,	39	79,278	1859
Great Britain, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; lords and commons,	110,846	28,888,597	^c 1859
Greece,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	18,244	1,067,216	1856
*Hamburg, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and assembly,	135	222,379	1859
*Hanover, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	14,600	1,843,976	1859
*Hesse-Cassel, <i>Electorate</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	4,430	726,686	1859
*Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>G. Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	3,761	845,571	1858
*Hesse-Homb'g, <i>Landg'v'te</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty; one chamber,	106	25,746	1858
Holland, with Luxemburg,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	13,890	3,494,161	^c 1859
Ionian Islands, <i>Republic</i> ,	Under Brit. protec.; council and chamb.	1,006	246,483	1858
*Lichtenstein, <i>Principal</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	61	7,150	1857
*Lippe,	" "	445	106,086	1858
*Lippe-Schaumburg, "	" "	170	30,144	1858
*Lubeck, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and assembly,	142	55,423	1857
*Mecklen.-Schwerin, <i>G. Du</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; with one chamber,	4,701	541,395	1859
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	" "	997	99,628	1851
Monaco, <i>Principality</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	12	7,627	
*Nassau, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	1,736	443,648	1859
*Oldenburg, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	" "	2,470	294,359	1858
Portugal, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	34,500	3,568,895	^c 1857
*Prussia,	" "	107,300	17,739,913	1858
*Reuss, <i>Principalities of</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	588	121,203	1859
§Russia (in Europe), <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	2,120,397	63,932,081	1856
San Marino, <i>Republic</i> ,	Senate and council of ancients,	21	8,000	1858
Sardinia, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	48,026	11,029,219	1858
*Saxony,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	5,705	2,122,148	1858
*Saxe-Altenburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	491	135,574	1859
*Saxe-Coburg & Gotha,	Lim. sov.; one chamb. for each duchy,	790	153,579	1859
*Saxe-Mein.-Hildburgh,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	968	168,816	1858
*Saxe-Weim.-Eisenach,	" "	1,403	267,112	1859
*Schwarzburg-Rudolst., <i>Pr</i> ,	" "	405	70,030	1859
*Schwarzburg-Sondersh., "	" "	358	62,974	1859
Sicilies, The Two, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	41,521	8,703,130	1856
Spain,	Limited monarchy; with a legislature,	176,480	15,454,514	^c 1857
Sweden, }	Limited monarchy; with a legislature,	{ 170,715	3,639,332	1855
Norway, }	" "	{ 121,725	1,490,047	1855
Switzerland, <i>Republic</i> ,	Confederation of republics; a diet,	15,261	2,391,478	1850
||Turkey (in Europe), <i>Emp</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	189,920	16,440,000	1845
*Waldeck, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	455	57,550	1858
*Württemberg, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	7,568	1,690,898	1858
	Total,	3,765,522	275,806,741	

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† The enumeration is that of 1857. The population enumerated is that of the Austrian territory as left by the peace of Zurich.

‡ Since the separation of the Romagna.

§ Including Poland (4,696,919) and Finland (1,632,977).

|| Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, containing respectively 1,800,000, 1,200,000, and 1,100,000 inhabitants. Including Turkey in Asia and African possessions, the population in 1844 was 36,600,000.

^a Exclusive of Iceland, with a population in 1855 of 64,603, and an area of 40,000 square miles, and other colonies with a population of 56,680, but including the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.

^b Exclusive of the colonies (including Algeria), with a population (in 1858) of 3,641,228.

^c The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain have, besides, a population stated at 192,498,989; those of Holland, 17,692,694; of Portugal, 2,759,412; and of Spain, 4,528,633.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST PUBLISHED RETURNS.

Name of Colony.	Date of last Ret'n.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
		Males.	Femal.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
NORTH AMERICA.							
Canada,	1852		Not dis	tinguishes	d.	949,034	893,331
New Brunswick,	1851		"	"	"	99,526	94,274
Nova Scotia,	1851		"	"	"	137,677	138,440
Prince Edward's Isl.,	1857		"	"	"	36,131	35,365
Newfoundland,	1857					64,263	58,370
Bermuda,	1851	1,865	2,704	2,822	3,591	4,687	6,295
Honduras,	1858		Not dis	tinguishes	d.	(19,000)	
WEST INDIES.							
Bahamas,	1854	2,722	2,777	11,025	11,095	13,747	13,872
Turk's Islands,			Not dis	tinguishes	d.	1,596	1,654
Jamaica,	1844	9,269	6,487	172,344	189,313	181,633	195,800
Virgin Islands,	1859	(20)	1)	(5,852)		2,804	3,249
St. Christopher,	1855		Not dis	tinguishes	d.	9,525	11,216
Nevis,	1844		"	"	"	4,418	5,153
Antigua,	1856	(2,172)		(33,236)		16,624	18,784
Montserrat,	1856		Not dis	tinguishes	d.	3,149	3,894
Dominica,	1855	430	417	11,501	12,786	11,931	13,299
St. Lucia,	1858	323	393	12,067	13,267	12,390	13,660
St. Vincent,	1857		Not dis	tinguishes	d.	13,957	16,171
Barbadoes,	1851	(15,824)		(120,115)		62,272	73,667
Grenada,	1851		Not dis	tinguishes	d.	15,713	16,958
Tobago,	1858	110	50	6,839	7,379	6,949	7,429
Trinidad,	1851		Not dis	tinguishes	d.	35,631	32,969
British Guiana,	1851	(11,568)		(116,137)		67,267	60,428
Falkland Islands,	1858					320	251*
AUSTRALIA.							
New South Wales,	1858		Not dis	tinguishes	d.	199,537	142,525
Victoria,	1858		"	"	"	323,676	180,943†
South Australia,	1858		"	"	"	60,723	57,942
Western Australia,	1858		"	"	"	9,930	4,846
Tasmania,	1857		"	"	"	45,916	34,866‡
New Zealand,	1858	35,055	26,169	{ Aborigines.		66,722	50,472
Hong Kong,	1858	1,164	298	31,667	24,303	56,238	19,265
Labuan,	1858	22	3	55,074	18,967	892	271
Ceylon,	1858	4,210	2,482	870	268	909,129	824,203§
Mauritius,	1858	{ Gen'l pop'l't's	Indian im-			156,861	81,512
Natal,	1857	49,779	46,050	107,072	35,462	(121,068)	(267,096)||
Cape of Good Hope,	1856	4,288	3,824	(112,906)		2,973	2,517
St. Helena,	1858	(102,156)		(129,167)		(151,246)	
Gold Coast,	1851	(21)		(151,325)		19,472	18,576
Sierra Leone,	1858	82	25	{ Excl'sive of the	Assia coun-try.	3,173	2,520
Gambia,	1851	177	14	19,660	118,551	(17,750)	
Gibraltar,	1856			2,996	2,506	70,997	69,954
Malta (including military),	1858						
Ionian Islands,	1858	{ Allens & strang-ers.	Natives.			(229,736)	

Area and Population in the Year 1859.†

EAST INDIES.	British States.	Other States.	Total.
Area in square miles,	851,038	625,278	1,476,316
Population,	135,442,911	50,466,366	185,908,277

* Besides 50 aliens and resident strangers, whose sex is not distinguished.

† Inclusive of 250,320 Chinese, namely, 147,364 men, 24,374 women, and 33,582 children.

‡ Total on the 31st December, 1858, 84,800.

§ Besides 28,196 aliens and strangers.

|| Inclusive of 10,584 aliens, and 25,189 various, Malays, heathens, &c.

¶ This statement of the population is believed to be underrated, especially for the "Other States."

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Queen. Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; was crowned, June 28, 1838; married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, (Prince of Coburg and Gotha,) Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819. *Issue,* Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; married to Prince Frederic William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844; Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853; Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

MINISTRY. — *Formed June, 1859.*

		Salary.
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury,</i>	£ 5,000
W. E. Gladstone,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer,</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bt.,	<i>Secretary of State, — Home Dep.,</i>	5,000
Lord John Russell,	<i>Secretary of State, — Foreign Dep.,</i>	5,000
Duke of Newcastle,	<i>Secretary of State, — Colonial Dep.,</i>	5,000
Sidney Herbert,*	<i>Secretary of State, — War Dep.,</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt.,	<i>Secretary of State, — for India,</i>	5,000
Duke of Somerset,	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i>	4,500
Lord Campbell,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	10,000
Earl Granville,	<i>Lord President of the Council,</i>	2,000
Duke of Argyll,	<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i>	2,000
Lord Stanley of Alderley,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	2,500
Rt. Hon. Charles P. Villiers,	<i>President of the Poor-Law Board,</i>	2,000
Rt. Hon. Thos. Milner Gibson,	<i>President of the Board of Trade,</i>	2,000
Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bt.,	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,</i>	2,000
Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell,	<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland,</i>	5,500

* * * *The above form the Cabinet.*

Duke of Cambridge,	<i>Commander-in-Chief of the Forces,</i>	3,460
Earl of Carlisle,	<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,</i>	20,000
Sir R. Bethell,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	5,500
Sir William Atherton,	<i>Solicitor-General,</i>	2,580
T. E. Headlam,	<i>Judge-Advocate-General.</i>	
Robert Lowe,	<i>Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.</i>	
Viscount Sydney,	<i>Lord Chamberlain.</i>	
Duchess of Sutherland,	<i>Mistress of the Robes.</i>	
Earl St. Germans,	<i>Lord Steward.</i>	
Hon. W. F. Cowper,	<i>First Commissioner of Public Works,</i>	2,000

JUDICIARY.

England.

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Campbell (b. 1781, ap. 1859), *Lord High Chancellor*, salary, £10,000; Rt. Hon. Sir John Romilly (b. 1800, ap. 1851),

* Mr. Herbert has been raised to the peerage.

Master of the Rolls, £7,000; Sir R. T. Kindersley (b. 1792, ap. 1851), Sir John Stuart (b. 1793, ap. 1852), Sir William Page Wood (b. 1801, ap. 1853), *Vice-Chancellors*, £5,000 each.

Court of Appeal in Chancery. — Rt. Hon. Sir James L. Knight Bruce (b. 1791, ap. 1851), Rt. Hon. Sir George James Turner (b. 1798, ap. 1851), *Lords Justices*, £6,000 each.

Court of Queen's Bench. — Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Bart. (b. 1802, ap. 1859), *Lord Chief Justice*, £8,000; Sir Wm. Wightman (b. 1784, ap. 1841), Sir Charles Crompton (b. 1797, ap. 1852), Sir Hugh Hill (b. 1802, ap. 1858), and Sir Colin Blackburn (ap. 1859), *Judges*, £5,000 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir William Erle (b. 1793, ap. 1859), *Lord Chief Justice*, £7,000; Sir Edw. Vaughan Williams (ap. 1847), Sir James Shaw Willes (b. 1814, ap. 1855), Sir John Barnard Byles (b. 1801, ap. 1858), and Sir H. S. Keating (b. 1804, ap. 1859), *Judges*, £5,000 each.

Court of Exchequer. — Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J. Pollock (b. 1783, ap. 1844), *Lord Chief Baron*, £7,000; Sir Samuel Martin (b. 1800, ap. 1850), Sir George W. W. Bramwell (b. 1808, ap. 1856), Sir James P. Wilde (ap. 1860), and Sir William Fry Channell (b. 1804, ap. 1857), *Barons*, £5,000 each.

Court of Probate, and Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. — Rt. Hon. Sir Creswell Creswell (b. 1794), *Judge Ordinary*.

Admiralty Court. — Judge, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington (b. 1782, ap. 1838); *Queen's Advocate*, Sir J. D. Harding (b. 1809, ap. 1852); *Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. R. J. Phillimore.

Court of Bankruptcy. — *Lords Justices of Appeal*, Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Sir George J. Turner; *Chief Registrar*, W. H. Whitehead.

Insolvent Debtors' Court. — *Chief Commissioner*, William John Law; *Commissioner*, William Nichols; *Chief Clerk*, Charles Dance.

Scotland.

Court of Session : Inner House. — 1st Division. Rt. Hon. Duncan McNeill, *Lord Colonsay* (b. 1794, ap. 1852), *Lord President*, £4,800. James Ivory, *Lord Ivory* (b. 1792, ap. 1840); John Marshall, *Lord Curriehill* (ap. 1855); Sir George Deas, *Lord Deas* (b. 1804, ap. 1855), *Judges*, £3,000 each.

Inner House : 2d Division. — Rt. Hon. John Inglis, *Lord Glencorse*, (b. 1810, ap. 1858), *Lord Justice Clerk*, £4,500. Alexander Wood, *Lord Wood* (ap. 1842); John Cowan, *Lord Cowan* (b. 1798, ap. 1851); Hercules J. Robertson, *Lord Benholme* (b. 1796, ap. 1853), *Judges*; £3,000 each.

Outer House : Permanent Lords Ordinary. — Charles Neaves, *Lord Neaves* (b. 1800, ap. 1854); James Craufurd, *Lord Ardmillan* (b. 1805, ap. 1855); Thomas Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie* (b. 1807, ap. 1855); William Penney, *Lord Kinloch* (b. 1801, ap. 1858); Hon. Charles Baillie, *Lord Jerviswoode* (b. 1804, ap. 1859); £3,000 each. James Moncrieff, *Lord Advocate*, £2,500 and fees. Edward Francis Maitland, *Solicitor-General*, £1,000.

Court of Justiciary. — *Lord Justice General*, Rt. Hon. Duncan McNeill; *Lord Justice Clerk*, Rt. Hon. John Inglis; *Commissioners*, Lords Ivory, Cowan, Deas, Ardmillan, and Neaves.

There is no division of common law, equity, civil law, or admiralty ; but the whole business, civil and criminal, original and appellate, is discharged by the Court of Session.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady (b. 1796, ap. 1859), *Lord Chancellor*, £8,000 ; Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith (b. 1797, ap. 1846), *Master of the Rolls*, £4,300.

Court of Queen's Bench. — Rt. Hon. Thos. Lefroy (b. 1776, ap. 1852), *Lord Chief Justice*, £5,074. Rt. Hon. James O'Brien (ap. 1858), Rt. Hon. Edm. Hayes, Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald (b. 1815), *Judges*, £3,688 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Rt. Hon. James Henry Monahan (b. 1804, ap. 1850), *Lord Chief Justice*, £4,615 ; Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball (b. 1791, ap. 1839), Rt. Hon. William Keogh (b. 1817, ap. 1856), and Rt. Hon. Jonathan Christian (ap. 1858), *Judges*, £3,688 each. *Attorney-General*, Rt. Hon. Richard Deasy. *Solicitor-General*, Thomas O'Hagan.

Court of Exchequer. — Rt. Hon. David R. Pigott (b. 1805, ap. 1846), *Lord Chief Baron* ; Rt. Hon. F. Fitzgerald. Rt. Hon. H. G. Hughes, Rt. Hon. Richard W. Greene (b. 1790, ap. 1852), *Barons*, £3,688 each.

Ecclesiastical Courts. — Rt. Hon. R. Keatinge (b. 1793, ap. 1843), *Judge of Court of Probate*. Joseph Radcliff, *Vicar-General*.

Court of Admiralty. — T. F. Kelly, *Judge*. Joseph Radcliff, *Surrogate*.

Court of Appeal. — Rt. Hon. Francis Blackburne, *Lord Justice* (b. 1782, ap. 1856).

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons. The present is the 18th Imperial or 8th Reformed Parliament. The House of Lords has 462 members.

The present House of Commons, John Evelyn Denison, Speaker, was elected in June, 1859. It numbers 654 members, being 467 English, 29 Welsh, 53 Scotch, and 105 Irish.

MINISTRY OF FRANCE.

State. M. A. Walewski.

Justice. M. Delangle.

Foreign Affairs. M. Thouvenel.

Interior. M. F. de Persigny.

Finance. M. de Forcade.

War. Maréchal Randon.

Marine. Admiral Hamelin.

Public Instruction. M. Rouland.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.
M. Rouher.

Algeria and the Colonies. Count Prosper de
Chasseloup-Laubat.

President of the Council of State. M. Baroche.

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

1859.

Sept. 21. — In Boston, Mass., *George Bethune*, aged 89, one of the oldest native citizens of Boston, and connected, on his mother's side, with Mr. Peter Faneuil, the donor of Faneuil Hall to the town of Boston.

Dec. 31. — In Washington, D. C., *Hon. Isaac Blackford*, aged 64, senior Justice of the Court of Claims. He was a native of New Jersey, but in early life removed to Indiana. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State from 1818 to 1852, and published eight volumes of reports of its decisions.

Dec. 18. — In Kentucky, *Hon. Linn Boyd*, from 1835 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1853, member of Congress from that State.

Sept. 21. — In California, *David Colbreth Broderick*, aged 40. He was born in Washington, D. C. His father was a native of Ireland, and a stone-cutter. The family removed to New York during his tender years. His father died in 1837, and soon after, his mother and only brother. He acquired a large political influence in New York city, and in 1846 was a candidate for Congress. In 1849 he was in California. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate of California, and in 1851 was chosen president of that body. In 1852 he was again elected State Senator. In 1856 he was chosen a Federal Senator, and took his seat in March, 1857. "The distinguishing trait in his character was his strong and unbending will. His high moral deportment begat universal respect, and in private life he bore the character of the most exemplary of men. His generous heart and open hand attracted and attached to him a host of devoted friends, who delighted to honor him with public and private confidence."

Sept. 8. — In Philadelphia, Pa., *Rev. George Washington Burnap, D. D.*, of Baltimore, Md., aged 56. He was born in Merrimac, N. H., November 30, 1802; graduated at Harvard College in 1824; was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore, April 23, 1828, and continued its pastor until his death. In 1849 he received the degree of D. D. from Harvard College. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and one of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. He published several volumes, and contributed to periodicals. Some of his volumes were, "Lectures to Young Men on the Cultivation of the Mind," &c., "Lectures to Young Women," &c., "Lectures on the History of Christianity," "Popular Objections to Unitarian Christianity Considered and Answered."

Sept. 19. — In Rochester, N. Y., *Rev. George Bush*, aged 63. He was born in Norwich, Vt., in 1796; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818; was ordained in the Presbyterian Church, and was for four years a missionary in Indiana. In 1831 he was elected Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University of New York. The next year he published a Life of Mohammed, and the year following a treatise on the Millennium. About the same time he compiled a volume of "Scriptural Illustrations." In 1835 he published a Hebrew Grammar, and in 1840 began the issue of a series of commentaries on the Old Testament. He edited, in 1844, the "Hierophant," a monthly magazine. In the same year he published his "Anastasis." This work attracted much attention, and he answered the many attacks which were made upon it in a treatise entitled the "Resurrection of Christ." In 1845 he connected himself with the Swedenborgian Church, translated from the Latin the Diary of Swedenborg, and afterwards, in numerous addresses and short treatises, and as editor of the "New Church Repository," labored to develop and maintain the principles of that philosopher. In 1847 he published a work on the higher phenomena of Mesmerism. Personally he was distinguished for his simple manners and the geniality and kindness of his disposition. He was a man of marked character, and of as distinctly marked personal appearance.

Oct. 31. — In Johnstown, N. Y., *Hon. Daniel Cady*, aged 87. For fifty years he was one of the leading lawyers of the State. In his seventy-fifth year, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1855. He continued to practise his profession until struck with blindness in April last.

Oct. 13. — In St. Joseph, Mo., *John Cathoun*. He had been Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and was President of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention.

Dec. 22. — In Caseyville, Kentucky, *Samuel Casey*, aged 70. He was appointed Treasurer of the United States by President Pierce, and held that office at the time of his death.

Dec. 15. — In Bristol, R. I., *Dana P. Colburn*, aged 37, Principal of the State Normal School of Rhode Island. He was instantly killed by being thrown from a carriage.

Dec. 14. — In East Granville, Mass., *Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley*, aged 87. He was born in East Granville, graduated at Yale College in 1792; studied theology, and was licensed to preach in 1795; was ordained in East Granville in 1796, and continued to perform the full duties of pastor until 1854, when, in his eighty-second year, a colleague was settled with him. Soon after his settlement, he opened a classical school in his house, and continued it most of his life. More than eight hundred youths were there taught by him. He was for fifty-seven years a member of the Board of Trustees of Westfield Academy, and for forty-seven years, of Williams College. Several of his sermons and addresses have been printed.

Nov. 9. — In Lawrence, Mass., *Robert Cross, Esq.*, aged 60. He was born in Newburyport, in 1799; graduated at Harvard College in 1819; was one year usher in the Latin School, Boston; studied law, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1823. He was a member of both branches of the State Legislature. He resided in Michigan from 1844 to 1849, when he returned to Massachusetts and established himself in his profession at Lawrence.

Dec. 12. — In Montgomery Co., N. C., *Edmund Deberry*, a highly respected member of the House of Representatives in Congress, from 1829 to 1831, 1833 to 1845, and from 1849 to 1851.

Oct. 20. — In Brunswick, Me., *Hon. Robert P. Dunlap*. He was President of the Senate of Maine, from 1827 to 1829, and from 1831 to 1833; was Governor of the State from 1834 to 1838, and a member of Congress from 1843 to 1847.

Nov. 23. — In Nashville, Tenn., *Major Elbridge Gerry Eastman*, aged 46. He was born in Bridgewater, N. H., in 1813, and afterwards resided in Concord, in that State. He was for a time a clerk in one of the departments in Washington. About 1840 he removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, and established the "Argue." In this he was unsuccessful. He returned to Washington, and afterwards went to Nashville, where for many years, and at the time of his death, he was the principal editor of the "Union and American," in that city. He was for a time Secretary of the House of Representatives of Tennessee, and of the Agricultural Bureau of that State.

Sept. 3. — In Paris, France, *Charles B. Fairbanks*, of Boston, Mass., aged 32. He was a young man of ability, attainments, and promise, and had already acquired a considerable literary reputation.

Dec. 28. — In Philadelphia, Pa., *John Frost, LL. D.*, aged 59. He was born in Kennebunk, Maine, graduated at Harvard College in 1822, and became a teacher, and a maker and compiler of school-books. His works were principally historical and biographical. He was the author of a "Pictorial History of the United States." It is said that his compilations amount to upwards of three hundred volumes. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1845 by Marshall College, Pa.

Nov. 22. — In Lexington, Ga., *George R. Gilmer*, aged 70. He was Governor of Georgia from 1837 to 1839, and a member of Congress from that State from 1821 to 1823, from 1827 to 1829, and from 1833 to 1835.

Oct. 24. — In Boston, Mass., *Benjamin Apthorp Gould*, aged 72. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., June 15, 1787, but removed when quite young, with his father's family, to Newburyport, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College in 1814. His proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages was so great, that in his senior year he was appointed Principal of the Public Latin School in Boston, and held the place fourteen years, during which time, by his unwearied and vigorous exertions, the school acquired its distinguished reputation. He then successfully engaged in mercantile business. When the Latin School Association was formed, he was unanimously elected its President, and held the office by successive re-elections until his death. He was the brother of Miss Hannah F. Gould, the accomplished poetess.

Nov. 21. — In Worcester, Mass., *John Gray*, aged 61. He was born in Boston in 1798; graduated at Brown University in 1823; studied law in Connecticut and began the practice in Brooklyn, Windham County, in that State. He also

edited the "Windham County Telegraph." He removed from Brooklyn to Newburyport, Mass., where he kept a bookstore. Thence he removed to Worcester, where he was the Librarian of the "Young Men's Lyceum and Library Association."

Nov. 18. — In Hopkinsville, Ky., *Hon. Ninian Edwards Gray*, aged 51. He was a native of Kentucky; graduated at Yale College in 1831; studied law at Lexington, Ky., and became eminent in his profession. He represented the county and district in both branches of the State Legislature, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention in Kentucky. He was for many years a prosecuting attorney, and subsequently a judge of the Circuit Court.

Sept. 6. — In Hartford, Conn., *Samuel Green*, aged 91, said to be the oldest printer in that State. He was born in New London, and was during certain periods the publisher of the "New London Gazette," and "The Register," known for many years as "Green's Register."

Aug. 28. — In Little Rock, Ark., *Major David B. Greer*, Secretary of State of Arkansas.

Sept. 5. — In Staten Island, N. Y., *George Griswold*, aged 83. He was born in Lyme, Connecticut, and commenced business with his brother Nathaniel, in New York city, in 1794. For more than sixty years he held a conspicuous and honored place among the merchants of New York, and was known also for his benevolence and charity. He was one of the Whig Presidential Electors in 1848, but beyond this never held any public office. His death called forth unusual expressions of regret and respect.

Oct. 25. — In Newark, Ohio, *Horatio J. Harris, Esq.*, U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi; a faithful, efficient, and competent officer, a member of the City Council of Vicksburg, and formerly Auditor of Public Accounts in the State of Indiana.

Sept. 16. — In Mt. Lebanon, La., *Rev. Jesse Hartwell, D. D.*, aged 65. He was born in New Marlborough, Mass., in 1794; graduated at Brown University in 1819; taught school, and studied theology; preached and taught at the South, and in 1855 became President of Mt. Lebanon University. He received the degree of D. D., in 1845, from the University of Alabama.

June 14. — In Columbia, Mo., *William Wilson Hudson*, aged 52. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va., in 1808; graduated at Yale College in 1827, and devoted himself to the business of instruction. He was a professor in a college in Virginia; in Lagrange College, Tenn., and in the University of Alabama. In 1841 he was made Professor of Mathematics, &c. in the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia, which office he held until 1856, when he was elected President of the Institution, and so continued until his death.

Nov. 28. — In Tarrytown, (Sunny Side,) N. Y., *Washington Irving*, aged 76. He was born in the city of New York, April 3d, 1783. His father was William Irving, a Scotch emigrant, and his mother was an Englishwoman. At the age of sixteen he began the study of law, but did not enter upon the practice of the profession. Three years afterwards he wrote a series of articles under the signature of Jonathan Oldstyle, which were published in the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper of which his brother, Peter Irving, was editor. In 1804 he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, and returned to New York in March, 1806, completely restored. The first number of his *Salmagundi* appeared in January, 1807, and the last was published in January, 1808. In December of the following year he published his *Knickerbocker's History of New York*. During the war of 1812-14 he edited the *Analectic Magazine*. In May, 1815, he again went to Europe, where he resided for some years. In 1818 he began the papers of the *Sketch-Book*, which were sent from London to New York for publication. One volume of them was published in England in February, 1820, and a second volume by Mr. Murray, in July of that year. After a residence of five years in England, he removed to Paris in August, 1820, and remained there until July of the following year, when he returned to England, and published his *Bracebridge Hall*, in London and New York, in May, 1822. The following winter he passed in Dresden, returned to Paris in 1823, and went to London in May, 1824, to publish his *Tales of a Traveller*, which appeared in August of that year. In August he returned to Paris, and in the autumn of 1825, visited the South of France. In February, 1826, he went to Madrid, where he remained two years. Here he wrote his *Life of Columbus*, which appeared in 1828. In the spring of 1828, he made a tour to the South of Spain, and made a rough sketch of the *Chronicles*

of the Conquest of Granada. This he prepared for the press at Seville, and it was published in London and New York in 1829. In the spring of this year he visited Granada and resided some three months in the Alhambra, where he collected materials for the work published under that name in 1832. In July he went to England, being appointed Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy in London, which office he held until the return of Mr. McLane in 1831, when, after remaining a few months as Chargé, he resigned, on the arrival of Mr. Van Buren. While in England, he received one of the fifty-guinea gold medals provided by George IV. for eminence in historical composition. In the spring of 1832, he returned to New York, after an absence of seventeen years. In 1835 he published *Tour on the Prairies*. This was followed the same year by *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey, and Legends of the Conquest of Granada*. In 1836 he published *Astoria*, and the following year, the *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*. In 1839 he entered into an engagement, which lasted two years, with the proprietors of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, to furnish monthly articles for that periodical. In February, 1842, he was appointed Minister to Spain, and he left for Madrid on the 10th of April of that year. His official duties terminating in the summer of 1846 he returned to this country, and in 1848 began the publication of the revised edition of his works. In 1849 he published *Oliver Goldsmith*, a biography, and in 1849-50, *Mahomet and his Successors*. His last work was his *Life of George Washington*. His health had been failing for some months before his death, and a journey to Florida had been recommended by his physicians, but he refused to take this measure for prolonging his life. He was never married. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1832. He also received the same honor from the University of Oxford, in England, in 1831, and from Columbia College in 1829. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History of Spain, and an honorary member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil. He was also a member of other learned and scientific societies.

Oct. 21. — In Weathersfield, Vt., *Hon. William Jarvis*, aged 89. He was born in Boston. During the administration of Jefferson, he was Consul of the United States at Lisbon. On his return, in 1810, he settled in Weathersfield as a farmer, and resided there until his death. He did much to improve the growth of wool in the United States, by importing from Spain over 3,500 fine-wooled sheep.

Dec. 24. — In Martinsburg, N. Y., *Timothy Jenkins*, a prominent lawyer of central New York; elected a member of Congress in 1844, 1846, and 1850.

Oct. 29. — Near Memphis, Tenn., *James C. Jones*. In 1841 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and again in 1843, each time against Mr. Polk; was Whig Presidential Elector in 1848, and from 1852 to 1858 was Senator in Congress from Tennessee.

Dec. 2. — In Columbus, O., *Hon. Alfred Kelly*, aged 70. He was a native of Connecticut, went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1815, and in 1828 removed to Columbus. He was a surveyor. He also studied law, but did not practise the profession. In 1822 he was appointed Canal Commissioner with others under the act of the General Assembly, to ascertain the practicability of connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie; and in his connection with this enterprise he became identified with the internal improvements of Ohio; and he subsequently was interested in her system of railroads. He was in the Ohio Legislature in 1836 and 1837, as a representative, and in 1849 and 1854 as a senator. He was a man of ability, activity, and perseverance.

Oct. 9. — In Framingham (Saxonville), Mass., *James Brown Kendall*, aged 25, a graduate of Harvard College in 1854. He taught school in Portsmouth, N. H., after graduating; studied law, and had just established himself in practice in Worcester, Mass. He was a young man of excellent character and great promise.

Dec. 19. — In Richmond, Texas, *Mirabeau B. Lamar*, late United States Minister to Central America. He was the second President of the Republic of Texas.

Nov. 4. — In Cheshire, Conn., *Jonathan Law*, aged 76. He was a native of that place, and a graduate of Yale College in 1803. He studied law, and began practice in Hartford. He was postmaster of Hartford from 1809 until 1829.

Dec. 23. — In Boston, Mass., *Col. Benjamin Loring*, aged 83, a merchant of the old school; wealthy, liberal, and charitable. He was a prominent member,

and at one time an officer of the Mass. Charitable Mechanics' Association. The Loring theological library, which occupies an alcove in the library of Harvard College, was his gift; and he made several donations to Hingham, Mass., his native town.

Oct. 3. — In Paris, France, *Hon. John Y. Mason*, aged 64. He was born in Virginia; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1816; studied law; was Judge of the District Court of Virginia; was member of Congress from that State from 1831 to 1837; was Secretary of the Navy in 1844, under President Tyler; was Attorney-General, and afterwards Secretary of the Navy during Mr. Polk's administration; was appointed Minister to France by President Pierce, and held over under Mr. Buchanan. He died of apoplexy.

Dec. 21. — In Charlemon, Mass., *Sylvester Maxwell, Esq.*, aged 82. He was born in Heath, Mass., graduated at Yale College in 1797; studied law and practised in Charlemon. For about thirty years he had the chief direction of the municipal affairs of the town, and was frequently a member of both branches of the State Legislature.

Sept. 23. — In Hobart, N. Y., *Hon. Levinus Monson*, aged 68. He was born in Hampden, Conn., May 5, 1792, graduated at Yale College in 1811; studied law and practised in Hobart. He was for many years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Delaware County, and in 1850 was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of New York.

Dec. 6. — In Toledo, O., *Daniel O. Morton, Esq.* He was a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Middlebury College; studied law and settled in Toledo. He was federal District Attorney for Ohio, under the administration of President Pierce.

Dec. 22. — In Baltimore, Md., *Col. Isaac Munroe*, aged about 75. He was a native of Boston, was bred a printer, and started the "Boston Patriot." He settled in Baltimore in 1812, and in January, 1813, founded the "Baltimore Patriot," which, without claiming to be a writer, he conducted successfully and judiciously to within a few years of his death. He was at the bombardment of Fort M'Henry in 1814, and was aid to Governor Veazey.

Nov. 9. — In Washington, D. C., *Captain Thomas Paine, U. S. N.*, aged 73.

Nov. 19. — In Boston, Mass., *Dr. Marshall Sears Perry*, aged 54. He was born in Barre, Mass., June 16, 1805, received the degree of M. D. at Harvard College, in 1830; began practice in Boston in 1832, and soon rose to distinction. For twenty seven years he was one of the most popular and successful physicians in Boston. He devoted himself entirely to his profession, and never sought or held any public office.

Sept. 19. — In Brookline, Mass., *Samuel Philbrick*, aged 70. He was a native of Seabrook, New Hampshire, removed in early life to Boston, where as a merchant he amassed a fortune.

Nov. 10. — In Dayton, O., *Horatio Gates Phillips*, aged 76. He was a native of New Jersey, and removed to Dayton in 1805, where he became a successful and honored merchant.

Sept. 8. — In Nahant, Mass., *Thomas Walley Phillips, Esq.*, of Boston, aged 62. He was born in Boston, January 16, 1797, being the son of Hon. John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, graduated at Harvard College in 1810, studied law with Lemuel Shaw, since Chief Justice of Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar in 1817; practised his profession in Boston until he was appointed Clerk of the Municipal Court in Boston, in 1830, which office he continued to hold by successive appointments and elections until his death. He was in 1827 a member of the Common Council of Boston, and in 1834 and 1837 a member of the State Legislature. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and stainless honor, and of great kindness of heart and affability of manner. He was a worthy and conscientious member of the Masonic fraternity.

Nov. 11. — In Fort Scott, Kansas, *Epaphroditus Ransom*, receiver of public moneys at that place, and Governor of Michigan in 1848 and 1849.

Dec. 27. — In Solon, O., *Archibald Robbins*, aged 67. He was born in Weathersfield, Conn.; was a mariner; was captured during the war of 1812, and detained at Halifax for eighteen months as a prisoner. In May, 1815, he sailed with Captain James Riley, in the brig Commerce; was wrecked on the coast of Africa, and taken captive by the Arabs, and held as a slave for nineteen months, when he was redeemed by the English Consul at Mogadore. The sufferings and

hardships of the prisoners are familiar to those who have read "Riley's Narrative." On his return home from his captivity, he continued for a while to follow the sea, but afterwards carried on business in his native village, where he was made postmaster. He removed to Solon in 1836. He was the first and only postmaster in Solon until his death.

Nov. 23. — In Cincinnati, O., *William Rothacker*, aged 31. He was a native of Baden, and a graduate at Heidelberg. For his complicity in the revolution of 1848 he was forced to leave Germany, and he came to this country. He had been the editor of a newspaper in Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Cincinnati.

Sept. 4. — In Boston, Mass., *Rev. Henry Augustus Rowland*, aged 55. He was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1804, graduated at Yale College in 1823; studied theology and was for a year an agent of the American Bible Society. He was settled in Fayetteville, N. C., in New York city, in Honesdale, Pa., and at the time of his death was settled in Newark, N. J. Travelling for his health, he died in Boston. He was a frequent contributor to religious periodicals, and was the author of "The Common Maxims of Infidelity," "The Path of Life," and other works.

Dec 8. — In Stockbridge, Mass., *Theodore Sedgwick*, aged 47. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and graduated at Columbia College. Soon after he attained his majority, he went to Paris as an attaché to the embassy of Edward Livingston. On his return to New York, he practised law until 1850, when he left the profession on account of ill health. He was appointed federal District Attorney in 1858, upon the removal of Mr. McKeon, and held the office at the time of his death. He was at one time President of the New York Crystal Palace Association. Early in life, he wrote a biography of William Livingston, and edited a collection of the writings of William Leggett.

Nov. 20. — In Roxbury, Mass., *Hon. David Allen Simmons*, aged 72. He was born in Boston, Nov. 7, 1787, but removed in early childhood with his parents to Keene, N. H. He afterwards returned to Boston, was employed in a lawyer's office, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and acquired a fair practice. He was frequently a representative to the State Legislature from Roxbury, and was Senator from the Norfolk District in 1848 and 1849, and a member of the Executive Council in 1839 and 1840. In 1824 he received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

May 6. — In Louisville, Ky., *Joseph Brown Smith*, aged 36. He was born in Dover, N. H. Before he was a week old, a disease fastened upon his eyes, and made him incurably blind. At the age of nine, he was placed at the Institution for the Blind in South Boston, under the care of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. At the age of seventeen he was fitted to enter college, and graduated at Harvard College in 1844, being the first totally blind man that graduated at any college in this country. He was a respectable scholar. He had a talent for music. He was appointed teacher of music in the Asylum for the Blind, in Louisville, in 1844, and continued there until his death.

Sept. 17. — In Buffalo, N. Y., *Albert H. Tracy*, aged 66. He was born in Norwich, Conn., June 17, 1793. In 1811 he removed to Western New York, then almost a wilderness, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1815. From 1819 to 1825 he was a representative in Congress from the Western District, which then comprised most of the State from Cayuga Bridge to Lake Erie. In 1826 he was nominated and confirmed as Judge of the eighth Circuit, but refused the office. In 1829 he connected himself with the Anti-Masonic party, and was elected to the State Senate, and continued an influential member of that body until 1837. He is known by his judgments, while sitting *ex officio*, during this period, as a member of the Court of Errors. After 1837 he held no office, but was interested in politics, belonging to the Whig party until 1840, when he became an adherent of the Democratic party, and declared himself in favor of Mr. Van Buren. He was a man of exemplary character, a scholar of varied and profound attainments, and one of the best jurists of the age.

Oct. 15. — In Frankfort, Me., *Col. Robert Treat*, aged 66, a prominent citizen of that place. He had been frequently a member of the Legislature, and of the Executive Council.

Nov. 29. — In Washington, D. C., *William W. Turner*, aged 49. He was born in London, in 1810, and came while yet young to this country, and settled in New York as a journeyman printer. He had great facility for acquiring languages, and made himself familiar with the Hebrew, Sanscrit, and other Oriental languages, and

with the languages of Modern Europe. He edited various Lexicons, and lately prepared a dictionary of one of the African languages for the Smithsonian Institution. He was Professor of Oriental Literature in the Union Theological Seminary at Schenectady, N. Y., for ten years. In 1852 he was made Librarian of the Patent Office at Washington, and so continued until his death.

Dec. 26. — In Oswego, N. Y., *Joel Turrell*, aged 64, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from 1833 to 1837, and afterwards Minister to the Sandwich Islands.

Sept. 4. — In Indianapolis, Indiana, *David Wallace*, aged about 61. He graduated at West Point in 1821, and was for a while Assistant Professor of Mathematics in that institution. He afterwards resigned, studied law, and acquired an extensive and lucrative practice in Franklin County, Indiana, his native county. He was several times elected to the State Legislature, was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1834, and was Governor from 1838 to 1841. In 1840 he was elected Representative in Congress, and served one term. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and since 1856 had been Judge of the Marion County Common Pleas.

Sept. 1. — In Lexington, Ky., *Robert Wickliffe, Esq.*, aged 85.

Oct. 8 — In Deerfield, Mass., *Rev Samuel Willard, D. D.*, aged 83. He was born in Petersham, Mass., April 19, 1776; graduated at Harvard College in 1803; was for a short time tutor in Bowdoin College; was ordained over the Unitarian Church in Deerfield, in 1807; resigned the pastorate in 1829, on account of loss of sight, but preached occasionally till within a month of his death. He early took a deep interest in public schools, and wrote a series of school-books which were long in use. He was a lover of music, and the author of the Deerfield Collection of Sacred Music. He was totally blind for nearly thirty years. After losing his sight, he committed to memory, by having them read to him, large portions of the Old and New Testaments. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1826 received from Harvard College the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dec. 13. — Near Alton, Ill., *Clara Wilson*, said to be 125 years old. She was born a slave in South Carolina, and was carried to the western country about seventy years ago. She was ordinarily called "Granny Wilson," or "Granny Buck."

Sept. 15. — In Harrisburg, O., *Rev. Jacob Young*, one of the oldest Methodist preachers in the United States, aged 83. He was born in what is now Alleghany County, Pa., in 1776, was licensed to preach in 1801, and continued a preacher until 1856, when he finished his itinerant labors, being excused "because of exhaustion and failure of eyesight." He carried with him the love and respect of all who knew him.

1860.

Jan. 28. — In Princeton, N. J., *Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D.*, aged 50. He was born in Princeton and graduated there in 1826. In 1830 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of the Ancient Languages, which post he resigned in 1833 to visit Europe to study the languages. He returned to accept the professorship of Oriental Literature in the theological school at Princeton. He was an excellent linguist, and published several commentaries upon portions of the Scriptures.

Feb. 25. — In Nassau, N. P., *John F. Bacon*, aged 71. He was a native of Massachusetts; began life as a lawyer in Albany; was clerk of the New York Senate for twenty-eight years, and was consul at Nassau for ten years. He resigned the consulship four years since.

Feb. 26. — In Meadville, Pa., *Rev. John Barker, D. D.*, President of Allegheny College.

Jan. 6. — In Newport, Ohio, *Joseph Barker*, aged near 70. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, in February, 1790, and was said to be the fourth white male born in the Northwestern territory after its organization. He was an intelligent and successful farmer, had been Representative and Senator in the State Legislature, and was for many years an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

March 8. — In Southington, Ct., *Hon. Levi Barnes*, aged 88. He had been frequently a member of the House of Representatives and Senate of Connecticut, and was Judge of Probate until disqualified by age.

May 6. — In Utica, N. Y., *Hon. Samuel Beardsley*. He was a distinguished politician, lawyer, and judge of New York. He was Federal District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, was Representative in Congress from New York from 1831 to 1836; was then made Attorney-General of New York; was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New York in 1844, and became Chief Justice of that Court in 1847.

April 4. — In Worcester, Mass., *Abijah Bigelow*, aged near 85. He was born in Westminster, Mass.; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795; studied law and practised in Leominster; member of Congress from 1811 to 1815, and clerk of the courts for Worcester County from 1817 to 1834.

March 18. — In Springfield, Ill., *Governor William H. Bissell*, aged 48. He was born in Cooperstown, New York, April 25, 1811; in 1835 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, practised for two years in Steuben Co., New York, and then removed to Illinois, where he was elected to the State Legislature. At the age of 30 he studied law, and soon took a prominent position at the Bar. In 1846, upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he gave up his position as State Attorney, and was chosen colonel of the second regiment of Illinois Volunteers. During the war, and especially at Buena Vista, he distinguished himself. He was Member of Congress from 1849 to 1853, and was elected Governor in 1856. He separated from the Democratic party upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and was chosen Governor as a Republican.

June 16. — In New York city, *Joseph Blunt, Esq.*, aged 65. He was a learned lawyer and an upright and honorable man. He was for a short time, under an appointment from the Governor, District Attorney of New York city.

Jan. 18. — In Little Rock, Ark., *Alexander Boileau*, Secretary of State of Arkansas. He was appointed Sept. 3, 1859, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major David B. Greer.

March 3. — In New York city, *J. G. Boker*, a wealthy merchant of that city, and the originator of the collection of pictures known as the Dusseldorf Gallery.

March 15. — In Washington, D. C., *David A. Bokee*. He was a member of Congress from New York from 1849 to 1851.

June 14. — In Hartford, Conn., *Thomas Kimberly Brace*, aged 80; born in Glastenbury, Co. n., Oct. 16, 1779; for many years a prominent citizen of Hartford, and Mayor of that city from 1840 to 1843.

Jan. 4. — In Boston, Mass., *Josiah Bradley*, aged 81, an enterprising, honorable, and successful merchant, and distinguished for his enlightened liberality and considerate charities.

Feb. 10. — In New York city, *William Evans Burton*, aged 56. He was born in London in 1804. Intended for the Church, he received a classical education and at an early age edited a monthly magazine. He at this time was interested in amateur theatricals, wrote several dramatic pieces, and finally became a professional actor. In 1834 he came to this country and undertook the management of different theatres in various American cities. In 1847 he became the proprietor of what was for many years known in New York as "Burton's Theatre." He had great ability as an actor, excelling especially as a low comedian. Mr. Burton was an excellent "Shakespearian Scholar," and had one of the best "Shakespearian Libraries." He also engaged in several literary works, the best known of which is probably his "Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor."

May 2. — In Baltimore, Md., *Col. Francis Otway Byrd*, aged 69. He was born in Virginia. In 1805 he served in the war with Tripoli, and was in several battles in the war of 1812, and received from the Legislature of his native State a sword in honor of his gallantry and patriotism.

Jan. 11. — In Marshall, Mich., *Rev. Oliver C. Comstock*, aged 76. He was a physician in Tompkins Co., New York; was Representative in Congress from 1813 to 1819; gave up his seat in Congress to become a minister; was ordained in Washington; was for some years Chaplain to Congress, and afterwards preached in New York, Illinois, and Michigan.

May 6. — In Providence, R. I., *Benjamin Cowell*, aged 78. He was born in Wrentham, Mass., graduated at Brown University in 1803, studied law and settled in Providence; was clerk of the federal courts, and for a time Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Rhode Island. He published a collection of a series of papers written by himself in a volume styled "The Spirit of '76."

June. — In Minnesota, *Dr. George P. Crump*, aged 45, of Vicksburg, Miss. He was one of the most esteemed and active citizens of Vicksburg, and at the

time of his death was physician to the City Hospital. During the Mexican war he was captain of one of the companies of the First Mississippi Regiment. It was said of him that a low sentiment or a profane oath never issued from his mouth.

May 17. — In Dedham, Mass., *Hon. William S. Danrell*, aged 50, member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1855 to 1859.

May 31. — In Richmond, Va., *Hon. Peter V. Daniel*, aged 75. He was born in Stafford Co., Va., in 1785; graduated at Princeton College in 1805; studied law at Richmond and was admitted to the bar in 1808. In 1809, and again in 1810, he was a Member of the House of Delegates. In 1812 he was elected one of the Privy Council, and held the office until 1835, being a portion of the time *ex officio* President of the Council and Lieutenant-Governor. In 1836 he was appointed Judge of the Federal District Court of Virginia, and in 1841 was made a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

May 8. — In Jefferson City, Miss., *Rev. Benjamin M. Drake, D. D.*, aged 59, a distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a native of North Carolina, removed to Kentucky when a child, and came to Mississippi in 1822. As a man, a Christian gentleman, and a minister of the Gospel, — in all that could win confidence, beget reverence, and excite admiration, — no man ranked above him.

Feb. 14. — In Middleborough, Mass., *Zachariah Eddy*, aged 79, a native of that town; a graduate of Brown University in 1799; a lawyer and a diligent student of New England history.

Jan. 25. — In Cincinnati, Ohio, *James P. Espy*, aged 75, author of a Theory of Storms, and for some time in the employ of the Government as a Meteorologist.

April 11. — In Dorchester, Mass., *Benjamin Vinton French*, aged 68, for many years a merchant in Boston, and well known for his skill in agriculture and horticulture.

June 15. — In Erie, Pa., *Hon. John Galbraith*. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a member of Congress from that State from 1833 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841. At the time of his death he was Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State.

July 21. — In Washington, D. C., *Joseph Gales*, senior proprietor and editor of the National Intelligencer, aged 74. He was born in Eckington, near Sheffield, England, April 10, 1786; came to this country at the age of 7 years with his father, who was a journalist, first in Philadelphia and afterwards at Raleigh, N. C. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and in 1807 settled in Washington. In 1810 he became the sole proprietor of the National Intelligencer, then a tri-weekly. In 1812 his brother-in-law, William W. Seaton, became his partner, and in 1813 they began to issue the Intelligencer daily, and so continued until his death. He occasionally reported the debates in Congress. He was a writer of great force and clearness and a man of incorruptible integrity.

Jan. 29. — In Philadelphia, Pa., *Hon. Henry D. Gilpin*, aged 59. He was born in 1801, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, studied law and began practice in Philadelphia. In 1832 he was appointed Federal Attorney for his State; in 1837 he became Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, and in 1840 Attorney-General of the United States. In 1837 he published a volume of reports of cases decided in the Federal Courts in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and in 1840, "Opinions of the Attorney-Generals." From 1826 to 1832 he edited wholly or in part "The Atlantic Souvenir," said to be the first American literary annual. He was President of Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and Vice-President of the Historical Society. He published other literary labors, as essays, biographies, and translations.

Feb. 25. — In New Haven, Conn., *Chauncey Allen Goodrich*, aged 69. He was born in New Haven in 1790 and graduated at Yale College in 1810; was tutor there from 1812 to 1814; studied theology; was settled at Middletown, but left from ill health. He was appointed in 1817 to the newly established Professorship of Rhetoric in Yale College, and held it until 1839, when he was transferred to the Professorship of the Pastoral Charge in the theological department, and there remained through his life. While tutor he published a compendious Greek Grammar, which went through many editions; in 1832, the first edition of his Latin Lessons and Greek Lessons; in 1829 he established the Christian Quarterly Spectator, and was its sole editor until about 1836. In 1832 he published a compilation, entitled "Select British Eloquence." He gave much time to lexi-

cography. In 1847 his revised editions of Webster's octavo and quarto Dictionary were issued; in 1866 the University edition, and in 1859 his Supplement, enriched with an elaborate collection of synonymes. He was one of the largest pecuniary benefactors of the theological department of the college.

May 9. — In New York city, *Samuel Griswold Goodrich*, aged 66. He was born in Ridgefield, Conn., August 19, 1793. In 1824 he established himself in business in Hartford, Conn., but soon removed to Boston. From 1828 to 1842 he edited "The Token." From 1827 to 1857 he published tales under the name of Peter Parley. He was the author of many volumes and historical and geographical school-books. In 1838 he published a volume of poems, and another in 1851. In 1857 he published his "Recollections of a Lifetime; or, Men and Things that I Have Seen." He says of himself, "I stand before the public as the author and editor of about 170 volumes, of which 116 bear the name of Peter Parley. Of these about 7,000,000 of volumes have been sold, and now (1857) about 300,000 are sold annually." He was at one time a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, and was Consul at Paris during Mr. Fillmore's administration.

July 1. — In New York city, *Charles Goodyear*, aged 69, the inventor of the art of vulcanizing India-Rubber. He was born in New Haven, Conn., December 29, 1800.

Aug. 7. — In Fredonia, N. Y., *Judge Benjamin F. Greene*, aged 39, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York for the Eighth Judicial District.

May 6. — In New York city, *George Griffen, Esq.*, for nearly fifty years a distinguished member of the Bar of that city, aged 82. He was a graduate of Yale College in the Class of 1797. During the latter part of his life he devoted much time to theology and general literature, and published two works, "The Sufferings of our Saviour" and "The Evidences of Christianity."

July 17. — In New Brunswick, N. J., *Cornelius L. Hardinburg*, aged 70, a respected member of the Bar; for several years Prosecutor of the Pleas for Somerset County, and in 1836 and 1837 a member of the Legislature. He was upwards of forty years an active and influential Trustee of Rutgers College.

May 6. — In Marysville, Cal., *Henry P. Hawn*. He was a native of Scott Co., Ky., was admitted to the Bar in 1839, and was Prosecuting Attorney of Scott County. He removed to Iowa in 1845, and in 1846 was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of that State. In 1849 he emigrated to California, and was elected the first County Judge of his county in 1850. After the expiration of that term of service, he was engaged in agriculture. He was appointed Senator to succeed Mr. Broderick.

July 3. — In Pottstown, Pa., *Nathaniel P. Hobart*, aged 70, from 1836 to 1838 inclusive, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania.

June 5. — In Trenton, N. J., *Hon. Samuel D. Ingham*, aged 81. He was member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1813 to 1818 and from 1822 to 1829, and was for a time Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson.

Feb. 7. — In New Haven, Ct., *Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll*, judge of the Federal District Court of that State. He was appointed clerk of that court in 1819, and after thirty years of service was made judge. He had latterly performed considerable judicial duty in New York city.

June 10. — In Washington, D. C., *Brevet Major-General Thomas S. Jesup*, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, aged 70. He was born in Virginia and entered the army in 1808. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was promoted for his gallant services. He became Brigadier-General in May, 1818, and was brevetted Major-General in 1828.

April 14. — In Maryland, *Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson*, aged 54. He was born in 1806, studied law, and became eminent in his profession. He was member of Congress from Maryland from 1833 to 1835 and from 1837 to 1843.

Feb. 3. — In Philadelphia, Pa., *Joel Jones*, aged 64. He was born in Coventry, Conn., October 25, 1795, graduated at Yale College in 1817, studied and settled in practice in Easton, Pa. In 1830 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania. He was Associate Judge and afterwards President Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia. He was President of Girard College for about two years. In 1849 he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, and after serving one term he returned to his profession. He was eminent for his attainments in jurisprudence, philology, and theology.

April 18. — In Northampton, Mass., *Sylvester Judd*, aged 71, for a long time editor and part proprietor of the Hampshire Gazette.

Feb. 3. — In Ipswich, Mass., *Rev. David Tenney Kimball*, aged 77. He was born in Bradford, Mass., in 1782; graduated at Harvard College in 1803; was settled in Ipswich in 1806, and was for nearly forty years the pastor of the parish, without a colleague.

Feb. 12. — In Mt. Lebanon, N. H., *Richard Kimball*, aged 91. His name is identified with the early internal improvements in New England and New York. He was engaged in the construction of the Middlesex Canal in Massachusetts, and aided in the superintendence and construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals in New York.

June 29. — In Brooklyn, N. Y., *Emilié Zulavasky Kossuth*, aged 43, sister of Louis Kossuth.

May 7. — In Morrisania, N. Y., *Dr. Charles Kraetsir*, aged 56. He was a native of Hungary, and educated in the University of Pesth. He participated in the Polish Revolution, was exiled, and came to this country in 1833. He devoted himself to teaching, was Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia, and published some valuable treatises on philology.

Aug. 19. — In Charleston, S. C., *Vincente Antonio Larramaga*, the Spanish Consul at that port.

March 14. — In Philadelphia, Pa., *Lewis C. Levin*, a well-known politician, and from 1845 to 1851, member of Congress from that city.

May 24. — In New York city, *Frederick William Lord*, of Greenport, Long Island, aged 59. He was born in Lyme, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1810, studied Medicine and practised his profession in Lyme from 1828 to 1830, and in Sag Harbor, N. Y., from 1830 to 1846. He was Representative in Congress from New York from 1847 to 1849.

May 5. — In Andover, Mass., *Rev. Bailey Loring*, aged 73. He was born in Pembroke, Mass., graduated at Brown University in 1807, and was settled over the First Church in Andover, in 1810.

July 9. — In Rome, Ga., *Hon. John Henry Lumpkin*, from 1843 to 1849 member of Congress from Georgia, and from 1851 to 1857 Judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

May 2. — In New York, *Rev. Archibald MacLay*, aged 82, a native of Scotland; an eminent minister of the Baptist Church for more than half a century.

May 15. — In Worcester, Mass., *Rev. John Maltby*, of Bangor, Me., aged 65. He was born in Northford, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1822, studied theology at Andover, Mass.; was settled in Sutton, Mass., from 1826 to 1834, and over the Hammond Street Church in Bangor from 1834 until his death.

Jan. 19. — In Utica, N. Y., *Hon. Charles A. Mann*, aged 57. In 1846 he was a member of the Assembly of New York; in 1850 a State Senator, and had been President of the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph Company. He was at the time of his death President of the Utica Bank.

April 22. — In Sandy Hill, N. Y., *Henry C. Martindale*, a member of the House of Representatives from New York from 1823 to 1831, and 1833 to 1835.

April 20. — In San Antonio, Texas, *George S. Multiken*, formerly Judge of the Municipal Court in Augusta, Me.

July 14. — In Lowell, Mass., *Nicholas G. Norcross*, aged 54. He was a native of Orono, Maine, and was largely engaged in lumbering in that State, and afterwards on the Merrimack River in Massachusetts, and aided to develop the resources of the Canada forests. He was the inventor of the Norcross Planing-Machine.

June. — In Corpus Christi, Texas, *Hon. Milford Phillips Norton*, Judge of the Fourteenth District Court of Texas. He was formerly a prominent lawyer in Bangor, Me., and had been a member of the Senate of Maine and Land Agent. He had resided in Texas for twenty years.

May 10. — In Florence, Tuscany, *Rev. Theodore Parker*, of Boston, aged 49. He was born in Lexington, Mass., August 21, 1810; entered Harvard College in 1830, but did not graduate; entered the Divinity School at Cambridge in 1834, and was settled in West Roxbury in 1837. In 1840 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College. In 1841, in an Ordination Sermon, he uttered the sentiments which led to the theological controversies which marked the active years of his life. In 1843 he visited Europe, began to preach in Boston in 1845 and in 1846 was settled over the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston. In 1859 his health failed and he went to Europe to seek its restoration, but without success. He was a ripe scholar, of extensive

sad and varied attainments. Radical in his opinions in religion and politics, and vigorous and denunciatory in his utterance of them, he excited a large opposition. But he was much beloved by those acquainted with him for his simplicity and purity of character. He collected a valuable library, which he bequeathed to the city of Boston, to be made part of the Public Library.

April 5. — In Hyde Park, N. Y., *James Kirke Paulding*, aged 80. He was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1779. He removed in early manhood to New York, and became acquainted with Washington Irving (his sister marrying Irving's elder brother), and began with him the publication of "*Salmagundi*" in 1807. He was from that time to the close of his life engaged more or less in literary pursuits. He was a voluminous writer of novels and political essays. A pamphlet of his, entitled "*The United States and England*," brought him to the acquaintance of Mr. Madison, and into the political arena. In 1814 he was made Secretary of the Board of Navy Commissioners; afterwards Navy Agent at New York, and he was Secretary of the Navy during the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, after which time he retired from public life.

April 5. — In West Newton, Mass., *Rev. Cyrus Peirce*, aged 69. He was born in Waltham, Mass., in 1790; graduated at Harvard College in 1810; was teacher and preacher chiefly in Nantucket until 1839, when he took charge of the First Normal School in Lexington, Mass., and made the experiment a success. After three years service his health failed, and he left the school, but resumed it again upon his restoration to health, when it was removed to West Newton in 1844. His failing health compelled him again to leave it in 1849. He then went to Europe as a Delegate to the Peace Congress at Paris. On his return he again was a teacher in a private school in West Newton.

July 29. — In Boston, Mass., *Jonathan Phillips*, aged 82. He was born in Boston April 24, 1778; was a merchant and amassed great wealth, and was a Representative and afterwards Senator in the State Legislature. In 1818 Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His acts of public and private munificence have given deserved honor to his name.

April 9. — In Troy, N. Y., *Job Pierson*, aged 69, a member of the House of Representatives from New York from 1831 to 1835.

May 23. — In Columbia, S. C., *Hon. William Campbell Preston, LL. D.*, aged 66. He was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1794, his father being then in that city as a member of Congress from Virginia. He graduated in 1812 at South Carolina College, studied law in the office of William Wirt, and in 1816 visited Europe, and there continued the study of his profession. He was admitted to the Bar in 1821, and after practising a year in Virginia removed to Columbia, S. C. He was Senator in Congress from 1834 to 1843, where he was an advocate of States rights and free trade. Upon leaving the Senate he resumed the practice of his profession. He was President of the South Carolina College from 1845 to 1851, when he resigned in consequence of ill health. In 1846 he received from Harvard College the degree of LL. D.

April 25. — In Charleston, S. C., *John S. Robinson*, a distinguished citizen of Vermont, and a Delegate from that State to the Democratic Convention, Governor of Vermont in 1853-4, and frequently a member of the Legislature.

June 3. — In Baltimore, Md., *Dr. Joseph Roby*, aged 51. He was born in Boston; graduated at Brown University in 1828, studied medicine and began practice in Boston. He was Professor of Anatomy at the same time in the Medical School of Dartmouth College and in that of Bowdoin College, and also lectured upon the theory and practice of medicine. While discharging these duties, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland, and there spent the closing years of his life.

May 6. — In Cambridge, Mass., *Rev. Ralph Sanger, D. D.*, aged 73. He was born in Duxbury, June 22, 1786, and graduated at Harvard College in 1808; taught school in Concord, Mass.; was Tutor in Mathematics in Cambridge in 1811, and studied theology. In 1812 he was settled in Dover, Mass., and continued the pastor of that society until his death, having a colleague settled with him in 1858. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1858.

July 5. — In Wakefield, N. H., *William Sawyer, Esq.*, aged 84. He was born in Westminster, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1800, studied law with Henry Mellen, Esq., of Dover, N. H., and commenced practice in Wakefield in 1804. He was for several years a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, and after the division of the County of Strafford, was chosen President of the Carroll County Bar.

May 18. — In Camden, N. J., *Ferdinand S. Schenck, M. D.*, aged 72, a highly respected citizen of Somerset County, a member of the House of Representatives from 1833 to 1837, a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution in 1844, and several times of the State Legislature. He was also a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

June 7. — In St. Catharines, C. W., *John L. Schoolcraft*, an eminent and highly esteemed citizen of Albany, N. Y., and from 1849 to 1853 a Representative in Congress from New York.

May 5. — In Philadelphia, *John Thomas Sergeant*, aged 78, late a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

March 3. — In Wiscasset, Me., *Hon. Samuel Emerson Smith*, aged 71. He was born in Hollis, N. H., March 12, 1788, graduated at Harvard College in 1808, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Boston, and settled in Wiscasset, then a part of Massachusetts. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Maine in 1821, and a Justice of the State Court of Common Pleas from 1822 to 1830, when he was elected Governor of the State, and was twice re-elected. He was again appointed Judge of the Common Pleas in 1835, and resigned in 1837. In 1837 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the Public Statutes of Maine.

June 24. — In Portland, Me., *Woodbury Storer, Esq.*, aged 76, a prominent lawyer and eminent citizen of that city.

Aug. 23. — In Cincinnati, *Capt. Jacob Strader*, aged 65. He was born in New Jersey in 1795, and removed to Cincinnati in 1817. He was first engaged in the banking business and afterwards in mills. He early became connected with steamboats and was one of the pioneers in the steamboat business of Cincinnati. From 1830 to 1846 he had the mail contract between Cincinnati and Louisville. He was one of the promoters of railroads in Ohio; in 1844 he aided in establishing a large cotton factory in Cincinnati, and he was for a time the head of a large banking house that bore his name.

Feb. 6. — In Columbus, Ohio, *Gustavus Swan*, aged 71. He settled in Columbus in 1812; was a Representative in the State Legislature; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; one of the State Fund Commissioners, and the first President of the State Bank of Ohio.

April. — In Jackson, Miss., *Colin S. Turpley, Esq.*, aged about 50, an eminent lawyer and a Christian gentleman.

May 7. — In Norfolk, Va., *Hon. Littleton Walker Tazewell*, aged 85. He was a distinguished lawyer; was Representative in Congress in 1800 and 1801; Senator in Congress from 1824 to 1832, and from 1833 to 1836 Governor of Virginia. He had also held some diplomatic offices under the federal government.

March 22. — In Sharon, Miss., *Rev. T. C. Thornton, D. D.*, aged about 73, President of Madison College, Mississippi, and an eminent divine of the Methodist Church.

May 23. — In Natchez, Miss., *Hon. Edward Turner*, aged 82. He was born in Fairfax County, Va., and removed to Mississippi in 1802. In 1803 he was appointed Register of Land Office west of Pearl River. He was Mayor of Natchez from 1814 to 1821; was elected by the Legislature to make a Digest of the Laws of the Territory; was for several years in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the House. He was a member of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of the State, and successively Attorney-General, Judge of the Superior and Supreme Courts, Chancellor of the State, and Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals.

Jan. 10. — In Willoughby, Ohio, *Rev. Elijah Ward*, aged 90, for more than fifty years an eminent member of the Methodist Church.

Jan. 16. — In Jackson, Miss., *Col. B. R. Webb*, aged about 48, Secretary of State. He had just entered upon the duties of his office. He was for several years in the State Senate from Pontotoc County.

April 21. — In Cambridge, Mass., *William Wells*, aged 86. He was born in England; came to this country with his father in 1793, graduated at Harvard College in 1796; taught school; was a bookseller in Boston; removed to Cambridge near 1830, and kept successfully a classical school there for many years.

March 30. — In Boston, Mass., *Thomas Wetmore*, aged 64. He was born in Boston, Aug. 31, 1795, graduated at Harvard College in 1814; studied law, but left the bar. He devoted much of his life to the interests of his native city, being for three years a member of the Common Council, for eleven years an

Alderman, and for several years a member of the Board of Water Commissioners.

May. — In Newark, N. J., *Asa Whitehead, Esq.*, aged 66. He was a native of New Jersey, studied law, and was frequently a member of the State Legislature.

Feb. 16. — In New York city, *Stephen Whitney*, aged 83, one of the richest men in that city.

Aug. 25. — In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., *William Wilson*, aged 58. He was a native of Scotland, and before coming to this country was a contributor to the periodical literature of Great Britain, and in this country has written poetry of merit for some of the leading magazines.

April 2. — In Society Hill, S. C., *John Dick Witherspoon*, aged 82. He was a native of South Carolina, and graduated at Brown University in 1797. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1800, and became known as "Honest Jack Witherspoon." He served in both branches of the State Legislature, and was a Commissioner for revising the Statutes of that State.

March 18. — In New York city, *George Wood*, one of the oldest and most successful lawyers of that city. He began practice in New Jersey, where he became eminent as a Chancery lawyer. He had been of the New York bar for twenty years. His knowledge of law was extensive and thorough, his judgment was sound, and his sagacity was almost unerring.

April. — In Yazoo City, Miss., *George S. Yerger, Esq.*, aged about 60, one of the most eminent lawyers of Mississippi, and a man of cultivation, refinement, and piety.

FOREIGN OBITUARY.

1859.

Dec. 24. — In England, *Robert Baker*, aged 66, the father of the protection societies, author of a prize essay of the Royal Agricultural Society, on the farming system of the country, and the editor of a valuable edition of Bayldon.

Sept 14. — In London, Eng., *Isambert Kingdom Brunel*, aged 54, a distinguished engineer. He constructed many of the most important railways in Great Britain, several tubular and suspension bridges, some mammoth ocean steamers, including the Great Eastern, the Tuscan portion of the Sardinian railways, and the hospitals on the Dardanelles during the Crimean war. In 1857 the University at Oxford gave him the degree of D. C. L.

Dec. 5. — In London, Eng., *Sir Richard Budden Crowder*, aged 64, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Nov. 6. — In England, *Sir Francis Satcheverl Darwin*, aged 74, last surviving son of the celebrated Dr. Darwin.

Dec. 8. — In Edinburgh, Scotland, *Thomas De Quincey*, aged 74, known as "the English Opium-Eater." He was the son of a Manchester merchant, and was educated at Oxford. At the age of forty, he published in the London Magazine his "Confessions of an Opium-Eater," and afterwards, although with feeble health and uncertain spirits, he prepared various contributions to periodicals. "While yet a very young man, he adopted the baneful practice of opium-eating, and thus made shipwreck both of a high intellect and a good fortune."

Nov. 20. — Near Limpsfield, Surrey, Eng., *Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone*, aged 81, distinguished for his great civil services in British India, and the author of a "History of India," published in 1841.

Sept. 8. — In Warwickshire, Eng., *Major-General Sir William Eyre*, aged 53, late commander of the English forces in Canada, and one of the heroes of the Crimean war.

Oct. 15. — In London, Eng., *Sir Thomas Tassell Grant*, aged 64, late Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Service in the Admiralty. His application of steam machinery to the manufacture of bread and biscuits for the navy proved of extensive utility in the Crimean war. He was also the author of an apparatus for distilling fresh water from the sea.

Oct. 1. — In Birmingham, Eng., *Rev. John Angell James*, aged 75, author of many popular religious works, and one of the most esteemed ministers of the Independent denomination. He was pastor of Cavis Lane Chapel for 56 years.

Dec. 28. — In London, Eng., *Thomas Babington Macaulay*, Lord Macaulay, the distinguished essayist and historian, aged 59. He was born in Leicestershire, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1826, and in the same year published his essay on Milton in the *Edinburgh Review*. He was for a time member of Parliament, and in 1839, and again in 1846, was a member of the Cabinet. In 1834 he accepted a judicial appointment in India, and prepared a new code for India, which it has not even been attempted to put in practice. He was raised to the peerage in 1857. Of his *History of England*, two volumes were published in 1849 and two in 1855.

Sept. 19 — In Glasgow, Scotland, *John Pringle Nichol*, LL. D., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, aged 55. He was educated for the Church and licensed as a preacher, but abandoned his profession and devoted himself to literature and science. He was the author of various popular works on astronomy, as "The Architecture of the Heavens," "The Solar System," &c., and delivered lectures on the same class of subjects.

Sept. 10. — In Nutgrove, St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng., *Dr. Thomas Nuttall*, aged 73. He was born in Yorkshire and brought up a printer. He came to the United States in early life. He devoted his leisure time to the study of botany and geology, published the "Genera of North American Plants," the "Birds of the United States," and other works, and was Professor of Botany in Harvard College from 1822 to 1834. He travelled in California, and published several papers on the shells and plants of that region. He returned to England to enjoy an estate devised to him on condition that he should reside upon it.

Oct. 27. — In London, Eng., *Lady Peel*, widow of the late Sir Robert Peel.

Sept. 28. — In Berlin, Prussia, *Karl Ritter*, the distinguished German geographer, aged 80. He began his literary career in 1805, by the publication in two volumes of "Europe: a Geographical and Historical Picture." In 1819 he became professor in Berlin. In 1821 he published the first volume of his "Erd Kunde" (Earth Knowledge), of which the twenty-fourth volume appeared but a fortnight before his death.

October. — In Hesse Cassel, *Dr. Louis Spohr*, the distinguished musical composer, aged near 80.

Sept. 15. — In Coblenz, *Sir James Stephen*, formerly Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge, aged 70. He succeeded William Smyth in the professorship in 1849.

Oct. 12. — In London, Eng., *Robert Stephenson*, aged 56, the most eminent engineer of his time. He was early skilled in the building of locomotive engines; was engaged in the construction of the principal railways in Great Britain; was consulted as to the system of railways in several foreign countries; displayed especial skill as an engineer in tunnels and bridges for railway purposes, among which are the Kilsby Tunnel, the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, and the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence. Nor were his labors as an engineer confined to railways. His liberality and benevolence were unlimited, "He was as good as he was great, and the man was even more to be admired than the engineer."

Nov. 22. — In Edinburgh, Scotland, *Dr. George Wilson*, Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and Regius Keeper of the Industrial Museum.

1860.

Aug. 25. — In Grundisburgh, Suffolk, England, *Edward Acton*, surgeon, aged 54. He was a man of comprehensive attainments, a conchologist, fossilist, antiquary, and numismatist.

May 18. — In Cambridge, Eng., *Andrew Amos*, aged 66. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1813; was called to the bar in 1818; was at different times Recorder of Oxford, of Nottingham, and of Banbury, and was one of the commissioners for the amendment of the criminal law. He succeeded Lord Macaulay as legal member of the Supreme Council in India. After his return to England he became Professor of Law in the University of London, and for the last few years of his life, held the Downing Professorship of Common Law in the University of Cambridge. He was the author, with Mr. Ferrard, of the treatise on "The Law of Fixtures and other Property," &c.

Feb. 1. — In London, Eng., *Dr. Thomas Alexander*, Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He had charge of the Light Division throughout

the Crimean war, and was never absent from his duty a single day. He received the appointment of Director-General in 1858.

Jan. 29. — In Bonn, *Ernst Moritz Arndt*, aged 91, a poet, historian, journalist, patriot, and statesman.

Jan. 22. — In London, Eng., *Rt. Hon. Mathew Talbot Baines*, aged 61. He was the son of the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1825. He was long a member of Parliament for Leeds; was for ten years Recorder of Hall; was a Dissenter and Liberal, and was more than once a member of the Cabinet.

May 12. — In Clapham, Eng., *Sir Charles Barry*, aged 64, the architect of the new House of Parliament, and of other noted architectural structures.

June 24. — Near Paris, France, *Jerome Bonaparte*, aged 75, ex-king of Westphalia, and Governor of the Hotel des Invalides, the last surviving brother of Napoleon I.

Jan. 28. — In Ayrshire, Scotland, *General Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane*, aged 87. He was Governor of New South Wales from 1821 to 1826, and that colony improved greatly under his administration. He devoted much time to the study of astronomy, and generally established an observatory wherever he had a permanent residence, among these was the observatory at Paramatta, the result of which is the Brisbane catalogue of Southern stars. He succeeded Sir Walter Scott as the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His name was on the army list sixty-seven years, and during that time he had fought in fourteen general actions, and twenty-three other battles, and had assisted in eight sieges.

Jan. 12. — In Chichester, Eng., *William Henry Brooke*, aged 88, a distinguished artist. He designed the vignettes of many illustrated works.

April 23. — In Vienna, *Baron de Bruck*, aged 61, the Austrian ex-Minister of Finance. He was appointed Minister of Finance in 1855, and continued in office until the day preceding his death. Suspected of complicity in gigantic frauds connected with his office, he was temporarily removed, and committed suicide.

May 16. — In London, Eng., *The Rt. Hon. Anne Isabella, Lady Noel Byron*, Baroness Wentworth, the widow of Lord Byron, aged 67.

July 30. — In England, *F. Augustus Carrington, Esq.*, aged 57, the author of several series of law reports, in connection first with Mr. Payne, then with Mr. Marshman, and afterwards with Mr. Kirwan.

Aug. 22. — In Paris, France, *Alexandre Gabriel Decamps*, aged 57, one of the most celebrated painters of the modern school.

June 12. — In Paris, France, *Admiral Parseval Deschênes*, aged 61.

Jan. 26. — In Coburg, *Wilhelmina Schroeder Devrient*, aged 55, a distinguished singer and a famous actress in the German theatres.

Feb. 20. — In Guilford, Eng., *Henry Drummond*, aged 73. He was educated at Oxford, where in 1825 he established the professorship of Political Economy. He was member of Parliament from West Surrey from 1847 until his death.

Aug. 14. — In Paris, France, *André Marie Constant Duméril*, aged 86, a celebrated naturalist, and author of works on natural history.

May 20. — In London, Eng., *Sir Fortunatus Dwarria*, aged 73. He was bred to the bar; was colonial law commissioner, and upon the passing of an act of Parliament for the reform of the Colonial Court, founded upon his report as commissioner, received the honor of knighthood. He was the author, among many other literary productions, of a work entitled "A new Theory as to Junius," and is known to lawyers by his excellent treatise upon "Statutes, their rules of Construction, and the proper Boundaries of Legislation and Judicial Interpretation," a work of much merit, and an authority upon the construction of statutes, and in reference to the practice of Parliament.

April 13. — In London, Eng., *John Finlaison* aged 76, a distinguished actuary, and author of *New Tables of Life Annuities* and other works.

Feb. 2. — In Brussels, *Dr. Thomas Forster*, aged 70, a distinguished and voluminous author of medical and scientific works.

Jan. 21. — In England, by drowning, *Captain William Harrison* of the steamship *Great Eastern*, aged 46.

March 31. — In Paris, France, *The Abbé Evariste Régis Huc*, aged 46, the author of "Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China," published in 1852, and translated into English. He also contributed articles to periodicals concerning China and the Chinese, and Christianity in China.

May 11. — In Edinburgh, Scotland, *David Irving, LL.D.*, aged 80, the author of

a series of biographies of Scottish authors, "Elements of English Composition," and other works. He was Librarian of the Faculty of Advocates from 1821 to 1848.

May 9. — In Venice, *G. P. R. James*, aged 59, the well-known novelist, and the British Consul-General at that place.

March 17. — In Ealing, Eng., *Mrs. Anna Jameson*, aged 64. Her maiden name was Murphy, and she was born in Dublin, in 1796. She married Robert Jameson in 1823, but the marriage was soon practically dissolved. Her first work, "The Diary of an Ennuyée," appeared in 1825, and since that time she has published many volumes of great merit.

Feb. 26. — In Hadley, Eng., *Thomas Jarman*, aged 60, a distinguished law-writer; the author of treatises on Wills and Conveyancing.

March 16. — In Paris, France, *M. Jullien*, the distinguished musical composer and conductor, aged 48. He was born in France, in 1812. At the age of five, he performed on the violin in concerts. He became director of concerts in Paris. In 1839 he went to London, and for 15 years was a celebrity there. In 1856 he came to this country, and gave in the principal cities a series of monster concerts. Latterly, he experienced pecuniary reverses, and he died in a lunatic asylum.

Jan. 6. — In Brighton, Eng., *Lieut.-Col. William Martin Leake*, aged 83, the well-known author of many works upon the topography of Greece.

May 21. — In Edinburgh, Scotland, *Professor Lizars*, of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the author of "Anatomical Plates," and other medical works.

Near February. — In Rome, Italy, *Padre Marchi*, a Jesuit, and an eminent archæologist, principally known as keeper of the Kircherian Museum. To him we are indebted for much that is known of the history of the catacombs about Rome, and the early Christian cemeteries.

May 4. — In London, Eng., *Rev. Thomas Musgrave*, Archbishop of York, aged 71.

Feb. 12. — In London, Eng., *Sir William Francis Patrick Napier*, aged 74. He was a distinguished soldier, but is best known by his literary labors, the principal of which are the "Conquest of Scinde" and "The History of the War in the Peninsula."

June 11. — In London, Eng., *Rev. Baden Powell*, aged 63, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, and the author of several excellent works on science and the connection of science with theology.

Jan. 28. — In Munich, *Caroline Richter*, aged 84, widow of Jean Paul Richter.

March 2. — In Paris, France, *Honoré Charles Michael Joseph, Count Reille*, aged 84, the senior Marshal of France.

March 22. — In London, Eng., *George Rennie*, late Governor of the Falkland Islands.

January. — In England, *Sir William C. Ross*, aged 65, the distinguished painter. He was knighted in 1839.

April 2. — In Paris, France, *M. Sauvageot*, a collector of curiosities, and Honorary Conservator of the Imperial Museums.

May 22. — In Fulham, Eng., *Albert Smith*, aged 43, latterly known as the author of the popular entertainment of "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," and "The Manners, &c., of the Chinese."

Jan. 6. — In London, Eng., *William Spence*, aged 77, a distinguished entomologist, and one of the authors of the "Introduction to Entomology," first published in 1815, and which reached its 7th edition in 1858.

April 7. — In Great Malvern, Eng., *Jelinger Cookson Symons*, aged 50. He was born in 1809; graduated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1831, and was called to the bar in 1843. He edited the "Law Magazine" for several years, and was a voluminous writer of pamphlets and essays. He proposed and pertinaciously advocated the theory that the moon does not rotate upon her axis. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Inspectors of Schools, and held the office until his death. He was one of the chief leaders in educational and reformatory movements in England.

April 23. — Near Vienna, *Count Stephen Secehnyi*, aged 67, a distinguished Hungarian, and one of the leaders in 1848.

Jan. 30. — In London, Eng., *Dr. Robert Bentley Todd*, aged 51, an eminent physician and medical author, and a leading originator of "King's College Hospital," and "St. John's Training Institution for Nurses."

March 13. — In Welshpool, Eng., while on the circuit, *Sir William Henry Wat-*

son, aged 64, one of the Barons of the Court of the Exchequer. He was originally in the army, but entered as a student in Lincoln's Inn in 1817.

April. — In England, *William Wills, Esq.*, the author of the law treatise entitled, "Essay on the Principles of Circumstantial Evidence."

May 8. — In London, Eng., *Horace Hayman Wilson*, aged 74, Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford.

Aug. 11. — In Calcutta, *Hon. James Wilson*, Financial Member of the Indian Council in Calcutta, aged 55, the author of several political economical works, and the founder and for many years the editor of the *Economist*. His death is deemed a great public loss.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

1859.

Sept. 2. — A public reception is given to Ex-President Pierce in Concord, N. H., on his return there from his foreign tour.

Sept. 5. — The Board of Health of New Orleans declare officially that there is no yellow-fever in the city.

Sept. 5. — An election is held in Kansas, and a vote taken upon the State Constitution and the Territorial Organization.

Sept. 7. — The entire active volunteer militia of Massachusetts, about 5,000 rank and file, assemble in camp at Concord for three days' service, under the command of Governor Banks.

Sept. 7. — Gounib, the fortified stronghold of Schamyl, is captured by the Russians, and Schamyl taken prisoner.

Sept. 7. — An election is held for Territorial officers in the territory (un-organized) of Nevada. A constitution, prepared in July, is adopted by the people.

Sept. 7. — The Great Eastern sails from London on her trial trip. Sept. 9, when off Hastings, a feed-pipe casing in the forward funnel explodes with great violence, tearing in pieces the grand saloon; and the lower deck cabins through which the funnels passed. Five firemen are killed or subsequently die of their wounds, and many others are wounded.

Sept. 9. — A fire in Halifax, N. S., consumes fifty buildings in the business part of the city. It is said that property was destroyed to the amount of \$1,000,000.

Sept. 10-14. — A destructive fire in Constantinople, Turkey, consumes more than one thousand houses. It breaks out in the Jew-quarter of the city.

Sept. 11. — The National Assembly of Parma votes by ballot unanimously the fall of the Bourbon dynasty and perpetual expulsion from the government of all princes of that house; and, Sept. 12, votes by ballot unanimously for annexation to Sardinia.

Sept. 12. — The builders' strike in London is partially terminated by the shops of the master builders being opened to the men. About 3,000 men return to work on the new conditions.

Sept. 12. — The Fair of the National Agricultural Society opens at Chicago, Ill., and ends Sept. 17.

Sept. 13. — David C. Broderick, Senator in Congress from California, is mortally wounded, near San Francisco, in a duel, by David S. Terry, who resigned the office of Chief Justice of California to fight the duel, and Sept. 16 dies.

Sept. 14-16. — An unusually cold term prevails in Massachusetts. Ice is formed in the vicinity of Boston. In the western part of the State snow falls for fifteen minutes. It is said that ice is formed in the vicinity of Chestertown, Md.

Sept. 16-18. — There is a violent storm from the northeast. There is a freshet on the Potomac, and damage is done to the grain crops of Virginia and Maryland.

Sept. 16-18. — There is a riot among the laborers, 400 in number, upon the Bergen Tunnel of the Erie Railroad. They hold possession of the track at Jersey City until they are dispersed by the military.

Sept. 17. — The statue of Daniel Webster, by Powers, on the State-House grounds in Boston, Mass., is inaugurated with public and imposing ceremonies.

Sept. 20. — Lieut.-General Winfield Scott leaves New York by steamer, en route for the Island of San Juan, to act for the United States in the dispute about the possession of that territory.

Sept. 21. — The screw discovery vessel, Fox, Capt. McClintock, sent to the Arctic Regions in 1858, by Lady Franklin to search for her husband, arrives on her return off the Isle of Wight. She brings intelligence of the discovery, in May, 1859, of many relics of Sir John Franklin's Expedition; that he died June 11, 1847, and that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned in the ice April 22, 1848, five leagues N.N.W. of Point Victory, on the northwest coast of King William's Island.

Sept. 22. — There are heavy freshets in the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers near Philadelphia, and in the Lehigh River near Easton.

Sept. 22. — A new telescopic planet of the tenth magnitude, named Mnemosyne, is discovered at Bilk, by Robert Luther.

Sept. 24. — The king of Sardinia receives the fourth and last deputation, that from the Romagna, and answers that he will support their cause before the Great Powers.

Sept. 28. — The Main Street Canal Bridge at Albion, N. Y., falls, from the large crowd of people upon it, and throws them into the water. Eighteen dead bodies were taken from the canal.

Sept. 30. — The Episcopal Convention in New York votes the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, by a large majority.

Oct. 3. — The International Cricket Match between the Eleven of England and Twenty-two of the United States commences at Hoboken, N. J., and ends Oct. 5, the Eleven of England being victorious.

Oct. 3. — Another filibustering expedition, under General William Walker, leaves New Orleans. Some vessels are seized, and, Oct. 7, the filibusters are arrested at the Southwest Pass by the U. S. Marshal.

Oct. 5. — A violent earthquake is felt in Chile, at 8 A.M. The shock is most severe in the district of Copiapo, where it lasts about four minutes.

Oct. 7. — The Jews of Leghorn offer up public prayers for the safety of the Christian prince, Victor Emanuel.

Oct. 7. — The steamer Quaker City, from New York Oct. 5, for Havana, is disabled by the breaking of her engine, when 38 miles S.S.W. of Cape Hatteras. The passengers are put on board the bark Dumbarton, Capt. Chadbourne, and they are landed Oct. 9 in Norfolk, by the help of the steamer Louisiana. Oct. 12, the Quaker City gets into Norfolk, towed by steamer State of Georgia.

Oct. 11. — The ceremonies at Mecca for 1859 terminate in the presence of about 50,000 pilgrims, of whom 17,850 had come by sea, and 32,150 by land. In 1858 there were 160,000 pilgrims, in 1857, 140,000, and in 1856, 120,000.

Oct. 14. — The several telegraph lines between the Province of New Brunswick and New Orleans are consolidated in New York, under the name of "The New Jersey Telegraph Company."

Oct. 16. — The ultimatum of Spain is delivered to the Moors, and, Oct. 17, the Moors refuse to comply with it.

Oct. 16-18. — John Brown, with thirteen or fifteen white men and five negroes, takes possession of the Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., and of portions of the town; seizes and holds some of the citizens as hostages; kills four of the inhabitants; 17th, the militia of Virginia arrive, and some Federal troops; Brown and his men, with the hostages, take refuge in the armory buildings; 18th, upon Brown's refusal to surrender, the buildings are captured by twelve marines under Col. Lee. One marine is killed; 12 of Brown's men are killed. Brown and four of his men are taken prisoners; two escape, but are captured in Pennsylvania and surrendered to the authorities of Virginia. The prisoners are tried and convicted. Brown and two negroes are hung Dec. 2; two, Cook and Coppie, are hung Dec. 16; two, Stevens and Hazlitt, March 16th.

Oct. 20. — Napoleon III. addresses a long letter to Victor Emanuel upon the affairs of Italy.

Oct. 21. — The main supply pipe of the Croton Water Works, New York, on the westerly side of the city, breaks, and causes much trouble to the city by cutting off a portion of the supply of water. It is a 36 inch pipe and 22 feet below the surface. The repairs are completed Oct. 22.

Oct. 24. — Professor Agassiz gives to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, in Cambridge, Mass., his collections in zoölogy made since 1852.

Oct. 26. — The steamer *New World*, running between New York and Albany, is sunk in the Hudson River. Her walking-beam and piston-rod fall, and with the rest of the machinery, break through the bottom of the boat. Her passengers are saved.

Oct. 26. — During last night and this morning a furious gale rages along the Atlantic coasts of England. Great damage is done to wharves and piers and to shipping. The steamship *Royal Charter*, from Australia for Liverpool is lost near Point Lynas. Of 494 persons on board, only 39 are saved. Over £5,000 000 in gold is lost.

Oct. 28. — Garibaldi visits Victor Emanuel, in Turin.

Oct. 30. — The funeral of Hon. John Y. Mason takes place at Richmond, Va. There is a military escort and a large concourse of citizens.

Oct. 31. — A reform mass meeting is held in Baltimore, Md. Attempts to break it up are prevented by the police.

October. — There is a conspiracy against Geffard at Hayti. Twenty are convicted and sentenced to death; sixteen are hung.

Nov. 1. — An excursion train of thirteen cars on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad runs off the track at Johnson's Creek, eight miles south of Watertown, Wisconsin. Ten persons are killed and a large number wounded.

Nov. 1. — Another severe gale prevails throughout the southern districts of England.

Nov. 2. — The municipal election at Baltimore is held. There is much riot and bloodshed.

Nov. 3. — In New Orleans, La, seven squares, extending from Washington Street to Ninth Street, in the Fourth District, are burned. Sixty dwellings are destroyed. Loss, \$250,000.

Nov. 4. — Lord Brougham is elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh over the Duke of Buccleuch, after a spirited contest. He receives 655 votes to 419 for his opponent.

Nov. 10. — The treaties of Zurich between France, Austria, and Piedmont, between Austria and France, and between France and Piedmont, are concluded at Zurich, and the ratifications are exchanged at Zurich, Nov. 21st.

Nov. 10. — The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Schiller is celebrated throughout the civilized world, by eloquence, music, and song.

Nov. 13. — The Prince de Savoy-Carignan declines to accept the Regency of Central Italy conferred upon him by the National Assemblies of Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany, but designates the Chevalier Buoncompagni as the proper person for that duty.

Nov. 14. — There is a violent gale of wind with snow, over Lake Erie and the other lakes, doing much damage.

Nov. 15. — A meteor of large size and brilliancy is seen to appear to fall near New York city, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. It took a N. E. to S. W. direction. One person describes it as twice as large as the moon, and with a tail twenty or thirty feet long. A meteor is seen at the same hour in New Bedford, Salem, Mass., New Haven, Conn., Providence, R. I., and Washington, D. C.

Nov. 18-25. — Garibaldi resigns his position in the army of Victor Emanuel.

Nov. 18. — The first division of the Spanish army against Morocco crosses the Straits of Gibraltar, and throws up entrenchments at Ceuta.

Nov. 19-20. — The people of Charlestown, Va., and that vicinity are excited by incendiary fires and by rumors of attempts to be made to rescue John Brown. Governor Wise goes there with the Richmond regiment, about 400 strong, and other troops, which encamp at Charlestown.

Nov. 20. — There are obsequies in honor of the late Senator Broderick, in New York city, by firemen and Californians.

Nov. 21. — At 5 o'clock, A. M., the steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool, Nov. 9th, for Portland, strikes upon Seal Ledge, off Marie Joseph, about 65 miles east of Halifax, and within an hour breaks in two amidships. Of the 115 passengers and crew, 24 are lost. The people of the village help land the passengers, but return and plunder the vessel.

Nov. 24. — The first train, consisting of engines and single car, passes over the Victoria Bridge, in Canada.

Nov. 25. — The first engagement between the Spanish troops and the Moors takes place, the Moors assaulting the Spanish entrenchments.

Nov. 27. — A fire in Taunton, Mass., destroys property in the business part of the village to the amount of \$150,000.

Nov. 29. — Invitations to the great European Powers to meet in a Congress at Paris are sent out from France.

Nov. 29. — Governor Wise, of Virginia, takes possession of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and warns the people to remain at home and protect their property on the day of the execution of Brown.

Nov. 30. — The Governor of Georgia vetoes a bill that had passed the legislature to pardon a man convicted of murder.

Nov. 30. — In the House of Representatives of South Carolina, a resolution is offered that "South Carolina is ready to enter, together with other slaveholding States, or such as desire present action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy," and requesting the Governor to forward the resolution to the various Southern executives.

Nov. 30. — Napoleon III., by his secretary, replies to the four Liverpool merchants who had addressed him a letter, to know what were his intentions as regards England.

Dec. 6. — The Seventh and Eighth Regiments of New York Militia are ordered to be at their armories, and in readiness for any emergency, this being the day for the election of mayor.

Dec. 8. — At 8.45 P. M. there is a violent earthquake in San Salvador. It continues two minutes and thirty-five seconds, and numerous houses and churches are destroyed; other shocks are felt during the night. Dec. 10th, at 9.30 P. M. there are two severe shocks.

Dec. 14. — Mr. McLane, Minister of the United States in Mexico, concludes a treaty with the government of Juarez.

Dec. 14. — The United States Senate unanimously adopts the order of Mr. Mason of Virginia, for a committee of inquiry into the Harper's Ferry matter.

Dec. 15. — An unsuccessful attempt is made to prevent Mr. George W. Curtis from lecturing in Philadelphia, on the aspect of the slavery question. The rioters are arrested and ejected by the police.

Dec. 20. — A fuse factory at Simsbury, Conn., explodes, and kills eight females and wounds others.

Dec. 20. — A meeting of the medical students from the Southern States in Philadelphia is held, and a vote is taken to secede in a body from the schools in that city, and to go to the Southern colleges.

Dec. 20. — In New York, buildings 154 and 156 Broad Street, occupied by wholesale grocers, fall in, and several persons are killed.

Dec. 23. — A Union Meeting is held at Washington, S. C.

Dec. 21. — The American vessel, with 23,500 muskets contributed in America, to Garibaldi, arrives in Queenstown, England.

Dec. 27. — President Buchanan sends in his message to the Senate, the House of Representatives not yet being organized.

Dec. 28. — Senator Seward arrives in New York from Europe, is greeted by his friends, and with the firing of 100 guns; Dec. 29th, receives his fellow-citizens in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and is addressed at the City Hall by Mayor Tiemann.

Dec. 31. — Napoleon III. writes the Pope that it would be for the true interests of the Holy See to make a sacrifice of the revolted provinces.

December. — Throughout this month, demonstrations in behalf of the Pope are made in portions of Ireland.

1860.

Jan. 1. — The Spaniards and Moors fight at Castellijos. The former win the battle. During the fight, two squadrons of hussars charge the whole Moorish force.

Jan. 2. — A portion of the submarine cable from Singapore to Batavia is successfully laid.

Jan. 5. — Napoleon III. directs a removal of the duties on wool and cottons, and a gradual reduction on sugars and coffees.

Jan. 5. — Peace is concluded between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation.

Jan. 6. — The steamship *Northerner*, from San Francisco, Jan. 4, for Portland,

is wrecked off Mendocino. Seventeen passengers and twenty-one of her crew are lost.

Jan. 9. — A midnight meeting is held in St. James' Hall, London, at which near 300 prostitutes attend by invitation. Tea and coffee are served, and addresses made by ministers and other gentlemen. Similar meetings are held during the spring and summer, and some of the unfortunates are reformed.

Jan. 10. — The Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., through a defect in the cast-iron columns supporting the interior of the building, fall in while nearly 800 operatives are at work, and bury many in the ruins. About four hours after they fall, a fire breaks out and destroys those not extricated from the ruins. More than 115 persons perish by this awful catastrophe, and 165 are more or less injured.

Jan. 13. — The laying of the marine telegraphic cable between Kurrachee and Aden is commenced. The first message is sent over its whole length (1,270 miles) Feb. 8th.

Jan. 15. — Eighty-one free colored persons, farmers and mechanics, sail from New Orleans for Hayti.

Jan. 16. — The Legislature of Missouri adjourns. Gov. Stewart calls an adjourned session for February 27th, to complete the business left unfinished.

Jan. 17. — It is announced that Victor Emanuel has charged Count Cavour with the formation of a new cabinet.

Jan. 19. — Mr. Memminger, the commissioner from South Carolina to Virginia, is escorted to the Capitol in Richmond, Va., and makes a four hours' speech, arguing that the guaranties of the Constitution are powerless to protect the South, and that the South must demand new guaranties if the Union is to be preserved.

Jan. 19. — The shock of an earthquake is felt about 7 o'clock, P. M., in Charleston, S. C., and in parts of Georgia, lasting from twenty to twenty-five seconds, and appearing to be in a direction from east to west.

Jan. 23. — The commercial treaty between England and France is signed at Paris, and the ratifications are there exchanged, Feb. 4.

Jan. 23. — The committee of relief for the sufferers by the fall of the Pemberton Mills say, in a card to the public, that the generous charity of the people has abundantly supplied their wants.

Jan. 26. — The Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee visit Columbus, Ohio, and are received by the Ohio Legislature, and welcomed in an address by the Governor of Ohio, to which the Governor of Kentucky replies. Jan. 27, a banquet is given them in Cincinnati. They are invited by telegraph to visit New York, but decline.

Jan. 29. — The porter of the steamship Marion is sentenced to be hung for aiding a slave to escape. Feb. 3d, he is pardoned by the Governor.

Feb. 1. — The House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., close the contest for Speaker, by electing William Pennington of New Jersey to that office.

Feb. 2. — A double six-story tenement house, No. 142 Elm Street, New York, occupied by 22 families, numbering 78 persons, is burned. Eighteen persons are burned to death, and others are injured.

Feb. 2. — The boiler in a hat factory in New York city explodes, demolishes the building, kills five persons, and badly injures many others.

Feb. 4. — The Spaniards attack the camp of the Moors near Tetuan, and capture it with all its equipage. Tetuan surrenders.

Feb. 9. — A violent storm commences in New York city, between 8 and 9 o'clock, P. M., and between 11 and 12, becomes a terrific gale, and so continues through the night, doing great damage to buildings and the shipping in New York and its neighborhood.

Feb. 12. — The ship Luna, with emigrants for New Orleans, is wrecked on the rocks off Barfleur, near Cherbourg, and more than one hundred lives are lost.

Feb. 15. — Victor Emanuel enters Milan, and is received with honor.

Feb. 16. — The Spanish general, O'Donnell, transmits to the Moors conditions of peace, and a truce until Feb. 23 is granted for their consideration. Feb. 23, the armistice is terminated, but peace is not accomplished.

Feb. 17. — A large meeting is held in New York city, to give a "timely expression of sympathy from the people of the United States with the people of Italy."

Feb. 19. — The steamship Hungarian, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, Feb. 8th, for New York, with 125 passengers and a crew of 80, is totally wrecked on a ledge near Cape Sable, and all on board perish.

Feb. 22. — The shoemakers of Lynn, Mass., strike for higher wages. The movement extends to other shoe towns in the State, and continues for some time.

Feb. 27-28. — There is a gale of unusual violence in parts of England and the Continent.

Feb. 29. — Gen. Miramon arrives near Vera Cruz with 5,000 men and a numerous train of artillery.

March 2. — A convention of thirty-one delegates, representing all portions of Arizona, meets at Tucson and establish a provisional government. A constitution is adopted, and L. S. Owings of Mesilla is elected Governor by the delegates.

March 5. — Miramon commences the siege of Vera Cruz; 6th, the American squadron before Vera Cruz captures two steamers, which the courts in New Orleans subsequently decide not to condemn as prizes; 13-17, Miramon bombards Vera Cruz, assaults the city and is repulsed, and, 21st, raises the siege.

March 6. — The steamer Alfred Thomas, on her trial trip at Easton, Pa., with numerous guests on board, explodes her boiler. Eleven persons are killed and fourteen wounded.

March 7. — Queen Victoria holds a court in St. James' Palace, exclusively for the reception of the officers of the Volunteer Corps. They number about 2,500. A dinner and ball are afterwards given.

March 8. — The Allies deliver their ultimatum to the Chinese.

March 8. — Gov. Dennison of Ohio declines to issue warrants, upon the requisition of Gov. Leitcher of Virginia, for the arrest of Owen Brown and Francis Merriam, indicted in Virginia for acts at Harper's Ferry.

March 15. — The Swiss government presents its protest to France against the annexation of Savoy.

March 17. — During the week ending this day, the people of Central Italy vote upon the question of "annexation to Sardinia or a separate kingdom." In the Romagna the vote was 202,659 for annexation to 254 for a separate kingdom. In Tuscany and the Æmilia, they are 426,006 to 756.

March 17. — The Japanese steamer "Candinmarruh" arrives at San Francisco in 40 days from Jeddo. Lieut. Brooks, U. S. N., had the general direction of the steamer's movements.

March 18. — Victor Emanuel decrees that the Æmilian provinces (Parma, Modena, and Romagna) shall form an integral part of Sardinia from this date.

March 23. — A battle is fought between the Moors and Spaniards. The loss of the latter is said to be 1,500, of the former, 5,000.

March 24. — The treaty between Sardinia and France for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France is signed at Turin.

March 25. — An armistice and preliminaries of peace between the Spaniards and Moors are signed.

March 25. — Victor Emanuel issues his proclamation to the people of Central Italy upon their forming with his other subjects an united monarchy.

March 26. — The Pope publishes his apostolic letter, "by which the punishment of major excommunication is inflicted on the invaders and usurpers of some of our Pontifical Provinces."

March 28. — A wooden four-story tenement house in New York, divided into four parts, and occupied by over 20 families, is destroyed by fire, and ten of the inmates burned to death.

March 28. — An unsuccessful attempt is made by persons from Geneva to create a revolution in Savoy.

March 29. — The Japanese Embassy, numbering 72, of all grades, arrive at Mare Island, San Francisco, in the U. S. Steamer Powhatan. March 31, they become the guests of the city of San Francisco.

March 31. — There is a violent hurricane in Lauderdale Co., Mississippi.

April 1. — The French occupy Nice.

April 1-7. — Austria formally protests against the annexation of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma.

April 2. — General Ortega, commander of the Balearic Isles, lands with 3,000 troops near Tortosa, and proclaims Count Montemolin king of Spain. When his designs are known, his troops refuse to follow him, and he is after a short time arrested, and, April 18th, is shot.

April 4. — Frank B. Sanborn, arrested yesterday in Concord, Mass., under process from the sergeant-at-arms of the Federal Senate, is discharged from arrest upon habeas corpus by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

April 8. — Two violent shocks of earthquake are felt at Port au Prince.

April 8-11. — Violent rains throughout the West, between parallels 38° and 40° North, cause freshets and great damage in Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other places.

April 10-30. — There are insurrections in parts of Sicily. There are hard fights at Palermo and Messina, and the insurrections are nominally put down.

April 12. — The statue of Henry Clay is inaugurated at Richmond, Va., with much ceremony.

April 12. — The first pony express reaches Carson Valley in 8½ days from Missouri. The news by it is telegraphed to San Francisco, and is published there in nine days from New York.

April 16. — Victor Emanuel visiting Florence is welcomed with intense enthusiasm.

April 16. — A violent tornado in Carlenville, Ill., unroofs buildings and blows down trees.

April 17. — The business part of Woodstock, N. B., is burned; 100 buildings are destroyed.

April 17. — Heenan and Sayers contend in England for the championship. The friends of each claim the victory. The "belt" is withheld from Heenan.

April 20. — The archbishop of Florence, at Florence, publicly blesses the ex-communicated King, Victor Emanuel.

April 20-23. — Violent shocks of earthquake are felt at Lima, Peru, and its vicinity. The most violent is on the afternoon of the 22d.

April 21. — The allied forces occupy Chusan, without opposition from the Chinese.

April 22. — The vote in Savoy this day upon annexation to France is 130,533 for annexation, and 235 against. In Nice, the vote is 6,810 for, to 11 against.

April 23. — The Democratic National Convention meets in Charleston, S. C. Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts is elected President of the convention. April 30th, a platform is adopted, and delegations and delegates from some of the Slave States withdraw. May 1, the balloting commences. The seceding delegates organize a Southern convention, and elect Senator Bayard of Delaware, President. May 3, after numerous ineffectual ballotings, the convention adjourns to meet in Baltimore, June 18. The Southern convention adjourns without making any nomination.

April 25. — The Union Bank of London report that the bank loses £263,000 by Pullinger, their defaulting cashier.

April 26. — The steamer Mohawk captures the slaver Wildfire, with 507 negroes on board, and April 30th arrives with them in Key West.

April 26. — A Republican convention meets in Baltimore. About 30 delegates are present. The meeting is broken up by a mob.

May 11. — Zuloaga issues a decree deposing Miramon, and assumes the Presidency of Mexico.

May 1. — A meteoric shower falls over the eastern part of Ohio between 12 and 1 P. M. Stones fall near New Concord, Claysville, and McConnelsville. A loud explosion is heard immediately preceding the fall.

May 2. — Captain Farnham, of the slave-ship Wanderer, is forcibly taken from the jail in Savannah, Ga., by his friends.

May 5. — Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily leaves Genoa at midnight. It numbers 2,200 men, and is conveyed by detachments from points, four or five miles along the coast, to three steamers lying in the offing.

May 8. — The rejection by the Chinese of the demand of the Allies is made known to the Ambassadors.

May 9. — The Constitutional Union Convention meets at Baltimore, Md., and May 10, nominates, on the second ballot, John Bell, of Tennessee, for President; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, is unanimously nominated for Vice-President, by acclamation.

May 11. — A great freshet at Baltimore, Md.

May 11. — Garibaldi lands at Marsala, abandons his vessels, next morning marches to Salemi, where, May 14, he assumes, in the name of Emanuel, King of Italy, the Dictatorship of Sicily.

May 12. — The Japanese Embassy arrive at Hampton Roads in the U. S. Steamer Roanoke; May 14 they arrive in Washington; May 17 they are officially received by President Buchanan. June 8 they arrive in Baltimore and

are the guests of the city; June 9 they reach Philadelphia; June 16, New York; June 29, they go aboard the steamer Niagara, and on the 30th sail for home.

May 14. — Isaac V. Fowler, the Postmaster in New York city, is discovered to be a defaulter to the government in a large amount.

May 15. — Garibaldi wins the battle of Calatafimi; 27th, he storms and captures Palermo, and 28th attacks the Castle; and May 31 an armistice is agreed to.

May 16. — The National Republican Convention meets in Chicago. Twenty-four States are represented. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, is elected President of the Convention. May 17, the platform is adopted. May 18, the balloting for candidates for the President begins, and on the third ballot Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, is chosen. On the second ballot, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, is selected as candidate for Vice-President.

May 21. — There is a tornado on the Ohio River, from Louisville, Ky., to Marietta, O. 150 lives are lost, and property is destroyed to the amount of \$1,000,000. Great damage is done in Cincinnati.

May 22. — The screw steamer Malabar is wrecked in the harbor of Point de Galle. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros are on board, and lose their credentials, luggage, &c.

May 26. — A violent thunder and rain storm in the western part of New York.

May 30. — A tornado sweeps over Armstrong and Clarion Counties, Pa., destroying buildings, trees, &c. Many lives are lost.

May 31. — An insurrection breaks out in Catania, Sicily, and is suppressed by the royal troops; portions of the city are pillaged by the troops. June 3, the troops abandon the city.

May 31. — The United States Senate rejects the treaty with Mexico.

June 1. — The law of Maryland prohibiting the manumission of slaves takes effect.

June 2. — This evening there is a violent storm with thunder and lightning, at St. Louis, Mo., and its vicinity.

June 3. — A terrible tornado passes over the eastern part of Iowa and western part of Illinois this morning. Some whole villages are destroyed. The towns of Camanche in Iowa and Albany in Illinois are demolished.

June 5. — In Wilmington, N. C., there is a gale from southwest to northeast. Buildings are unroofed.

June 6. — The capitulation of Palermo is signed, and, June 8, the troops in the Castle embark.

June 9. — A large number of volunteers, 6,000 or 7,000, leave Genoa for Sicily.

June 12. — Two steamers under the American flag, the Washington and Oregon, enter Cagliari with volunteers (1,700 men) for Sicily.

June 14. — The fourth National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention meets in Boston, and, June 16, adjourns.

June 15-16. — There is a meeting at Baden between the Prince Regent of Prussia, the Emperor Napoleon, and other sovereigns.

June 16. — The Count de Montemolin and his brother retract the renunciation of their claim to the crown of Spain, given April 23, when under arrest.

June 17. — There is a severe hail-storm in Albany. Windows are broken and flowers and fruits damaged.

June 18. — The National Democratic Convention meets, by adjournment, in Baltimore. June 23, a large number of delegates withdraw, and with them Caleb Cushing, the President of the Convention. Those remaining nominate Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama for Vice-President. The seceding delegates nominate for President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and for Vice-President, Joseph Lane of Oregon.

June 21. — A comet, visible to the naked eye, is seen at the Observatory, Cambridge.

June 21. — General William Walker and his filibusters sail from Ruatan, their rendezvous, for Nicaragua.

June 21. — The United States steamer Walker comes in collision with a vessel off Abacom Light, and sinks in a short time.

June 23. — The English volunteers, over 18,000 strong, are reviewed in Hyde Park by Queen Victoria. The metropolis furnishes 13,226 men, the country 5,224.

June 23. — President Buchanan vetoes the Homestead Bill, and it is lost.

June 24. — The steamer Ben. W. Lewis, plying between Memphis and St. Louis, bursts her boiler at Cairo. Fifty lives are lost.

June 25. — The king of Naples proclaims the grant of a Constitution to his people, and a general amnesty to all political offenders.

June 25. — The first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress is brought to a close at noon.

June 26. — The French association of Orpheonists give a Grand Concert in the Crystal Palace, London.

June 28. — The Great Eastern arrives at New York in eleven days and two hours from Southampton. Her maximum speed was 14½ knots.

June 29. — A violent storm of wind and rain with thunder and lightning visits Boston. One large branch of the great elm on the Common is broken off.

July 1. — It is said to be ascertained that the Druses in Syria have destroyed one hundred and fifty-one villages of the Christians since May 29, and have killed thousands and banished more.

July 1. — There is a violent thunder-storm at Cincinnati, O., and at the same time a tornado does great damage in Springfield, in Clark Co., in the same State. In Peoria, Illinois, and vicinity there is a thunder-storm of unusual severity.

July 2. — The National Rifle Association in England commences a shooting match at Wimbledon. Queen Victoria fires the first shot.

July 3. — The cabinet workshop in the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., is destroyed by fire.

July 3. — The Great Eastern is opened for visitors in New York city.

July 4. — Farewell exercises are had on board the "Spring Hill," in Boston, preparatory to her departure under Dr. I. F. Hayes, on the Arctic Expedition. She sails July 7.

July 7. — The Prince of Wales and suite embark on board the *Hero*, at Plymouth, Eng., and July 8 sail for St. John's, N. F.

July 9. — The Moslems commence the massacre of the Christians at Damascus, and continue it for several days. It is estimated that 3,300 are slain. Their houses are burned. Abd-el-Kader affords protection to some.

July 11. — The West Washington Market Buildings in New York city are destroyed by fire.

July 16. — The fourth session of the International Statistical Congress opens at London.

July 18. — The eclipse of the sun is observed, among others, by the British Expedition in Spain and the American Expedition in Labrador.

July 20-21. — The Battle of Melazzo is fought. Garibaldi is victorious, and enters the city. His loss is estimated at 1,000 men; that of the Neapolitans is said to be greater.

July 20. — A remarkable meteor is seen in the northerly portions of the United States, in a space about one thousand miles in length and seven hundred miles in width. It first became visible near the region of the great lakes, and its path was thence over the northern part of Michigan, over Lake Huron, Canada West, Lake Erie, the State of New York, the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, a part of Connecticut, Long Island Sound, and Long Island; and it was seen when three or four hundred miles at sea. It is observed in Cambridge, at the Observatory of Harvard College, at 10 P. M. The appearance at West Point, N. Y., is thus described: —

"The meteor passed over West Point on the evening of the 20th inst., about 9h. 50m. P. M. It made its first appearance in the west, and moved, apparently very slowly, to the east; its motion resembling that of a fire-balloon propelled by the burning of a feeble rocket composition. At nearly equal intervals it threw off masses of burning matter, which immediately took the shape and velocity of the principal body, with, however, greatly diminished luminosity; the whole suggesting the idea of a parent followed by a numerous progeny, dotting her path through the heavens. Just before it disappeared, the principal mass divided into two nearly equal portions. The color, which was intensely bright, was at first blue and then white, which at the close took a tinge of yellow. The altitude seemed not greater than that attained by ordinary signal rockets; and this, together with the seemingly slow motion, led at first to the inference that it was some new and marvellously successful pyrotechnic device, fired from the western hills. It lasted about one minute and a quarter. As it culminated, its projection on the celestial sphere was near to Corona Borealis. It must have had great altitude, from the slowness of its apparent motion."

At Philadelphia, Pa., the time of its appearance is stated at 9.30; at Newark,

N. J., at 9.45. At Worcester, Mass., about 10 o'clock, several balls of fire were seen flying through the atmosphere with great rapidity, in a northeasterly direction, apparently 300 or 400 feet above the earth. The illumination caused thereby was like that of a large fire. Mr. George P. Bond, Director of the Observatory in Cambridge, in a communication published in the newspapers, says: "The evidence (in regard to the appearance and path of the meteor) indicates that, instead of falling upon our globe, or being consumed like most bodies of its class before reaching it, it may have passed beyond the limits of the atmosphere, and resumed its original character as a wanderer in the planetary spaces. The accounts from the seaboard agree tolerably well in describing its disappearance as a gradual fading away, at a considerable altitude above the horizon, sufficient to carry its path, when prolonged, quite clear of contact with the earth. If the velocity, relative to the earth's surface, of 20 miles a second be admitted, it follows that the greater part of the apparent motion of the meteor was due to our motion in the solar system, and that the major axis of the orbit of this little asteroid, and the period of describing its complete circuit about the sun, must have been less than those of the earth."

July 21. — A tornado destroys the Braceville Station of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad.

July 23. — The Prince of Wales arrives at St. Johns, N. F., and lands July 24. July 30, arrives at Halifax, N. S.; Aug. 3, at St. John, N. B.; 9, at Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 18, at Quebec; 24, at Montreal; 31, at Ottawa; Sept. 14, at Niagara; Sept. 20, leaves Canada at Windsor, and reaches Detroit, in the United States; 21, reaches Chicago; 25, is shooting at Dwight Station, Ill.; 27, arrives in St. Louis; 29, is in Cincinnati; Oct. 3, is at Harrisburg, Pa.; 3, arrives at Washington; 8, in Baltimore; 9, in Philadelphia; 11, in New York; 15, at West Point; 16, at Albany; 17, at Boston; 20, at Portland, and on the same day embarks on board the Hero; Nov. 15, arrives in Plymouth, England.

July 24. — The Connaught, the first of the Galway line of steamers, arrives in Boston.

July 25. — The Emperor Napoleon directs his minister in England, Count Persigny, to say to Lord Palmerston, that his only object since Villafranca is to inaugurate a new era of peace.

July 25. — A mob in St. Louis, Mo., destroy twenty houses of ill-fame.

July 27. — Garibaldi from Melazzo, in response to a letter from Victor Emanuel, advising him not to pass with his valorous troops to the Neapolitan continent, solicits permission not to obey.

July 30. — An armistice is signed for the evacuation of Sicily by the Neapolitans.

July 30. — A tornado passes over Marysville, and other portions of Kansas, and destroys many dwellings and buildings.

July 30. — The Great Eastern leaves New York for Cape May, and reaches there 31st. The passengers fare badly.

July 30. — A military convention is concluded between Garibaldi and Gen. Clary, of the Neapolitan army. The Neapolitans will have certain forts, Garibaldi will have the city of Messina.

Aug. 1. — The American Scientific Association meets at Newport, R. I. and adjourns Aug. 8th.

Aug. 2. — A fire at Salisbury, Maryland, consumes sixty houses, and the loss is said to be \$200,000.

Aug. 2. — 1,000 volunteers leave Turin for Sicily.

Aug. 3. — Two protocols of the conference on the affairs of Syria are signed at Paris by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Turkey.

Aug. 3. — There is a heavy storm of wind and rain at Springfield, Ill., and vicinity. Buildings are blown down and trees uprooted.

Aug. 5. — The French troops leave Marseilles for Syria. The French contingent is 6,000 men.

Aug. 5. — Fuad Pacha, having surrounded Lebanon with troops, threatens to put the Druses to the sword if the Sheiks do not surrender in two days.

Aug. 5. — General Walker lands near Truxillo, Honduras; Aug. 6 he takes possession of the fort, carrying it by assault; and Aug. 7 issues a proclamation that he does not make war upon the people of Honduras, but only upon the government. He is shot Sept. 12.

Aug. 7. — An unusually brilliant aurora is observed this morning throughout New England and New York.

Aug. 7. — A destructive tornado in the northern part of Wayne Co., New York.

Aug. 7. — Queen Victoria reviews the Scotch Volunteers from Holyrood Palace. It is said that over 20,000 passed in review.

Aug. 8. — Garibaldi's troops from Sicily land on the mainland of Naples.

Aug. 10. — A battle is fought at Lagos between Miramon and Degollado. The former is defeated.

Aug. 11. — Lady Franklin arrives in New York in the Adriatic from England.

Aug. 11. — There is a violent rain-storm in New Orleans and vicinity. The water rises over twelve feet at Proctorville, and submerges the place. Many houses are carried away and lives lost. The greater part of the parish of Plaquemines is affected by the wind and rain.

Aug. 13. — The Prince Daniello of Montenegro is assassinated.

Aug. 14. — A violent thunder-storm in Philadelphia.

Aug. 15. — The Queen of England, an armed steamer, arrives at Messina with 16 rifled cannon and 22,000 rifles, and ammunition, — the gift of Englishmen to Garibaldi's men.

Aug. 16. — The Great Eastern leaves New York for England, where she arrives Aug. 26, via Halifax. She carries about 300 passengers.

Aug. 17. — The English newspapers announce that England refuses to sanction the admission of Spain to the rank of a European power of the first class, — a proposal to that effect having been made by Napoleon III., — and that the other powers decline to press the matter.

Aug. 18. — General Sam. Houston withdraws his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency.

Aug. 20. — 167 persons, Moslems of all ranks and conditions, implicated in the late massacres of the Christians in Syria, are publicly executed at Damascus; 57 being hung and 110 shot.

Aug. 21. — The Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho are taken by the allies (French and English) after a determined resistance by the Chinese troops. The Allies lose 400 in killed and wounded. They occupy Tientsin, and the ambassadors and army march towards Peking.

Aug. 22. — A meeting is held in London, Eng., and a committee raised to collect subscriptions to aid Garibaldi in the deliverance of Italy.

Aug. 22 — 23. — A violent rain-storm in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. Portions of the tracks of several railroads are carried away, and the trains delayed.

Aug. 22. — The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction opens in Boston, where thirty years ago the first meeting was held.

Aug. 22. — By imperial decree of this date, breadstuffs may be admitted free into France until Sept. 30, 1861.

Aug. 22. — There is an unusual fall of rain in portions of Middlesex Co., Mass. In Waltham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches of water fell in little over an hour, as indicated by a rain-gauge.

Aug. 26. — The Great Eastern arrives at Milford Haven via Halifax.

Aug. — During this month and in July, there are reports from Texas of the burning of towns and attempts at poisoning of wells by negroes, instigated by whites. Persons suspected are lynched or driven from the State.

MEMBERS ELECT TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SO FAR AS
ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN HAD.

Arkansas. — 2.

Dist.

2. Gantt, Edward W.
1. Hindman, T. C.

Delaware. — 1.

- Fisher, George P.

Florida. — 1.

- Hilton, R. B.

Indiana. — 11.

9. Colfax, Schuyler,
2. Cravens, James A.
3. Dunn, William M.
4. Holman, Wm. S.
5. Julian, George W.
1. Law, John,
10. Mitchell, William,
6. Porter, Albert G.
11. Shanks, J. P. C.
7. Voorhees, D. W.
8. White, Albert S.

Illinois. — 9.

2. Arnold, Isaac N.
8. Fouke, Phillip B.
4. Kellogg, William,
9. Logan, John A.
3. Lovejoy, Owen,
6. McClernand, J. A.
5. Richardson, W. A.
7. Robinson, J. C.
1. Washburne, E. B.

Iowa. — 2.

1. Curtis, Samuel R.
2. Vandever, Wm.

Maine. — 6.

3. Fessenden, S. C.
1. Goodwin, John N.
4. Morrill, Anson P.
6. Pike, Fred'k A.
5. Rice, John H.
2. Walton, Chas. W.

Massachusetts. — 11.

3. Adams, Charles F.

6. Alley, John B.
5. Appleton, William,
9. Bailey, G. F.
2. Buffington, James,
11. Dawes, Henry L.
10. Delano, Charles,
1. Eliot, Thomas D.
7. Gooch, Daniel W.
4. Rice, Alex. H.
8. Train, Charles R.

Michigan. — 4.

2. Beaman, F. C.
1. Granger, B. F.
3. Kellogg, F. W.
4. Trowbridge, R. E.

Minnesota. — 2.

1. Aldrich, Cyrus,
2. Windom, William,

Missouri. — 7.

1. Blair, F. P., Jr.
3. Clark, John B.
7. Noell, John W.
4. Norton, Elijah H.
6. Phelps, John S.
5. Reid, John W.
2. Rollins, James A.

New Jersey. — 5.

4. Cobb, George T.
1. Nixon, John T.
5. Perry, Nehemiah,
3. Steele, Wm. G.
2. Stratton, J. L. N.

New York. — 33.

12. Baker, Stephen,
26. Chamberlain, J. P.
23. Clark, Ambrose W.
6. Conkling, Fred. A.
20. Conkling, Roscoe,
14. Corning, Erastus,
8. Delaplaine, I. C.
27. Diven, Alex. S.
21. Duell, R. Holland,
29. Ely, Alfred,
33. Fenton, Reuben E.

19. Franchot, Richard,
30. Frank, Augustus,
9. Haight, Edward,
4. Kerrigan, J. E.
22. Lansing, Wm. E.
15. McKean, James B.
2. Odell, Moses F.
13. Olin, Abraham B.
25. Pomeroy, T. M.
24. Sedgwick, C. B.
17. Sherman, S. N.
1. Smith, E. Henry,
32. Spaulding, E. G.
11. Steele, John B.
31. Van Horn, Burt,
28. Van Valkenburgh, Rob't B.
10. Van Wyck, C. H.
18. Vibbard, Chauncey,
5. Wall, William,
7. Ward, Elijah,
16. Wheeler, Wm. A.
3. Wood, Benjamin,

Ohio. — 21.

4. Allen, William,
5. Ashley, J. M.
21. Bingham, J. A.
14. Blake, H. G.
7. Corwin, Thomas,
12. Cox, S. S.
16. Cutler, W. P.
19. Edgerton, Sidney,
2. Gurley, J. A.
11. Horton, V. B.
20. Hutchins, John,
17. Morris, James R.
9. Noble, William P.
15. Nugent, George,
1. Pendleton, G. H.
19. Riddle, A. G.
8. Shellabarger, S.
13. Sherman, John,
10. Trimble, Carey A.
3. Vallandigham, C. L.
6. White, C. A.

Oregon. — 1.

- Shiel, James,

<i>Pennsylvania.</i> — 25.		
8. Ancona, S. E.	20. Lazear, Jesse,	4. Bonham, M. L.
25. Babbitt, Elijah,	1. Lehman, Wm. E.	6. Boyce, W. W.
16. Bailey, Joseph,	22. McKnight, Robert,	1. McQueen, J.
18. Blair, S. S.	17. McPherson, E.	2. Miles, W. P.
11. Campbell, J. H.	21. Moorhead, J. K.	
7. Cooper, Thos. B.	2. Morris, E. J.	<i>Vermont.</i> — 3.
19. Covode, John,	24. Patton, John,	3. Baxter, Portus,
5. Davis, W. M.	12. Scranton, Geo. W.	2. Morrill, J. S.
14. Grow, G. A.	9. Stevens, Thaddeus,	1. Walton, E. P.
15. Hale, J. T.	3. Verree, John P.	
6. Hickman, John,	23. Wallace, John W.	<i>Wisconsin.</i> — 3.
13. Johnson, P.		2. Hanchett, Luther,
4. Kelley, W. D.	<i>South Carolina.</i> — 6.	1. Potter, John F.
10. Killinger, J. W.	5. Ashmore, John D.	3. Sloan, A. Scott,
	3. Ayer, Lewis M.	

THE SURPLUS REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ITS DISTRIBUTION
AMONG THE INDIVIDUAL STATES IN 1837.

By the 13th section of the 115th chapter of the Acts of Congress of 1836 (5 Statutes at Large, 55) it was provided as follows: "That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall, by law, authorize their treasurers, or other competent authorities, to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such treasurers, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid; which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations, and pledge the faith of the State for the safekeeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the State receiving the same, to pay the said moneys, and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public treasury, beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid; *Provided*, that if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named, the same shall be deposited with the other States, agreeing to accept the same on deposit in the proportion aforesaid: *And provided further*, that when said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by the said Secretary, to meet appropriations by law, the same shall be called for, in rateable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars from any one State in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days for every additional sum of twenty thousand dollars which may at any time be required."

The amount in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1837, over the sum of \$5,000,000, was \$37,463,859.88. This was to be distributed in four equal instalments, one to be paid on each of the following days: Jan. 1, 1837; April 1, 1837; July 1, 1837, and October 1, 1837. The first three instalments, amounting to \$28,101,644.91, were paid, but the fourth instalment of \$9,367,214.97, payable Oct. 1, 1837, was withheld, the federal government then having need of the money; and it has never been distributed among the States.

The following table (taken from "Senate and House of Representatives' Papers," 1837, 25th Cong., 1st Sess., Doc. No. 30, p. 72) shows the representation of the several States in Congress at that time, and the amounts distributed to each State:—

State.	No. of Representatives.	Amount distributed.	State.	No. of Representatives.	Amount distributed.
Alabama	5	\$669,086.79	Missouri	2	\$382,335.30
Arkansas	1	286,751.49	New Hampshire	5	669,086.79
Connecticut	6	764,670.60	New Jersey	6	764,670.60
Delaware	1	286,751.49	New York	40	4,014,520.71
Georgia	9	1,051,422.09	North Carolina	13	1,433,757.39
Illinois	3	477,919.14	Ohio	19	2,007,260.34
Indiana	7	860,254.44	Pennsylvania	28	2,867,514.78
Kentucky	13	1,433,757.39	Rhode Island	2	382,335.30
Louisiana	3	477,919.14	South Carolina	9	1,051,422.09
Maine	8	955,838.25	Tennessee	13	1,433,757.39
Maryland	8	955,838.25	Vermont	5	669,086.79
Massachusetts	12	1,338,173.58	Virginia	21	2,198,427.99
Michigan	1	286,751.49			
Mississippi	2	382,335.30	Total	240	\$28,101,644.91

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

<i>For Lincoln and Hamlin.</i>	<i>For Breckinridge and Lane.</i>	<i>For Bell and Everett.</i>
California,		Kentucky,
Connecticut,		Tennessee,
Illinois,		Virginia,
Indiana,		—
Iowa,		Total,
Maine,		
Massachusetts,		<i>For Douglas and Johnson.</i>
Michigan,		Missouri,
Minnesota,		New Jersey,
New Hampshire,		—
New Jersey,		Total,
New York,		
Ohio,		
Oregon,		
Pennsylvania,		
Rhode Island,		
Vermont,		
Wisconsin,		
Total,		

<i>For Breckinridge and Lane.</i>	<i>For Bell and Everett.</i>
Alabama,	
Arkansas,	
Delaware,	
Florida,	
Georgia,	
Louisiana,	
Maryland,	
Mississippi,	
North Carolina,	
South Carolina,	
Texas,	
—	
Total,	

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breckinridge.	Bell.
Alabama,		13,651	48,831	27,875
Arkansas,		5,227	28,732	20,994
California,	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut,	43,792	15,522	14,641	*3,291
Delaware,	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864
Florida,		367	8,543	5,437
Georgia,		11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois,	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913
Indiana,	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa,	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky,	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana,		7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine,	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland,	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts,	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331
Michigan,	88,480	65,057	805	405
Minnesota,	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi,		3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri,	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire,	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey,	58,324	*62,801		
New York,	353,804	*303,329		
North Carolina,		2,701	48,539	44,990
Ohio,	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon,	5,270	3,951	5,006	183
Pennsylvania,	268,030	16,765	*178,871	12,776
Rhode Island,	12,244	*7,707		
South Carolina,	Electors chosen by the Legislature.			
Tennessee,		11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas,			47,548	*15,438
Vermont,	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia,	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin,	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total,	1,857,610	1,365,976	847,953	590,631

* Fusion.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 20. — Line 15, insert "Apogee, 1st day, 10h. M."

Page 42. — Line 4 from bottom, for Os. 23, read —Os. 23.

Page 43. — Line 12 from bottom, after *wires*, insert a comma.

Page 48. — Reference No. 59, line 2, after "left," insert "bank."

Pages 51, 53. — In notes, for "William F. Robinson," read "William Robinson."

Pages 115-118. — John A. Dix, of New York, is Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, is Secretary of War; Horatio King is Postmaster-General. Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, has resigned; and Mr. Kelly is acting Secretary. Mr. Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, have resigned. Mr. Dundas, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, is dead.

Page 120. — William P. Mellen is Postmaster at Natchez, Miss.; William J. Newkirk, at New Albany, Ind.; William B. Taylor, in New York city. The post-office at Pensacola, Fla., is said to be discontinued.

Pages 121-123. — The collectors in some of the seceding States are said to have resigned.

Pages 134, 135. — Captain Ingraham and Commanders Farrand and Hartstene have resigned.

Pages 140, 141. — The officers of the Federal Courts in some of the seceding States have resigned. Charles E. Jordan has been appointed and confirmed District Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; and Grenville Wilcox, Attorney, and James M. Brown, Marshal, for the Western District.

Pages 144-148. — Mr. John B. Weller is Minister to Mexico; James McDowell is Consul at Lyons; R. B. Bradford is Consul-General for Japan at Simoda; David Porter Heap is Consul-General at Constantinople.

Page 176. — The Public Debt of the United States, Jan. 1, 1861, was \$63,709,321.63; of which \$11,900,461.64 were treasury notes.

Page 195. — The *gross* revenue of the Post-Office Department from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1860, was \$8,518,067. The *payments* during the year were \$19,170,782, of which \$4,296,009 was for 1859, making the payments for the year \$14,874,773, and the excess of payments for the year over the revenue \$6,356,706.

Pages 221-228. — Henry S. Lane, of Crawfordsville, is Senator from Indiana for six years from March 4, 1861; Ira Harris, of Albany, from New York; Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland, from Pennsylvania; and Timothy O. Howe, of Green Bay, from Wisconsin. Martin F. Conway, of Lawrence, is Representative in Congress from the State of Kansas. The Senators and Representatives from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and from Louisiana with the exception of Mr. Boulligny, have withdrawn from Congress.

Page 237. — Changes should be made in the *ex officio* members of the Smithsonian Institution, to correspond with the changes in the several offices.

Page 245. — Population of some of the principal cities and places by the census of 1860. New York, 814,277; Philadelphia, 568,034; Brooklyn, N. Y., 273,425; Baltimore, 211,824 free, 2,213 slaves, total, 214,037; Boston, 177,902; New Orleans, 170,766; St. Louis, 162,479; Cincinnati, 160,060; Chicago, 109,420; Buffalo, N. Y., 81,000; Louisville, Ky., 75,196; Newark, N. J., 72,055; San Francisco, 66,000; Washington, D. C., 61,403; Providence, R. I., 50,669; Rochester, N. Y., 48,096; Detroit, Mich., 46,834; Milwaukee, Wis., 46,323; Cleveland, O., 43,550; Charleston, S. C., 40,194; Troy, N. Y., 39,653; New Haven, Conn., 39,377; Richmond, Va., 37,958; Lowell, Mass., 37,069; Jersey City, N. J., 29,256; Portland, Me., 26,342; Cambridge, Mass., 26,074; Roxbury, Mass., 25,137; Charlestown, Mass., 25,120; Worcester, Mass., 24,963; Nashville, Tenn., 23,715; Reading, Pa., 23,171; Salem, Mass., 22,486; New Bedford, Mass., 22,309; Dayton, O., 20,132. The above figures cannot be taken as precisely accurate; but they are said to be substantially correct.

Page 272. — Governor Lane, of Indiana, has been elected Senator in Congress. Lieut.-Governor Morton is now Governor.

Page 338. — James Murray, of Perrysburg, is elected Attorney-General of Ohio; his term expires in 1863. Levi Sargent, of New Philadelphia, is elected Commissioner of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, *vice* Abner L. Backus. His term expires February, 1864. John A. Prentice, of Ashtabula, is appointed Warden of the Penitentiary, *vice* L. G. Van Slyke.

Page 356. — Governor Pickens is said to have appointed the following councillors: A. G. McGrath, *Secretary of State*; S. J. Jamison, *Secretary of War*; C. G. Memminger, *Secretary of the Treasury*; A. C. Garlington, *Secretary of the Interior*; W. W. Harlee, *Superintendent of the Postal and Light-House Departments*.

Page 377. — Kansas is admitted as a State. The State officers and judges, elected Dec. 6, 1859, are as follows: *Governor*, Charles Robinson of Lawrence; *Lieut. Governor*, Joseph P. Root of Wyandotte; *Secretary of State*, John W. Robinson of Manhattan; *Auditor*, George S. Hillyer of Grasshopper Falls; *Treasurer*, William Tholan of Leavenworth; *Attorney-General*, Benjamin F. Simpson of Lykins Co.; *Superintendent of Public Instruction*, William R. Griffith of Bourbon Co.; *Chief Justice*, Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Leavenworth; *Associate Justices*, Samuel A. Kingman of Brown Co., and Lawrence D. Bailey of Emporia.

Pages 377, 378. — The House Committee on Territories of the present Congress agreed, at the first session, as is said, upon bills organizing five new Territories, to be named Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Dakota, and Chippewa, and to include the entire unorganized region between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific.

ARIZONA will embrace all the territory obtained from Mexico, east of the Colorado and its northerly affluent (Virgin River), and west of the 108th meridian. Its southern boundary will be the Mexican border, and its northern, the parallel of $36^{\circ}30'$, separating it from Utah. It thus will form a block nearly square, including most of New Mexico west of the Rocky Mountains, and containing nearly 200,000 square miles. The estimated population is from 6,000 to 8,000, chiefly Mexicans, and most of them in the valley of the Rio Grande. There is an abundance of mineral wealth, and but very little agricultural land.

NEVADA will comprise that part of Utah west of the 114th meridian, besides a small triangular portion between Virgin River and the State line of California, and a narrow strip of what was formerly Oregon (now Washington) Territory, between the eastern boundary of Oregon and Green River. Its area will be nearly 175,000 square miles, and it will include the Washoe silver mines. The estimated population (May, 1860) was from 8,000 to 10,000.

IDAHO signifies "Gem of the Mountains," and is the name proposed for the Pike's Peak Territory. It will be bounded *east* by the 102d meridian, *west* by the Green River, *south* by the 37th parallel, and *north* by the 43d parallel; thus including an area of about 150,000 square miles. The Rocky Mountains will be nearly in the line of the centre of the territory. The estimated population in May, 1860, was from 15,000 to 20,000. A considerable portion of the territory of Utah will thus be taken for the two proposed territories of Nevada and Idaho. It is proposed to change the name of Idaho to *Jefferson*, or more probably *Colorado*.

DAKOTAH will include all the territory west of Minnesota, lying between the 46th parallel on the *north*, the Missouri River, and its tributary the Niobrara, to the 43d parallel, and thence along said parallel on the *south* to the 102d meridian, which will be its boundary upon the *west*. The Missouri River divides this territory in two nearly equal sections. The area will be about 135,000 square miles. The estimated population (May, 1860), was 8,000. The population of certain territory called Dakota, the precise boundaries of which do not appear, was, June, 1860, by the United States census, 4,839. See *ante*, p. 243. This territory has a large quantity of fertile agricultural land. The products are those of the North-western States; there are numerous salt lakes; some coal has been found; timber is scarce, but there is said to be enough for all building purposes.

CHIPPewa embraces the remaining country lying between Nebraska, Dakota, the Rocky Mountains, and the British possessions, with an area of about 130,000 square miles, and an estimated population, in May, 1860, of from 8,000 to 10,000.

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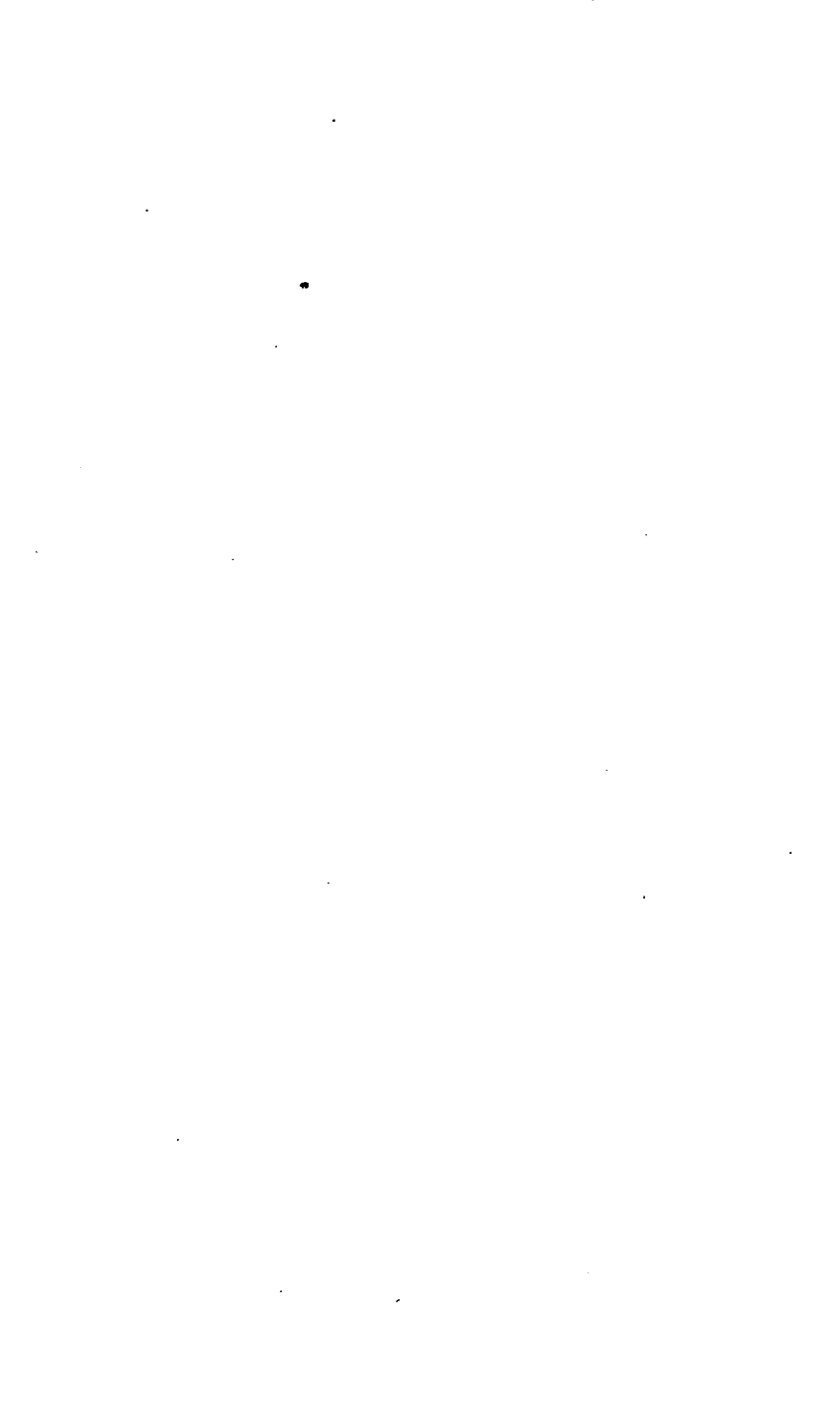
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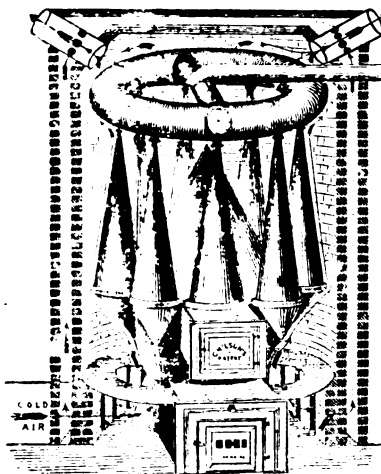
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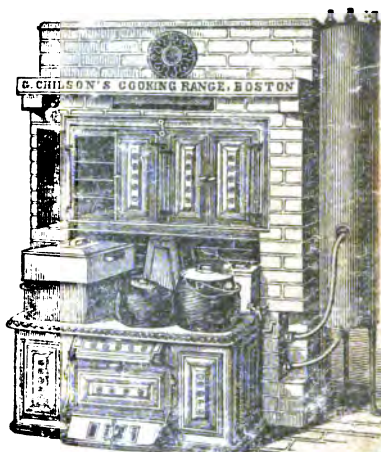
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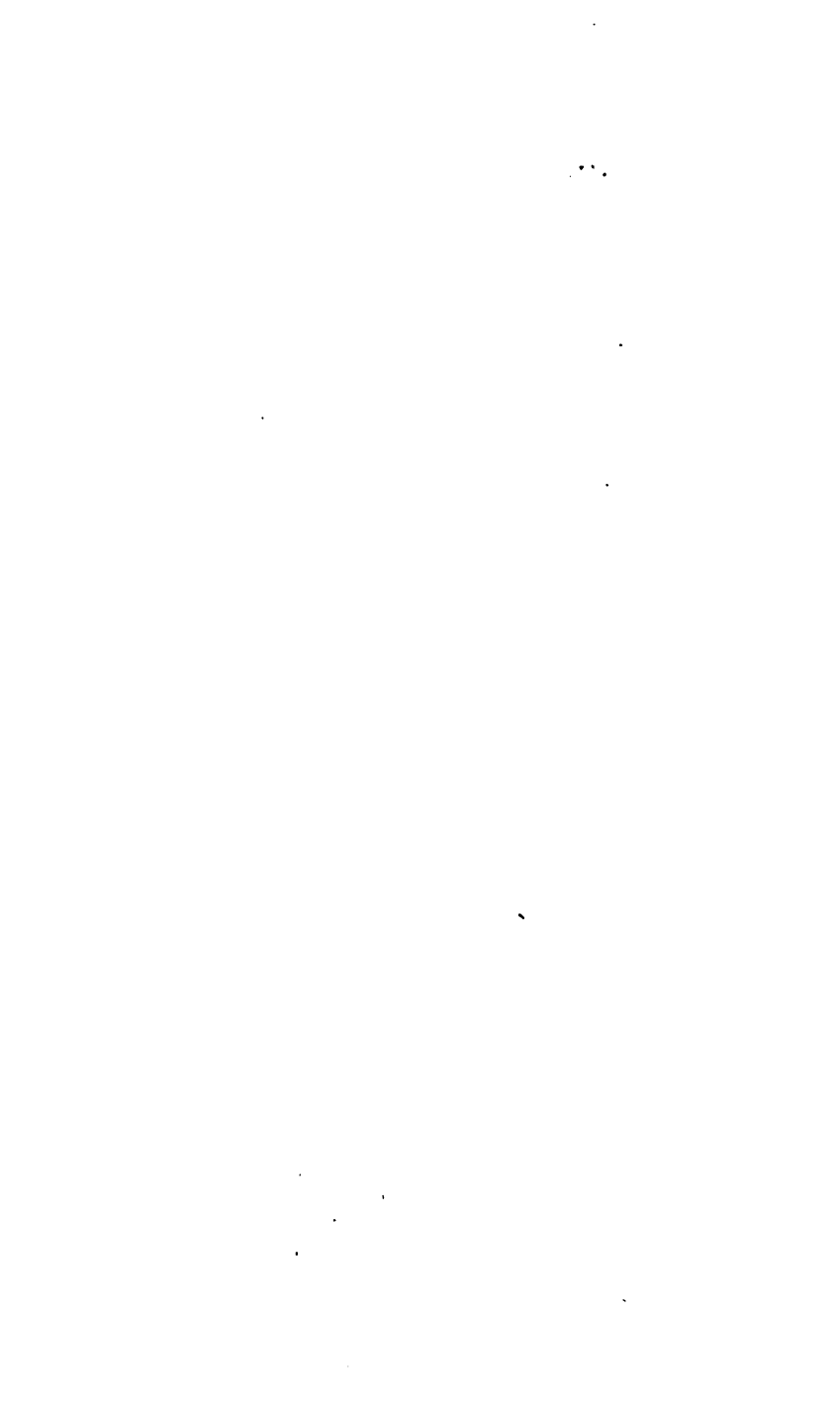
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